Government of Canada
Gouvernement du Canada

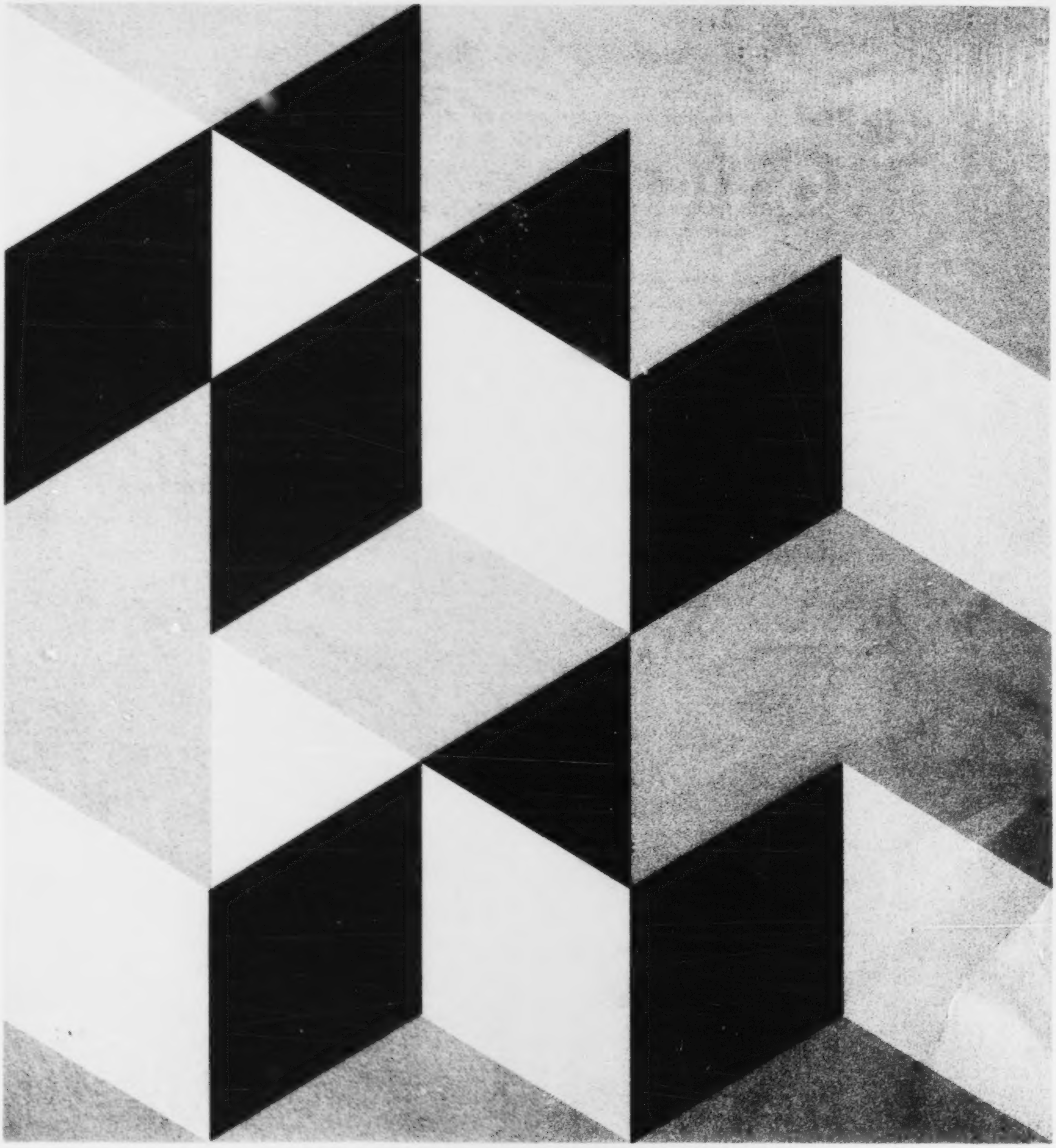
Federal-Provincial
Relations Office

Bureau des relations
fédérales-provinciales

1985-1986

Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities

A Descriptive Inventory



Canada

86-04490/

The Federal-Provincial Relations Office

The Federal-Provincial Relations Office was established in 1975 by "An Act Respecting the Office of the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations and Respecting the Clerk of the Privy Council". The unit had previously functioned as the Federal-Provincial Relations Secretariat in the Privy Council Office. It is headed by the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations who, supported by two Deputy Secretaries, reports directly to the Prime Minister.

The FPRO has five principal components: a secretariat responsible for liaison with the provinces, a secretariat responsible for policy development, two additional secretariats dealing with economic and social policy and programs, and an Office of Aboriginal Constitutional Affairs.

The functions of the FPRO are to advise and assist the Prime Minister in his overall responsibility for federal-provincial relations, to provide the Cabinet with assistance in examining federal-provincial issues of current and long-term concern and to promote and facilitate federal-provincial cooperation and consultation. The FPRO also provides assistance to federal Ministers, departments and agencies in the conduct of their relations with provincial governments.

For further information and enquiries please contact:

Federal-Provincial Relations Office
59 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A3

A DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORY OF FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

IN OPERATION DURING FISCAL YEAR 1985-1986

Federal-Provincial Relations Office
May 1986

ISSN 0707-1639

© Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1986
Cat. No. CP41-1/1986E
ISBN 0-662-14758-8

On peut obtenir une copie de ce répertoire en français au Bureau des relations fédérales-provinciales au 59 rue Sparks, Ottawa, K1A 0A3.

Foreword

The 1985-86 edition of the descriptive inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities is now available to those involved or interested in federal-provincial relations.

This inventory, first published in 1974, provides the most current information and statistics on shared-cost programs and projects involving joint federal and provincial administration.

You will notice that an estimated amount of $27.1 billion in federal transfers in the form of cash and tax points were made to the provinces and municipalities during fiscal year 1985-86 as compared to $25.8 billion for 1984-85.

I should like to acknowledge the continued support and assistance of Deputy Ministers, Heads of Crown corporations and agencies and their staff in the compilation of the information contained in this publication.

I believe this publication will continue to be of assistance to legislators, employees from all levels and sectors of government, researchers, journalists and the general public.

Gérard Veilleux
Secretary to the Cabinet
for Federal-Provincial Relations
and Deputy Clerk of the
Privy Council

Ottawa
May 1986

Table of Contents

Page

INTRODUCTION i

TABLE OF MAJOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS ESTIMATED TO BE MADE TO THE PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES IN 1985-86 iii

DESCRIPTIONS OF FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

DEPARTMENTS

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF 1
COMMUNICATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF 22
EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION (CEIC), DEPARTMENT OF 28
ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF 40
ENVIRONMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE 56
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF 96
FINANCE, DEPARTMENT OF 101
FISHERIES AND OCEANS, DEPARTMENT OF 114
INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF 123
JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF 145
LABOUR CANADA 152
NATIONAL DEFENCE, DEPARTMENT OF 157
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF 162
NATIONAL REVENUE (CUSTOMS AND EXCISE), DEPARTMENT OF 179
PUBLIC WORKS, DEPARTMENT OF 181
REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION, DEPARTMENT OF 186
SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA, DEPARTMENT OF THE 208
SOLICITOR GENERAL, MINISTRY OF THE 221
STATISTICS CANADA 238
SUPPLY AND SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF 242
TRANSPORT, DEPARTMENT OF 246
VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF 263

CROWN CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES

ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA LIMITED 266
CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION 269
CANADIAN DAIRY COMMISSION 281
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CIDA) 284
CANADIAN TRANSPORT COMMISSION 288
EMERGENCY PLANNING CANADA 290
HARBOURS COMMISSIONS, PORTS AND HARBOURS 247
NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION 292
NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD 236
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE 228
THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA 232
THE ST.LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY 260

ANNEX — LIST OF THE VARIOUS FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGREEMENTS CATEGORIZED ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY 295

Introduction

This volume is intended to provide a descriptive inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities which were in effect during the fiscal year 1985-1986. Basic information is given on each program and activity, along with the source within the federal government from which more detailed information can be obtained.

The programs and activities in this inventory are arranged according to the responsibilities of the federal ministers concerned, therefore a general knowledge of federal, provincial and municipal responsibilities would be an asset when looking for a particular program or area of interest. Appearing in the Annex on page 295 is a list of the entries in this inventory classified according to the type of program or activity.

For the purpose of this inventory the term "programs and activities" comprises the major shared-cost programs, along with other significant undertakings involving joint federal-provincial administration and/or carried out under the aegis of a more or less formal intergovernmental agreement. Most of the programs and activities listed entail a transfer of funds between the federal government and another government: some involve other kinds of financial compensation such as loan guarantees, preferential prices, transfer of property, etc.; under others, each government pays its share direct to contractors. Entries of the last type are limited, since industrial development incentives given by governments individually to private firms directly have been excluded. Such incentives and assistance are already described in other publications of the Government of Canada.

The information contained in this inventory is, of course, for ready reference only. Further information on the various programs and activities, and on possible commitments that the federal departments and agencies may be in a position to enter into thereunder, should be obtained directly from the departments and agencies concerned.

Suggestions and comments from users of this volume which would assist the Federal-Provincial Relations Office to improve future editions would be gratefully received.

Suggestions and comments should be forwarded to:

Publications and Editing Coordinator
Federal-Provincial Relations Office
59 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A3

Estimated Federal Transfers to the Provinces, Territories and Municipalities — Fiscal year 1985-86 — ($ millions)

Program	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Yukon	Total
A. GENERAL PURPOSE TRANSFERS													
Cash Transfers													
Fiscal Equalization	617.0	126.0	568.0	565.0	2,811.0	—	408.0	—	—	—	—	—	5,095.0
Statutory Subsidies	9.7	.7	2.3	1.8	4.7	6.1	2.2	2.2	3.6	2.5	—	—	35.8
Reciprocal Taxation	14.6	4.4	21.6	21.8	61.4	80.1	13.9	—	—	22.2	—	—	240.0
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	14.0	4.6	—	—	20.0	53.0	2.6	.1	200.0	5.0	.2	.2	299.7
Youth Allowances Recovery	—	—	—	—	-243.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-243.7
Territorial Financial Agreements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	440.0	138.0	578.0
Grants in Lieu of Property Taxes	4.6	.9	15.3	10.9	58.4	132.0	16.0	7.3	16.3	25.6	2.3	1.7	291.3
Subtotal — Cash Transfers	659.9	136.6	607.2	599.5	2,711.8	271.2	442.7	9.6	219.9	55.3	442.5	139.9	6,296.1
Tax Transfers													
3.0 Personal Income Tax Points for Youth Allowances	—	—	—	—	243.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243.7
Subtotal — Tax Transfers	—	—	—	—	243.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243.7
Total General Purpose Transfers	659.9	136.6	607.2	599.5	2,955.5	271.2	442.7	9.6	219.9	55.3	442.5	139.9	6,539.8
B. GENERAL SUPPORT FOR HEALTH AND POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION UNDER THE ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING (EPF) ARRANGEMENTS													
EPF Cash Transfers													
Insured Health Services	143.6	30.9	214.8	176.1	1,138.1	2,056.0	261.1	268.2	438.8	670.5	11.3	4.6	5,414.0
Extended Health Care Services (EHCS)	24.8	5.4	37.2	30.5	279.5	383.6	45.2	43.3	100.2	123.3	2.1	.9	1,076.0
Post-Secondary Education	61.5	13.3	91.8	75.2	464.5	871.2	111.6	115.4	181.1	284.7	4.8	1.9	2,277.0
Subtotal — Cash Transfers	229.9	49.6	343.8	281.8	1,882.1	3,310.8	417.9	426.9	720.1	1,078.5	18.2	7.4	8,767.0
EPF Tax Transfers													
Insured Health Services	50.2	11.4	100.0	73.1	1,351.5	1,569.7	137.8	141.0	508.6	495.4	9.0	4.3	4,452.0
Post-Secondary Education	23.7	5.3	47.3	34.6	639.6	742.9	65.1	66.8	240.7	234.3	4.2	2.1	2,106.6
Subtotal — Tax Transfers	73.9	16.7	147.3	107.7	1,991.1	2,312.6	202.9	207.8	749.3	729.7	13.2	6.4	6,558.6
Associated Equalization*													
Insured Health Services	41.3	8.4	36.8	39.2	152.9	—	28.7	—	—	—	—	—	307.3
Post-Secondary Education	19.5	4.0	17.4	18.6	72.3	—	13.6	—	—	—	—	—	145.4
Subtotal — Associated Equalization	60.8	12.4	54.2	57.8	225.2	—	42.3	—	—	—	—	—	452.7
Insured Health Services	235.1	50.7	351.6	288.4	2,642.5	3,625.7	427.6	409.2	947.4	1,165.9	20.3	8.9	10,173.3
EHCS	24.8	5.4	37.2	30.5	279.5	383.6	45.2	43.3	100.2	123.3	2.1	.9	1,076.0
Post-Secondary Education	104.7	22.6	156.5	128.4	1,176.4	1,614.1	190.3	182.2	421.8	519.0	9.0	4.0	4,529.0
Total General Support for Health and Post-Secondary Education under the EPF Arrangements*	364.6	78.7	545.3	447.3	4,098.4	5,623.4	663.1	634.7	1,469.4	1,808.2	31.4	13.8	15,778.3
C. SPECIFIC PURPOSE TRANSFERS													
Cash Transfers													
Canada Assistance Plan (CAP)	84.1	18.6	114.3	128.5	1,235.1	990.6	136.2	154.9	386.9	662.4	12.7	4.1	3,928.4
Other Health and Welfare	1.3	.3	2.4	4.1	—	36.2	5.7	4.3	12.7	11.8	.3	.8	79.9
Official Languages in Education**	2.0	1.0	3.4	18.9	81.4	46.9	5.7	2.2	5.8	6.1	.2	.2	173.8
Services to Young Offenders	3.4	1.7	3.5	3.4	60.5	38.6	5.1	5.1	15.6	15.8	2.4	2.4	157.5
Crop Insurance	.1	1.2	.2	1.0	8.0	21.0	18.0	59.0	48.0	3.5	—	—	160.0
Transportation	22.1	2.3	10.5	28.8	27.4	7.1	2.1	.7	.7	18.7	4.7	.9	126.0
Other Specific Purpose Cash Transfers**	15.8	9.4	21.8	16.0	82.8	38.8	4.7	10.9	-84.9	9.0	29.0	2.3	155.6
Subtotal — Cash Transfers	128.8	34.5	156.1	200.7	1,495.2	1,179.2	177.5	237.1	384.8	727.3	49.3	10.7	4,781.2
Tax Transfers													
5.0 Personal Income Tax Points for CAP	—	—	—	—	413.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	413.4
Subtotal — Tax Transfers	—	—	—	—	413.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	413.4
Total Specific Purpose Transfers	128.8	34.5	156.1	200.7	1,908.6	1,179.2	177.5	237.1	384.8	727.3	49.3	10.7	5,194.6
D. GRAND TOTALS													
TOTAL CASH TRANSFERS**	1,018.6	220.7	1,107.1	1,082.0	6,089.1	4,761.2	1,038.1	673.6	1,324.8	1,861.1	510.0	158.0	19,844.3
TOTAL TAX TRANSFERS*	73.9	16.7	147.3	107.7	2,648.2	2,312.6	202.9	207.8	749.3	729.7	13.2	6.4	7,215.7
TOTAL CASH PLUS TAX TRANSFERS*	1,092.5	237.4	1,254.4	1,189.7	8,737.3	7,073.8	1,241.0	881.4	2,074.1	2,590.8	523.2	164.4	27,060.0

* The equalization associated with the EPF tax transfer is paid and included under the Fiscal Equalization Program (Section A). To avoid double counting, the value of equalization associated with the tax transfer is excluded from the Grand Totals in Section D.

** An additional $57.6 million of federal cash transfers has not been allocated by province. This includes $37.4 million for the Official Languages in Education Program. When the undistributed amount of $57.6 million is included, the TOTAL FEDERAL CASH TRANSFERS rises from $19,844.3 million to $19,901.9 million and TOTAL CASH PLUS TAX TRANSFERS are $27,117.6 million.

INDIVIDUAL DESCRIPTIONS
OF THE VARIOUS
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture was established by the Department of Agriculture Act, passed by Parliament and assented to on May 22, 1868. Prior to 1867, there was a Bureau of Agriculture of the Province of Canada and thus the Department, in effect, predates Confederation. The responsibilities of the Minister today encompass all aspects of the production, processing and marketing of crops and livestock.

The Deputy Minister is the administrative head of the Department. Reporting directly to him are the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister (Policy Adviser) who is also responsible for the Farm Income Services Branch, the International Affairs Directorate, the Strategic Planning Division and the Policy Coordination Unit, and the Assistant Deputy Ministers responsible for Research, Food Production and Inspection, Marketing and Economics, Regional Development, Finance and Administration, and Forestry Services. Four other branches, each headed by a Director General, also report directly to the Deputy Minister — Audit and Evaluation, Communications, Personnel Administration, and the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration. Also reporting to the Deputy Minister is the Coordinator of the Grains Group. The work of the Deputy Minister's office is supported through a departmental secretariat.

Most agricultural research undertaken by the federal government is done by the Department's Research Branch. The extensive investigations of soils, plants, animals, food, and insect pests and diseases of crops are problem-oriented. The Branch's research program is carried out at more than 50 establishments across Canada. The research units cooperate with provincial departments of agriculture, particularly extension agencies, and, in some provinces, share office and laboratory space in federal buildings with the provincial agriculture department. The Branch also administers a program of contract research (which is being phased out) under which research projects are carried out by agencies other than the Department of Agriculture. Research on animal diseases is carried out by the Animal Pathology Division of the Food Production and Inspection Branch, and the Canadian Grain Commission maintains a program of research on the quality of cereal grains and oilseeds.

The Food Production and Inspection Branch is responsible for measures to protect Canada's livestock and plant population from disease, for the provision of a meat inspection service and for ensuring supplies of high-quality agricultural products for consumers. The programs deal with inspection, grading, licensing and registration.

The Branch has seven directorates and two divisions. Four of the directorates — Health of Animals, Food Inspection and Plant Health and Plant Products and Pesticides are concerned with policies and programs. Two others — Veterinary Inspection and Agricultural Inspection — carry out field activities associated with the policies and programs of the other directorates. The seventh — Management Services — provides policy and program coordination and support services to branch management. The Race Track Division supervises pari-mutuel betting at tracks that race harness and running horses. The mandate of the Compliance Division is to investigate violations of the Acts and Regulations administered by the Food Production and Inspection Branch.

The Marketing and Economics Branch administers programs to improve the efficiency of the Canadian agricultural marketing system; to increase agricultural exports; to promote greater domestic use of Canadian-produced supplies, and to ensure the continuity of the supply of agricultural products. Its programs involve market research, and identification of domestic and export marketing opportunities for primary agricultural products and processed foods. It is also responsible for the provision of marketing information and advice for producers, policy advice on issues that affect trade in agricultural products, and food information for consumers. Two directorates — Market Development, and Market Analysis and Trade Policy — make up the Branch structure.

The various programs concerned with providing income stability for farmers are consolidated in the Farm Income Services Branch. Its primary objective is to develop and deliver effective and efficient agricultural stabilization and crop insurance programs to provide adequate returns to producers, and thereby ensure supplies of agricultural commodities at fair prices to consumers. The basic components of the Branch are the Agricultural Stabilization Board, Agricultural Products Board, Crop Insurance Division and the Western Grain Stabilization Administration.

The International Affairs Directorate is responsible for liaison with world agricultural organizations, the collection and dissemination of international agricultural intelligence, and the development of technical assistance in foreign aid programs.

The Regional Development Branch's objective is to facilitate the development of the agri-food sector in each region so that the sector can make its maximum long-term real contribution to the national economy. It is responsible for programs relating to regional development and agricultural production development.

The Regional Development Branch, primarily through its 10 regional offices, is responsible for developing, coordinating, implementing and appraising strategies and programs for the development of the agriculture and food sector in each province. The Branch is also responsible for providing economic analysis and advice in support of departmental policies and programs affecting agricultural development at both the provincial and national levels. The Branch's Regional Development Office in each province serves as the Department's main contact with the provincial government and nongovernmental organizations in their respective areas.

Programs concerned with animal and crop production are the responsibility of the Branch's Production Development Directorate, the operations of which are aimed at promoting a thriving agriculture and food industry in Canada.

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA) functions as an agency within the Department. The agency administers a wide range of water source development programs for a variety of agricultural uses, as well as a major land use program and other soil conservation programs. It operates across the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to deliver the programs under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act and is headquartered in Regina, Saskatchewan, with offices across the Prairies.

Forest sector of federal-provincial programs were coordinated by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) from 1969 to 1982. Cabinet decision of January 1982 transferred this responsibility from DREE to the Canadian Forestry Service and agreements initiated under DREE are still in effect with five provinces. This transfer of responsibilities also gives the Canadian Forestry Service the means to initiate similar, new, forestry agreements with the provinces; by the fall of 1984 seven such agreements have been signed (Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) and the remaining three (Québec, Newfoundland and British Columbia are being negotiated.

Most of the Department's programs have provincial implications and many are carried out with the cooperation and/or involvement of the provinces. Programs such as crop insurance, record of performance for livestock, and forage seed improvement entail actual provincial participation and involvement. There are provincial regulations for grading of many agricultural products, but in most cases, by agreement, federal regulations and procedures are followed because of interprovincial and export trade implications. Other programs, such as grants to agricultural exhibitions and fairs and financial assistance for 4-H Clubs, are of distinct provincial interest.

The extent and nature of provincial involvement with programs of the Department of Agriculture vary considerably. Some programs are, in effect, administered primarily federally; others involve participation at both levels.

Several agencies report to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. Some have agreements with the provinces concerning their activities. The agencies include the Canadian Dairy Commission, Livestock Feed Board of Canada, National Farm Products Marketing Council and the Farm Credit Corporation.

Page
CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERINARY COLLEGES 4
CROP INSURANCE 5
4-H CLUBS ASSISTANCE 6
FREIGHT ASSISTANCE TO THE ROYAL WINTER FAIR AND THE CANADIAN WESTERN AGRIBITION 7
INTRAPROVINCIAL MEAT INSPECTION 8
PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ACT 9
PULLORUM DISEASE AND FOWL TYPHOID ERADICATION PROGRAM 10
RABIES INDEMNIFICATION PROGRAM 11
RESEARCH STATION BUILDINGS 12
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 13
CANADA — MANITOBA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT 13
CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT 14
CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 14
CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT SUB-AGREEMENT 15
CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRI-FOOD REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT 15
CANADA — ALBERTA MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR AGRICULTURE AND FOOD DEVELOPMENT 16
CANADA — ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR AGRICULTURE AND FOOD DEVELOPMENT 16
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS, FORESTRY SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS 17

CANADA—NOVA SCOTIA FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 17
CANADA—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 17
CANADA—NEW BRUNSWICK FOREST RENEWAL AGREEMENT 17
CANADA—ONTARIO FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 18
CANADA—MANITOBA FOREST RENEWAL AGREEMENT 18
CANADA—SASKATCHEWAN FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 18
CANADA—ALBERTA FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 18
CANADA—QUEBEC FOREST DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT 19
CANADA—BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 19
MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING THE COORDINATION OF FOREST RESEARCH 19
NATIONAL AIR TANKER FLEET COOPERATIVE SUPPLY AGREEMENT 20
CANADIAN INTERAGENCY MUTUAL AID RESOURCES SHARING AGREEMENT 20
CANADIAN INTERAGENCY FOREST FIRE CENTRE OPERATING AGREEMENT 20

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERINARY COLLEGES

Administered By:
Food Production and Inspection Branch

Purpose:
In view of the fact that the number of veterinarians in the country is insufficient to meet the requirements of the livestock products industry and that the existing veterinary teaching facilities cannot accommodate all student applicants, the expansion of existing veterinary teaching facilities is to be undertaken in order to increase the number of graduating veterinarians.

Authority:
The Department of Agriculture was given authority by Order in Council in April 1974 to enter into agreements with the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan, which were signed in mid-1974, to enter into discussions pertaining to the establishment of a fourth veterinary college.

Financing and Operation:
The agreements with the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan provide for a federal contribution of up to 50 per cent of the capital cost up to prescribed limits of enlarging the veterinary colleges in the respective provinces. This principle has been extended to the Atlantic Veterinary College.

In the context of these agreements, construction meant the erection of new building(s), extension(s) or alterations to existing building(s), together with necessary and related site development work, architectural consulting fees, utilities systems and installed equipment and furnishings, all for the sole and exclusive purpose of expanding or enlarging existing veterinary teaching facilities; but, for greater certainty, was not to mean commodities, goods, materials and supplies except those required for construction purposes.

In the case of the Quebec Veterinary College, the number of graduates per year is to be increased from 35 to 70 with the federal contribution of up to $2,520,000. Phase I was previously completed with Phase II just being completed.

In the case of the Ontario Veterinary College, the number of graduates per year is to be increased from 80 to 120 with the initial federal contribution of up to $2,880,000. The Treasury Board approved in March 1978 an increase of $215,000 as consideration for cost escalation during the construction program. The revised federal contribution is therefore, $3,095,000. The construction program under the agreement is now complete and all federal commitments have been satisfied.

In 1983, the Department agreed to a further contribution of up to $250,000 representing 50% of the costs of planning to upgrade the existing facilities of the Ontario Veterinary College to meet North American standards.

The Western College of Veterinary Medicine is to be increased from 50 to 90 graduates with a federal contribution of up to $2,880,000. Federal payment is now complete.

In June 1983, the Department agreed to contribute up to $18.25 million to cover 50% of the capital costs of the new Atlantic Region Veterinary College to be located on the campus of the University of Prince Edward Island in Charlottetown. The planning phase of the project is underway and the first graduating class of 50 students is anticipated for 1990.

The agreement is with the four Eastern provinces to match the federal contribution according to a separate agreement among themselves. Expenditures in the current year will cover architectural and engineering fees and site development.

As part of the agreement, each university agrees to accept in its faculty of veterinary medicine, as a minimum, the increased number of students indicated above at the entrance level, for at least ten years following the date of completion of the construction, unless fewer than that number of students apply for admission to the said faculty in any given year.

The amounts indicated above shall be payable in instalments or otherwise in such times and at such amounts as the Government of Canada in its sole discretion shall determine. The universities are to supply, whenever and in the manner requested, satisfactory evidence of the progress of construction and the financial disbursements relative thereto. Consideration is currently being given to contributing 50% to a maximum of $6,500,000 (including previous contribution for planning purposes) to the University of Guelph towards the cost of construction and renovation of large animal clinics, laboratories and trading facilities at the Ontario Veterinary College, subject to and conditional upon the Province of Ontario agreeing to contribute 50% as well, in order that the Ontario Veterinary College can meet North American standards of veterinary education.

Payments:
See table 1.

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (613) 992-2114

TABLE 1

Payments to the Provinces for Capital Assistance to Veterinary Colleges

Participating provinces	*Contract amount (\$)*	*Amount of payments for period 1975-76 to 1984-85 (\$)*
Quebec	2,520,000	2,520,000
Ontario	3,095,000	3,095,000
Ontario		
(Planning Costs)	250,000	250,000
(Construction Costs)	6,500,000	—
Saskatchewan	2,880,000	2,880,000
Atlantic	21,383,000	4,539,000
Total	36,628,000	13,284,000

CROP INSURANCE

Administered By:

Crop Insurance Division
Farm Income Services Branch

Purpose:

To provide stability to farmer's incomes by minimizing the fluctuations resulting from crop production losses due to uncontrollable natural hazards. The federal government assists the provinces in making all-risk crop insurance available to farmers by contributing a portion of premium costs and/or administrative cost; and the sharing of risk by way of loans or reinsurance, whenever indemnities greatly exceed premiums and reserves.

Authority:

Crop Insurance Act
Crop Insurance Regulations
Federal-Provincial Agreements

Time Frame:

This is a continuous program. Agreements are terminable on the expiration of five years from the day on which notice of intention to terminate is given, or by the mutual consent of the parties thereto. But notice of intention to terminate an Agreement shall not be given until after the expiration of five years from the day the agreement came into force.

Financing and Operation:

The costs of this program are shared on a federal-provincial-farmer basis. The provinces operate the programs; and the federal contributions are paid to the participating provincial governments. The individual farmers pay no more than 50% of the total premiums. For the provinces of Quebec and Newfoundland, the federal and provincial governments each pay 25% of the premium costs and they share the total administrative costs on a 50/50 basis. For the other provinces the federal government contributes 50% of the total premium and the provinces pay the total administrative costs.

The contributions payable to a province are paid in respect of each year and shall be the amount specified in the Crop Insurance Act and Regulations and the Federal-Provincial agreements in force.

Contributions may be made quarterly by the federal government to the province upon delivery to the Minister of a statement of expenses incurred. Final payment for any year may be made only upon receipt of a final statement certified by the provincial auditor.

Payments:

See table 2.

TABLE 2

Crop Insurance Contributions to Provinces

Participating provinces	*1981-82 (\$000)*	*1982-83 (\$000)*	*1983-84 (\$000)*	*1984-85 (\$000)*
Newfoundland	9	16	23	74
Prince Edward Island	1,105	965	1,127	1,160
Nova Scotia	200	228	213	229
New Brunswick	505	462	973	1,204
Quebec	5,202	6,279	8,217	9,104
Ontario	15,982	31,904	20,778	21,088
Manitoba	11,234	13,012	11,985	16,412
Saskatchewan	52,867	56,002	54,344	64,748
Alberta	31,818	37,111	42,241	51,217
British Columbia	2,129	2,468	2,275	3,421
Total	121,051	148,447	142,176	168,657

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. T. Pender
Director
Crop Insurance Division
Farm Income Services Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (613) 993-6671

4-H CLUBS ASSISTANCE

Administered By:

Animal Production Division
Regional Development Branch

Purpose:

This program provides for the reimbursement, to any province, of 50 per cent of its expenditures on specified items of assistance to 4-H Clubs.

Authority:

The funds for this program are provided annually under the Production Development Assistance Initiative.

At present there are agreements with each province except Quebec.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program, subject to revision by 1990.

Financing and Operation:

4-H Clubs have been organized in each of the provinces to provide leadership and citizenship training for young people. The Clubs and their work projects are especially oriented toward young people living on farms. 4-H Club activities include the following subjects: the raising of livestock, the cultivation of field crops, the operation of farm machinery, gardening, garment making, home economics, and home decorating.

The federal government pays to the provinces 50 per cent of certified expenditures up to a pre-set yearly allotment. As provincial claims must be submitted during the fiscal year, the total allotments have not always been completely utilized. Federal assistance is provided for the following items:

- — prize ribbons and the cost of prizes awarded at local achievement days,
- — the cost of providing club and project record books,
- — travel by club members to, and prizes for provincial competitions,
- — voluntary local leadership training.

In addition, an annual federal grant is made towards the costs of maintaining the offices of the Canadian 4-H Council, and for providing the salaries and travel expenses of council staff.

Payments:

See table 3.

TABLE 3

Contributions to the Provinces for Assistance to 4-H Clubs

Province	*1981-82 Expenditures ($)*	*1982-83 Expenditures ($)*	*1983-84 Expenditures ($)*	*1984-85 Expenditures ($)*	*1985-86 Expenditures ($)*
Newfoundland	9,955	9,300	9,300.00	9,300.00	7,735.00
Prince Edward Island	5,280	6,940	6,940.00	6,940.00	6,290.00
Nova Scotia	10,450	13,265	13,265.00	13,265.00	13,420.00
New Brunswick	5,380	7,180	7,180.00	7,180.00	7,220.00
Quebec	—	**	**	**	*
Ontario	62,380	89,310	89,310.00	89,310.00	79,010.00
Manitoba	22,450	27,860	27,860.00	27,860.00	24,280.00
Saskatchewan	24,880	32,355	31,847.15	32,355.00	26,410.00
Alberta	28,160	37,710	37,710.00	37,710.00	33,300.00
British Columbia	12,300	16,080	16,080.00	16,080.00	16,430.00
Total*	181,235	240,000	239,492.15	240,000.00	214,095.00

* A grant of $12,915 will be paid.

** A grant of $13,605 was paid.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Animal Production Division
Regional Development Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. C. MacWilliam
Chief
Registration and 4-H Clubs
Animal Production Division
Regional Development Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (819) 994-0086

FREIGHT ASSISTANCE TO THE ROYAL WINTER FAIR AND THE CANADIAN WESTERN AGRIBITION

Administered By:
Animal Production Division
Regional Development Branch

Purpose:
This program was amended and expanded in 1981 to provide financial assistance for shipping livestock to the Canadian Western Agribition at Regina as well as to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto.

The revised program gives the provinces the option of signing a new agreement, or continuing under the original agreement which provides for reimbursement by the federal government to the provinces of 75% of the freight charges on exhibition livestock shipped to and from the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair.

Under the new agreement, Canada and the provinces share equally (50:50) the cost of transportation assistance on livestock conforming to classes established at the Canadian Western Agribition as well as the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair in Toronto where the livestock is to be exhibited and also conforming to the Federal Livestock Classifications. The species of livestock eligible under the program may vary according to respective Agreement with each province and may include beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine, dairy goats and draft horses. Also, livestock exhibitors are eligible for transportation assistance to either or both livestock shows, with the exception of those residing in the province in which the show is held.

Authority:
This program rests on a federal-provincial agreement which originated in 1946-47 when the annual operating subsidy of $35,000, guaranteed to the Royal Winter Fair in 1927 for 20 years, terminated.

Funding is approved annually under the Production Development Assistance Initiative.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program subject to revision by 1990.

Financing and Operation:
The freight charges on carlots of livestock shipped to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair and returning to the point of origin, are originally paid by the provincial agriculture department concerned. Reimbursement of 75% of freight charges is made upon submission by the province of a claim for the federal government's share. The claim must be accompanied by the original receipted freight bills, such bills being subject to audit for proper weights and rates.

For provinces that have signed the new Agreement, the freight charges on truckloads of livestock shipped to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair and the Canadian Western Agribition are paid directly to the exhibitors by both governments (Federal and Provincial) on a 50-50 basis. The claims are submitted to the provincial Agriculture Department who is responsible to certify the claims and forward them to the federal Department of Agriculture for payment of its share.

Freight costs are shared by the federal government only on truckload or carload lots from a central collecting point in each province to Toronto or Regina, or both, and return. Federal assistance is not available to the province where the fair is held.

Freight costs for carlot movement of poultry, the transportation of wagons and the costs of feed, handlers, etc., are not eligible for sharing by the federal government under the program.

Payments:
See table 4.

TABLE 4

Payments to the Provinces for Freight Assistance to
Royal Agricultural Winter Fair and/or
to the Canadian Western Agribition

Province	*1981-82 Expenditures ($)*	*1982-83 Expenditures ($)*	*1983-84 Expenditures ($)*	*1984-85 Expenditures ($)*
Prince Edward Island	7,125	6,750	7,275.00	10,350.00
Nova Scotia	3,254	3,726	7,647.96	2,995.27
New Brunswick	1,425	1,500	2,850.00	3,562.50
Quebec	17,839	21,139	25,917.68	23,402.49
Ontario*	2,787	5,169	6,695.22	8,278.40
Manitoba	31,294	31,912	20,400.00	18,961.88
Saskatchewan*	6,030	11,363	8,532.64	10,566.73
Alberta	24,312	28,809	22,586.96	17,940.50
British Columbia	—	—	—	4,351.29
Total	94,066	110,368	101,905.46	100,409.06

* Provinces operating under new agreement.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Animal Production Division
Regional Development Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Jacques Poliquin
Chief, Production Development
Assistance Initiative
Animal Production Division
Regional Development Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (819) 994-0086

INTRAPROVINCIAL MEAT INSPECTION
(Domestic Meat Inspection)

Domestic meat inspection should be distinguished from federal meat inspection carried out in plants which engage in interprovincial trade or in export of meat products.

Administered By:

Meat Hygiene Division, Food Production and Inspection Branch

Purpose:

This service allows participating provinces to obtain a meat inspection service in plants which are not under full federal inspection. The provision of this meat inspection service to the provinces makes duplication of inspection services by the provinces unnecessary. It also encourages uniformity of standards across Canada.

Authority:

The Department of Agriculture has been given authority by Order in Council to enter into agreements with the provinces to provide this domestic meat inspection service. At present, agreements are in effect with the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Time Frame:

The terms of the agreements are indefinite but they are subject to termination by either party on twelve months notice.

Financing and Operation:

Provinces may provide a provincial meat inspection service for plants which engage only in the marketing of meats within the provincial boundary. Some provinces which did not provide such a service and others that did provide a provincial meat inspection service signed an agreement with the Department of Agriculture to provide this service.

The authority for the individual programs rests with the governing legislation of each province. The administration and implementation of the programs are the responsibilities of the Meat Hygiene Division, Food Production and Inspection Branch.

The agreements provide that each participating province will pay to the Department of Agriculture for inspection services on a cost-recovery basis. The agreements further provide for an annual review of costs so that charges are amended to reflect the actual costs of inspection services.

Payments:
See table 5.

For Further Information:
General:

Meat Hygiene Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

Officer Responsible:

Chief, National Programs
Meat Hygiene Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Halldon House
2255 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

Tel.: (613) 995-5433

TABLE 5

Payments by Provinces to Canada for Intraprovincial Meat Inspection

Participating provinces	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*
Nova Scotia	43.7	55.8	62.4	62.4*
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—
Manitoba	241.2	256.7	270.1	375.0
Saskatchewan	181.7	261.8	290.4	286.5
British Columbia	164.5	200.5	214.7	178.1
Total	631.1	774.8	837.6	902.0

* Program discontinued.

PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ACT

Administered By:
This Act is administered by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA), with headquarters in Regina, Saskatchewan.

Purpose:
The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act was passed by Parliament in 1935 to assist in the reclamation of agricultural lands seriously affected by drought and soil drifting in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Subsequent amendments to the Act widened the scope of the Administration's activities.

The basic objectives of PFRA are to provide for the rehabilitation of drought and soil drifted areas in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and to develop and promote systems of farm practice, tree culture, water supply, land utilization and land settlement that will afford greater economic security.

Authority:
The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. The Act (with amendments consolidated) is now R.S. 1970, P.C. 17.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, the Minister may enter into agreements with each of the three provinces, municipalities or individuals with respect to carrying out the general purpose of the Act.

The areas addressed by PFRA programs of soil and water conservation and development, and drought proofing are prime elements in the building blocks of long-term economic and social development on the prairies.

The main PFRA program activities include:

(1) Tree Production and Distribution Program which provides tree material for shelterbelt, conservation and reclamation planting, to eligible recipients;

(2) Community Pasture Program — reclaims and protects fragile owned and leased lands while also providing summer cattle grazing for the benefit of smaller producers;

(3) Soil Conservation Program — to encourage effective farming practices;

(4) Irrigation Demonstration Farm;

(5) Southwest Saskatchewan Irrigation Program — projects provide water for federal, provincial and private irrigation projects, domestic and industrial uses, and allow controlled releases to meet international water commitments;

(6) Rural Water Development for Stockwatering, Irrigation and Domestic Use;

(7) Water Development — provides promotion, investigation, design and implementation of medium-scale to large-scale water resource projects;

(8) South Saskatchewan River Program — provides for the operation and maintenance of the project on a cost recovery basis with the province of Saskatchewan.

Agreements with the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia:

(1) Canada — Manitoba Interim Subsidiary Agreement on Water Development for Regional Economic Expansion and Drought Proofing. Expires March 31, 1986.

(2) Canada — Alberta Irrigation Rehabilitation Agreement provides for rehabilitation of the Bassano Dam to complete the terms of the Agreement.

(3) Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement on Agricultural Community Water Infrastructure. A five-year program, expiring in 1989, provides expanded water or sewerage facilities to 42 designated Agricultural Trading Centres. Total expenditures are $32 million, half of which is federal.

(4) Canada — Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on Agricultural Development. A five-year Agreement, expires 1989. Two components to be delivered by PFRA are:

- for soil conservation, expenditures of $9.5 million in federal funds;
- for irrigation development, expenditures of $7 million in federal funds.

(5) Canada — Manitoba Subsidiary Agreement on Agri-Food Development ($4.5 million for soil conservation initiatives to be administered by PFRA).

(6) Canada — Alberta Livestock Drought Assistance Agreement. As a consequence of drought provides financial assistance to producers in order to maintain a viable livestock herd. Expires March 31, 1986. Total expenditures are $60 million, 50% federal.

(7) Canada — Saskatchewan Livestock Drought Assistance Agreement. As a consequence of drought provides financial assistance to producers in order to maintain a viable livestock herd. Expires March 31, 1986. Total expenditures are $32 million, 50% federal.

(8) Canada — British Columbia Livestock Drought Assistance Agreement. As a consequence of drought provides financial assistance to producers in order to maintain a viable livestock herd. Expires March 31, 1986. Total expenditures are $4 million, 50% federal.

PULLORUM DISEASE AND FOWL TYPHOID ERADICATION PROGRAM

Administered By:

Health of Animals Directorate
Food Production and Inspection Branch

Purpose:

The purpose of this program is to eradicate pullorum disease and fowl typhoid from the national flock. This eradication will result in a substantial decrease in financial losses to the poultry industry and increased freedom of movement of poultry, chicks and hatching eggs within Canada. International recognition of Canada's pullorum-typhoid free status should lead to increased export sales of Canadian poultry to foreign markets.

Authority:

- This program is under the general departmental mandate.
- Animal Disease and Protection Act and Animal Disease and Protection Regulations.
- Federal-Provincial agreements are currently in effect with each of the ten Canadian provinces in the form of Memoranda of Understanding executed on the 15th day of November, 1982.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program until the 1st day of July 1987 and is renewable beyond this date as agreed to by each province and the federal government.

Financing and Operation:

The Memoranda of Understanding between each provincial government and the federal government vary. Sections 79 to 79.2 inclusive and Schedule VI of the Animal Disease and Protection Regulations describe controls over the poultry industry. Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures relating to Animal Disease and Protection Act and Regulations governs the diagnosis of pullorum-typhoid, management of infected flocks and compensation. Compensation awarded is to be the market value in accordance with Section 12 of the Animal Disease and Protection Act and is fully paid by the federal government. Appendix 7.2

of Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures is a Memoranda of Understanding between the Agriculture Inspection Directorate, Food Inspection Directorate, Veterinary Inspection Directorate and the Health of Animals Directorate that defines the responsibilities of each directorate. Appendix 7.3 of Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures is a schedule of responsibility relating to the Memoranda of Understanding between the provincial and federal governments. Section XIX of the Manual of Procedures relates to tests and procedures for pullorum/typhoid program.

See table 6.

TABLE 6

Schedule of Responsibility — Memoranda of Understanding

Sections/ Province	*79.12*	*79.13*	*79.14 (1)*	*79.14 (2)*	*79.15*	*79.16*	*79.17*	*79.18*	*79.19*	*79.2*	*Eradication Procedures*
New Brunswick	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Prince Edward Island	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Newfoundland	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Nova Scotia	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Quebec	AC	P	AC	AC	P	P	P AC	P	P	P	AC
Ontario	AC	P	P AC	P AC	P	P	P	P	P AC	P	AC
Manitoba	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC	P	AC
Saskatchewan	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Alberta	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
British Columbia	AC	P	AC	AC	P	P	P	P	AC	P	AC

P — Provincial responsibility.
AC — Agriculture Canada responsibility.

For Further Information:

General:

Director General
Health of Animals Directorate
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Dr. D.J. Gregory
Chief, Poultry and Zoonotic Diseases
Animal Health Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Halldon House
2255 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

Tel.: (613) 995-5433

RABIES INDEMNIFICATION PROGRAM

Administered By:

Health of Animals Directorate
Food Production and Inspection Branch

Purpose:

The purpose of these payments is to cooperate with the provinces in the management of rabies indemnification programs. These programs assist in the control of rabies in farm animals by encouraging farmers to report cases where animals have died as a result of rabies.

Authority:

This program is under the general departmental mandate.

Rabies Indemnification Regulations

Federal-provincial agreements are currently in effect with the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

Under Sections 3 and 12 of the Animal Disease and Protection Act, Statutes of Canada, 1974-5-6, Chapter 86, the Minister of Agriculture may order living animals to be destroyed and provide compensation to owners in respect of these animals. However, as there is no satisfactory laboratory diagnosis to confirm rabies infection in a living animal, federal payments to herd owners cannot be made under the Animal Disease and Protection Act in regard to rabies.

Consequently, some provinces have assumed responsibility for the operation of rabies indemnification programs. The provincial governments make payments to herd owners, and the federal government reimburses the provinces for two-fifths of the amounts paid by them. The federal government will reimburse the provinces up to a maximum per head of $400 for cattle, $200 for horses, and $80 for sheep, swine and goats.

In order to receive the federal reimbursement, provinces submit claims to the federal government. All claims are examined for conformity with the Rabies Indemnification Regulations, and have to be supported by the following documents:

1. evidence that payment to the owner has been made;
2. a certificate signed by a veterinary inspector that the animal died as a result of rabies; and
3. the inspector's valuation of the animal.

Payments:
See table 7.

TABLE 7

Payments to Provinces for Rabies Indemnification

Participating provinces	*Expenditures 1981-82 ($)*	*Expenditures 1982-83 ($)*	*Expenditures 1983-84 ($)*	*Expenditures 1984-85 ($)*
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—
Quebec	—	800.00	1,440.00	—
Ontario	122,000.00	91,892.80	86,208.40	73,976.80
Manitoba	1,200.00	2,930.00	1,740.00	340.00
Saskatchewan	—	—	—	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	—
Total	123,200.00	95,622.80	89,388.40	74,316.80

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Health of Animals Directorate
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Dr. D.J. Gregory
Chief, Poultry and Zoonotic Diseases
Animal Health Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Halldon House
2255 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

Tel.: (613) 995-5433

RESEARCH STATION BUILDINGS
(Part of the Research Program)

Administered By:
Administration Division of the Research Branch

Purpose:
Departmental policy encourages the sharing of accommodation to promote cooperation between departmental personnel responsible for agricultural research and provincial personnel responsible for extension work, so that solutions to farm problems may be made available rapidly to farmers. Under this program, space is made available in some federal research station buildings for offices and laboratories of provincial departments of agriculture.

Specifically, the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture and Forestry uses space at the Federal Department of Agriculture's Research Station at Charlottetown; a joint federal-provincial building is now in operation at Kentville, Nova Scotia; a New Brunswick Department of Agriculture and Rural Development office occupies a wing at the federal Research Station at Fredericton; and the regional staff of the Alberta Department of Agriculture is housed in the federal Research Station complex at Lethbridge. British Columbia agricultural staff will be occupying the new federal office-laboratory which is nearing completion at the Summerland Research Station. These facilities were built under capital cost-sharing arrangements.

Provincial personnel also occupy surplus federal space on a rental basis at: St. John's West, Nfld.; Nappan, N.S.; l'Assomption and St. Jean, Que.; Delhi, Harrow, Kapuskasing and Vineland, Ont.; Indian Head and Saskatoon, Sask.; Fort Vermilion, Alta.; and Prince George, Sidney and Summerland, B.C.

Authority:
Two kinds of agreements are involved: (a) a federal-provincial agreement applies where the facility is provided under a joint cost-sharing arrangement, and (b) where provincial personnel use surplus federal space, the authority is a rental agreement on a favored-tenant basis.

Time Frame:
The term of these arrangements is set out in each agreement. Essentially, they are long-term contracts which may be terminated by either party under certain circumstances.

Financing and Operation:
The financing and operation of these facilities are subject to the terms of the particular agreements. In general, the province pays Canada for the space and services provided.

Initially, the provinces share with Canada the costs of construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings and physical plant, either by undertaking actual construction or by paying a portion of the costs to Canada. Subsequently, the provinces pay the annual costs of operating and maintaining the space they occupy as provided in the individual agreements. Certain administrative services are also shared. Ongoing capital expenditures related to the structures are cost-shared on agreed bases.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.R. Radburn
Director, Administration Division
Research Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (613) 995-7084

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada

Purpose:
There are three objectives to this Agreement: to encourage the growth of agricultural production and food processing to the extent of identified and mutually agreed domestic and export market opportunities in horticulture, livestock foods and livestock; to increase the efficiency of firms in the production, processing and marketing sectors of the province's agri-food industry; and to expand income and employment opportunities, particularly in the rural areas of the province.

Authority:
Canada — Nova Scotia General Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement will be in effect from October 5, 1982 until October 4, 1987 but payouts on commitments approved before October 4, 1987 may continue until March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Agriculture Canada funds and directly delivers five programs and the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Marketing funds and directly delivers the sixth program.

Project approvals are granted by the delivery agency, but advice is obtained from the other agencies. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A Liaison Committee, formed of both federal and provincial representatives, plans and coordinates the delivery of the Agreement.

See table 8.

For Further Information:
Regional Development Branch

Dr. Doug Byers
Regional Director (Nova Scotia)
Regional Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
35 Commercial Street, Room 200
Truro, Nova Scotia
B2N 5E5

Tel.: (902) 895-1623

CANADA — MANITOBA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada

Purpose:
The overall objectives of this Agreement are to facilitate an improved economic performance within the Agri-Food sector through efficiency gains, to contribute to the long-run sustainability of the sector through improved resource management practices, and to coordinate the various relevant government programs and activities of the various departments and agencies. Realization of sectoral potential is predicated upon the effective servicing of these macro objectives.

Authority:
Canada — Manitoba Economic and Regional Development Agreement

Time Frame:
The Agreement, signed on May 30, 1984, has a five-year time frame which expires on March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Agriculture Canada and the Manitoba Department of Agriculture both directly deliver and fund four programs.

Projects are approved by the Federal-Provincial Agreement Management Committee based on the recommendation of Program Advisory Committees.

See table 8.

For Further Information:
Regional Development Branch

Mr. W.A. Breckman
Regional Director (Manitoba)
Regional Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
275 Portage Avenue, Room 303
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 2B3

Tel.: (204) 949-3032

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada

Purpose:
The objectives are to assist in:

a) the conservation and development of the agricultural resources in Saskatchewan with particular attention to the soil degradation problem, further development of irrigation and the enhancement of human resource capabilities; and
b) the development of the important commodity sectors and specifically to encourage crop intensification and the enhancement of livestock productivity through development of marketable products, and the development and transfer of technology to the sectors.

Authority:
Canada — Saskatchewan Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement will be in effect from August 7, 1984 to March 31, 1989. Projects approved to March 31, 1989 must be completed by March 31, 1990. Claims may be paid up to March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation:
Agriculture Canada and Saskatchewan Agriculture each deliver projects under Sub-Programs in five Program areas. A sixth Program covering Implementation, Public Information and Evaluation is delivered by Agriculture Canada. There is provision in the Agreement for cost-shared projects, with delivery by either party.

Federal approval is required for federal directly delivered projects. Provincial approval is required for provincial directly delivered projects. The federal-provincial Management Committee must approve all federal-provincial projects. This Committee also approves the annual Work Plans prepared by each party.

See table 8.

For Further Information:

Dr. Jim Lowe
A/Regional Director (Saskatchewan)
Regional Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
2100 Broad Street, Room 310
P.O. Box 8035
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 4C7

Tel.: (306) 780-5545

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada

Purpose:
There are five objectives to this Agreement:

(a) To identify, develop and realize domestic and export market opportunities for New Brunswick potatoes, livestock, livestock feeds, horticulture and specialty crops;
(b) To encourage growth and development of the agri-food sector through the expansion of primary production and value-added activities for agricultural products with identified markets;
(c) To enhance the competitive position of the agri-food industry through improvement in productivity, product quality, human resource development, physical resource utilization and marketing;
(d) To increase employment in the agri-food sector and related services; and
(e) To increase the level and stability of net returns of the participants in the agri-food sector.

Authority:
Canada — New Brunswick Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement will be in effect from June 25, 1984 until March 31, 1989. Funds committed to Projects approved prior to the termination date must be fully disbursed by March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
Agriculture Canada funds and directly delivers some part of each of the five programs, and, at the same time, the New Brunswick Department of Agricultural and Rural Development also funds and directly delivers other parts of the five programs.

Each of the five programs have portions that are cost-shared between the two agricultural departments.

Project approvals are granted by the Federal-Provincial Management Committee. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A Management Committee, formed of federal and provincial representatives, plans and coordinates the delivery of the Agreement.

See table 8.

For Further Information:
Regional Development Branch

Mr. Louis-Philippe Albert
Regional Director (New Brunswick)
Regional Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
633 Queen Street, Room 209
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 1C3

Tel.: (506) 452-3706

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT SUB-AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada and Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture.

Purpose:
The programs are intended to increase net farm income by improving crop and livestock health, improving and conserving soil resources, developing, demonstrating and encouraging the adoption of new technology and improving the marketing of agricultural products.

Authority:
Prince Edward Island Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The agreement will be in effect from June, 1984 to 1989. All projects must be approved by March 31, 1989, but related costs can be incurred up to September 30, 1989, and payments may be made up to March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
Agriculture Canada funds and directly delivers five programs worth $18 million. The Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture funds and delivers a $13 million extension program. Agriculture Canada and Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture cost-share (Canada 80%, Prince Edward Island 20%) a $10 million extension support program.

Project approvals are based upon the recommendation of a Technical Advisory Committee. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. An Agriculture Management Committee composed of provincial and federal representatives coordinates the delivery of the Agreement. Cost-shared proposals are approved only by the Agriculture Management Committee.

See table 8.

For Further Information:
Regional Development Branch

Dr. James Lovering
Regional Director (Prince Edward Island)
Regional Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
141 Kent Street, 2nd Floor
P.O. Box 2949
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8C5

Tel.: (902) 566-7300

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRI-FOOD REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada

Purpose:
The primary objectives of this Agreement are to assist in the growth and development of economic output from the agricultural sector of the British Columbia economy, the increase in employment in the agri-food sector, the enhancement of the viability and competitiveness of the agri-food industry in British Columbia to ensure the maintenance of employment and output and the conservation and development of the agricultural resources necessary as inputs to an expanding agri-food sector.

Authority:
Canada — British Columbia Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement, signed on July 26, 1985, has a five-year time frame which expires on March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
The Agreement contains three federal-provincial cost-shared programs. Agriculture Canada and the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Food each deliver projects under two sub-programs of one of the programs. The

provincial Ministry delivers all remaining projects. All projects are approved by a joint federal-provincial Management Committee.

See table 8.

TABLE 8

Agricultural Sub-Agreements

Province	*Agreement* Signed	*Agreement* Terminates	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Prince Edward Island	13-06-84	31-03-89	41,000	26,000
Nova Scotia	05-10-82	04-10-87	48,300	23,300
New Brunswick	25-06-84	31-03-89	32,000	25,000
Manitoba	30-05-84	31-03-89	38,300	23,000
Saskatchewan	07-08-84	31-03-89	60,000	30,000
British Columbia	26-07-85	31-03-90	40,000	20,000

For Further Information:
Regional Development Branch

Mr. John Berry
Regional Director, British Columbia
Regional Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
Room 307, 80—6th Street
New Westminster, British Columbia
V3L 5B3

Tel.: (604) 524-7342

CANADA — ALBERTA MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR AGRICULTURE AND FOOD DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada

Purpose:
This Memorandum of Understanding sets out the understanding between Canada and Alberta regarding development of an Agriculture and Food Development Strategy and subsequent sub-agreement(s) or other program initiatives of mutual interest.

Authority:
Canada — Alberta Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Memorandum, signed on June 8, 1984, has a five-year time frame which expires June 7, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Alberta each appointed a representative with responsibility for developing the strategy and program initiatives. There are no financial provisions.

For Further Information:
Regional Development Branch

Mr. Glenn Gorrell
Regional Director (Alberta)
Regional Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
4th Floor, Corner Point Building
10179 — 105 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 1E2

Tel.: (403) 420-4141

CANADA — ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR AGRICULTURE AND FOOD DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada

Purpose:
The Memorandum of Understanding sets out the approach to be taken by Canada and Ontario regarding the coordination of programs and the co-operative development of complementary measures which will assist the private sector to improve productivity, expand production and upgrade marketing of agricultural commodities with potential in the domestic and export markets.

Specifically, the objectives under this MOU are to remove obstacles to growth and encourage new investment, to maintain and improve the quality of food products produced in Ontario, to conserve and improve the long-term productivity of the land resource base while reducing pollution of the Great Lakes, to improve the competitiveness of the Ontario agriculture sector, and to stimulate increased production and sales of commodities for which there is a domestic or export market opportunity.

Authority:
The Canada — Ontario Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Memorandum, signed August 27, 1985, has a three-year time frame which expires on March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Ontario have appointed a Co-ordinating Committee to manage and administer the initiatives undertaken jointly pursuant to this MOU. There are no financial provisions.

For Further Information:
Regional Development Branch

Mr. Nelson Ball
Regional Director, Ontario
Regional Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
420 — 102 Bloor Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1M8

Tel.: (416) 996-8172

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS, FORESTRY SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and the provincial governments.

Authority:
These agreements were initiated under the auspices of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE). Cabinet decision of January 1982 transferred responsibility from DREE to the Canadian Forestry Service and subsequent authority is under the Forestry Development and Research Act, 1966-67.

Financing and Operation:
All federal funding is provided by the Canadian Forestry Service; the balance by the respective provincial governments.

A Management Committee is set up to administer each agreement. The appropriate Canadian Forestry Service regional director, or his/her delegate and provincial representatives are normally members of these committees.

For Further Information:

Director General
Forestry Development and Communications Directorate
Canadian Forestry Service
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G5

Tel.: (819) 994-3272

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of Nova Scotia.

Purpose:
To encourage and support forest management for the purposes of improving the forest resource; increasing the sustainable supply of wood; and to heighten forest industry opportunities in Nova Scotia.

Authority:
The Forestry Development and Research Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:
The agreement was signed on August 31, 1982. The five-year term of the agreement is from April 1, 1982 to March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
Of the five main components in the agreement, Canada (CFS) will implement Forest Resource Enhancements on Private Lands; $40.3 million over five years.

Nova Scotia will spend $30.5 million in the implementation of Forest Resource Enhancement on Crown Lands, Forest Industry Development and Human Resource Development. Canada and Nova Scotia will jointly implement the information and evaluation component of the agreement, at a cost of $1.1 million.

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of Prince Edward Island

Purpose:
To encourage and support forest management for the purposes of improving the forest resource, increasing the sustainable supply of wood; and to ameliorate the wood-based industry on Prince Edward Island.

Authority:
The Forestry Development and Research Act, 1966-67.

CANADA—NEW BRUNSWICK FOREST RENEWAL AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of New Brunswick.

Purpose:
To encourage and support forest management for the purposes of improving the forest resource; increasing the sustainable supply of wood; carry out forest management

on federal lands; and to provide a public information program in order to ensure the health of the forest industry in New Brunswick.

Authority:
The Forestry Development and Research Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed June 25, 1984. The five-year term of the Agreement is from April 1, 1984 to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Of the six main components, Canada (CFS) will implement Forest Management on Private Lands and on Federal Lands, and the Province will implement the remaining cost-shared portion of the Agreement. Canada and New Brunswick will jointly contribute $77.4 million on 55:45 basis.

CANADA—ONTARIO FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of Ontario.

Purpose:
To encourage and support forest management for the purpose of improving the forest resource; increasing access to mature wood; increasing sustainable supply of wood; and conducting Research and Development programs targetted at forest renewal.

Authority:
The Forestry Development and Research Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on November 14, 1984. The five-year term of the Agreement is from April 1, 1984 to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Ontario will spend $150 million on a 50:50 cost-shared basis on four basic programs: forest management and renewal; technical support for forest management and renewal; applied research and development, administration, communications and evaluation. On these programs forest management and renewal will receive the major portion, $128.6 million.

CANADA—MANITOBA FOREST RENEWAL AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of Manitoba.

Purpose:
To encourage and support forest renewal for the purpose of improving the forest resource; increasing the sustainable supply of wood; to increase public awareness; and to carry on forest research and development.

Authority:
The Forestry Development and Research Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on March 15, 1984. The five-year term of Agreement is from April 1, 1984 to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Manitoba will spend $27.16 million on a 50:50 cost-shared basis on four basic programs: forest renewal; intensive forest management; applied research and development; and public information, evaluation and administration. The federal government will implement programs on Private Land and on Federal Crown Land. The provincial government will implement programs on Provincial Crown Land.

CANADA—SASKATCHEWAN FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of Saskatchewan.

Purpose:
To encourage and support forest renewal and management in order to improve the forest resource base; to increase the sustainability of the long term wood supply; and to make available research results through a technology transfer program.

Authority:
The Forest Research and Development Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on June 25, 1984. The five-year term of the Agreement is from June 25, 1984 to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Saskatchewan will spend $28 million on a 50:50 cost-shared basis on four basic programs: forest renewal; growth enhancement and stand tending; technology advancement and transfer; public information, administration and evaluation.

CANADA—ALBERTA FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of Alberta.

Purpose:
To encourage and support forest management for the purpose of improving the forest resource; to increase the sustainability of the wood supply; to conduct applied research on forest management and in place technology transfer mechanisms; and to heighten forestry opportunities in Alberta.

Authority:
The Forestry Development and Research Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on October 29, 1984. The five-year term of the Agreement is from October 29, 1984 to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Alberta will spend $23 million on a 50:50 cost-shared basis on three basic programs: reforestation; applied research; technology transfer and opportunity identification; public information, evaluation and administration.

CANADA—QUEBEC FOREST DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT

Purpose:
To promote co-operation and co-ordination between the Government of Canada and Government of Quebec in implementing measures intended to stimulate forestry development and to increase the economic impact of forestry activity in Quebec.

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of Quebec.

Authority:
The Forest Research and Development Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed April 30, 1985. The five year term of the Agreement is from April 1985 to March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Quebec will spend $150 million on a 50:50 cost shared basis on five programs: Crown land forest management; management of private woodlands; management of federal woodlands; greenhouse infrastructures; administration, communications and evaluation.

CANADA—BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Purpose:
To manage the forest resource of the Province in order to sustain and increase the forest resource and strengthen the employment potential of the forestry industry.

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of British Columbia.

Authority:
The Forest Research and Development Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on May 25, 1985. The five year term of the Agreement is from May 1985 to March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and British Columbia will spend $300 million on three programs: backlog reforestation; intensive forest management; implementation, communications and evaluation.

MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING THE COORDINATION OF FOREST RESEARCH

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service — Provincial joint forest research committees

Purpose:
To formalize the coordination of forest research between the federal and the provincial governments.

Authority:
Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers at the meeting, January 29, 1980.

Time Frame:
The agreements were signed and they expire on the dates shown. All are renewable for five-year periods beyond the expiry date subject to Ministerial exchange of letters.

British Columbia:	November 24, 1981 to June 30, 1985
Alberta:	May 4, 1982 to June 30, 1985
Saskatchewan:	August 10, 1983 to June 30, 1986
Manitoba:	October 18, 1982 to June 30, 1985
Nova Scotia:	August 31, 1982 to June 30, 1986
Prince Edward Island:	November 7, 1983 to June 30, 1988
Newfoundland:	September 1, 1982 to March 31, 1987

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost-sharing associated with these Memoranda. The Memoranda were signed by the respective federal and provincial Resource/Environment Ministers. The Memoranda are used to ensure the most efficient use of the forest research resources available to the respective agencies, to minimize duplication and to enhance forest research through cooperation in planning and implementation.

For Further Information:

Director General
Research and Technical Services
Canadian Forestry Service
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G5

Tel.: (819) 997-1305

NATIONAL AIR TANKER FLEET COOPERATIVE SUPPLY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and Department of Transport

Purpose:
To assist the provinces in the acquisition of Canadair CL-215 aircraft and the formation of a National Air Tanker Fleet.

Authority:
Order in Council and Treasury Board approval granted in January, 1984.
P.C. 1984 - 10/308 (84-01-26)
Treasury Board 789659

Time Frame:
This agreement was finalized in January 1984. Acquisition of the aircraft is expected to be completed within three years.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and participating provinces will purchase, on an approximately one to one matching basis, twenty-nine CL-215 forest fire fighting aircraft. Canada will lease (nominal rate) its aircraft to the provinces who will operate them in accordance with the Canadian Interagency Mutual Aid Resources Sharing Agreement, and the DOT Canadair Dry Lease. The cost to Canada is approximately $150 million.

CANADIAN INTERAGENCY MUTUAL AID RESOURCES SHARING AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service

Purpose:
To facilitate the sharing of equipment, manpower and other forest fire fighting resources among the provinces and the federal government.

Authority:
Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers at its September 1981 meeting.
Order in Council and Treasury Board approval granted in January, 1984.
P.C. 1984 - 10/308 (84-01-26)
Treasury Board 789659

Time Frame:
Commencing in the fall of 1983 and is on-going. Implementation guidelines are approved by all parties annually.

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost sharing associated with this agreement. The equipment will be operated and maintained by the provinces and maintenance expenses will be borne by the user agency according to guidelines agreed upon each year.

For Further Information:

Director General
Policy, Planning and Economics Directorate
Canadian Forestry Service
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G5

Tel.: (819) 997-4191

CANADIAN INTERAGENCY FOREST FIRE CENTRE OPERATING AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Canadian Forestry Service

Purpose:
The operation of the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC).

This agreement enables provincial and federal forest fire control agencies to share information on fire conditions and forest fire fighting resources.

Authority:
Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers at its September 1981 meeting.
Order in Council and Treasury Board approval granted in January, 1984.
P.C. 1984 - 2/308 (84-01-26)
Treasury Board 791472 (84-01-19)

Time Frame:
The program became operational on June 1, 1982 and is on-going.

Financing and Operation:
The CIFFC is incorporated as an independent, non-profit agency. Canada will pay one-third of the CIFFC operating costs; the remaining two-thirds is contributed by the provinces on the basis of inventoried productive forest land within their jurisdictions.

Canada's contribution will be apportioned 50% Canadian Forestry Service, 25% Parks Canada, 25% Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Northern Affairs Program. The Canadian Forestry Service is the lead agency responsible for making the annual contribution and will then be reimbursed by the other two federal agencies for their respective share.

For Further Information:

D.F. Merrill
Research and Technical Services
Canadian Forestry Service
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G5

Tel.: (819) 994-1658

Department of Communications

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Communications extend to and include all matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

a) national cultural policy and programs;

b) telecommunications; and

c) the development and utilization, generally of communication undertakings, facilities, systems and services for Canada.

The Minister of Communications, in exercising his powers and carrying out his duties and functions shall:

a) formulate and implement Canada's cultural policy and programs;

b) co-ordinate, promote, and recommend national policies and programs with respect to communication services for Canada;

c) promote the establishment, development and efficiency of communication systems and facilities for Canada;

d) assist Canadian communication systems and facilities to adjust to changing domestic and international conditions;

e) plan and co-ordinate telecommunication services for departments, branches and agencies of the Government of Canada;

f) compile and keep up-to-date detailed information in respect of communication systems and facilities, of trends and developments in Canada and abroad, relating to communication matters; and

g) take such action as may be necessary to secure, by international regulation or otherwise, the rights of Canada in communication matters.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMS

The department comprises five sectors: Corporate Policy; Telecommunications and Informatics; Spectrum Management and Regional Operations; Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting; and, Corporate Management.

Corporate Policy Sector

Responsibility for the overall formulation and implementation of departmental policy resides primarily with this sector. Subdivisions include: Strategy and Plans; Federal-Provincial Relations; International Relations (studies, planning and negotiations in the international communications and cultural spheres, including arrangements for, and participation in conferences); Information Services; Program Evaluation; Internal Audit; and, Legal Services.

Telecommunications and Informatics Sector

Responsible for all aspects of the communication technology applications and industry development. This mission includes the assessment of introduction and applications of new information and communications technologies, the investigation of new market opportunities for communications goods and services at home and abroad; the development of policy, programs and facilities to assist the domestic industries involved with the communications technologies and management of the major applications programs of the Department.

This Sector is also responsible for planning, establishing and managing telecommunications facilities and services that will meet the needs of federal government departments and agencies on an economic basis. The Sector is responsible also for the formulation and implementation of Telecommunications Policy.

The department conducts an extensive and continuing research program for three main reasons. First, advances in technology are the primary means of improving and expanding the telecommunications network and its services. Second, research serves as a base for the policy planning and program functions of the department. Third, through transfer of knowledge acquired in the laboratories and the support of research in Canadian industry and universities, the knowledge level of Canada is increased and the innovations developed through government research benefit Canadian industry and create Canadian jobs in high-technology fields.

Most of the department's in-house research is carried out at the Communications Research Centre (CRC), located near Ottawa. Because the department encourages the fullest possible participation of Canadian industry in research projects dealing with the field of high technology and telecommunications, more and more research contracts are allocated to companies located throughout Canada. In addition, a certain proportion of the Department's research is undertaken for the Department of National Defence.

The department also fosters advanced communications research capabilities at Canadian universities through contracts totalling about $1,162,000 in 1984-1985. Universities conduct research related to the federal government's responsibilities and priorities for regulation as well as the social, economic and technological aspects of communications and culture.

Spectrum Management and Regional Operations Sector

This sector's principal function is to ensure the accommodation of as many users of the radio frequency spectrum as possible with a minimum of interference, and to permit the development and growth of radio communications in Canada by:

1) planning, authorizing and controlling spectrum use by Canadian broadcasters, operators and radio licence holders, and
2) protecting Canada's rights and interests regarding use of the spectrum through international agreements and regulation.

The Spectrum Management and Regional Operations Activity also provides regional representation for all activities of the Department in all regions of Canada and must provide ready accessibility by the Canadian public to the Department as a whole through its regional structure. In addition the activity includes the development and maintenance of an emergency telecommunications program as well as managing the Terminal Attachment Program.

Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector

Formulation of policies and design of programs in the fields of broadcasting and cable, film, video, sound recording, publishing, copyright, cultural heritage, performing, literary and visual arts; advising the Minister on policies and programs across the federal cultural portfolio; administering programs and regulations assigned to the Department, and providing support to cultural industries and organizations.

Page

CANADA — MANITOBA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON COMMUNICATIONS AND CULTURAL ENTERPRISES 24
CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON COMMUNICATIONS ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT 24
CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURES 24
UNIVERSITY RESEARCH PROGRAM 25
PROPAGATION RESEARCH PROGRAM 25
PALAIS DES CONGRÈS DE MONTRÉAL (PHASES A AND B) 26
MOBILE SATELLITE (MSAT) PROGRAM 26
A PROGRAM OF CULTURAL INITIATIVES 27

CANADA—MANITOBA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON COMMUNICATIONS AND CULTURAL ENTERPRISES

Administered By:

Telecommunications and Informatics Sector
Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector
Spectrum Management and Regional Operations Sector
Corporate Policy Sector

Purpose:

This sub-agreement was signed on June 6, 1984 pursuant to the Canada—Manitoba Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA). The purpose of the sub-agreement is to establish a framework for the implementation of measures to be undertaken by Canada and Manitoba in support of communications and cultural enterprises.

Time Frame:

Five (5) years from June 1984 to June 1989.

Financing and Operation:

The total value of the Subsidiary Agreement is $21 million, the Government of Canada's participation is $13 million. Funding will be directed to such areas as film, publishing, recording, broadcasting, communications and information technology.

A Management Committee has been established for the life of the Subsidiary Agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials, one of whom was appointed by the federal Minister of Communications and the other by the provincial Minister of Culture, Heritage and Recreation.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Owen Sweeney
Co-Secretary of the Canada — Manitoba
Subsidiary Agreement on Communications
and Cultural Enterprises
Government of Canada
Department of Communications
200 — 386 Broadway
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3Y9

Tel.: (204) 949-2630

CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON COMMUNICATIONS ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:

Telecommunications and Informatics Sector
Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector
Spectrum Management and Regional Operations Sector
Corporate Policy Sector

Purpose:

This subsidiary agreement was signed on February 1, 1985 under the umbrella Canada—Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement. The purpose of the Agreement is to provide a framework for facilitating implementation of initiatives that will be taken by the Governments of Canada and Quebec in order to stimulate development of communications enterprises. The components of the agreement aim to foster the development, marketing and distribution of French language programming; the development and marketing of data bases and software; the development of communications technologies and infrastructures; and automation of communications enterprises.

Time Frame:

Five (5) years from February 1, 1985 to March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:

The agreement represents a total monetary obligation of $40 million. Generally speaking, the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec will share equally the eligible costs of projects carried out under this agreement.

A Management Committee is established for the life of the agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials, one of whom is appointed by the federal Implementing Minister and the other by the Quebec Minister.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Denis Lachance
Associate Secretary of the Canada—Quebec
Subsidiary Agreement on Communications
Enterprises Development
Government of Canada
Department of Communications
295 St. Paul Street, East
Montreal, Quebec
H2Y 1H1

Tel.: (514) 283-7737

CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURES

Administered By:

Corporate Policy Sector, in cooperation with Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector.

Purpose:

The objective of the Subsidiary Agreement is to promote the establishment of major elements of cultural infrastructures which are essential to the cultural development of Quebec and to:

a) facilitate a high standard of cultural production and more extensive involvement on the part of national and international producers;

b) increase employment opportunities for the existing pool of technical and professional personnel in the cultural field;

c) ensure better conditions for conserving and exhibiting heritage assets, making them more visible to Quebec, Canadian and international publics.

Two major projects are being planned under the Subsidiary Agreement, the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts expansion project and the Cité du cinéma.

Time Frame:
Five (5) years from 1985-86 to 1989-90.

Financing and Operation:
The total value of the Subsidiary Agreement is $40 million, the Government of Canada's participation is $20 million. Generally speaking, the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec shall each pay fifty per cent (50%) of the eligible costs of projects under this Agreement.

A Management Committee is established for the life of the Subsidiary Agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials, one of whom was appointed by the Implementing Minister for Canada and the other by the Quebec Minister.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Miss Ruta Danaitis
Member of the Secretariat of the Canada—Québec
Subsidiary Agreement on Cultural Infrastructures
Government of Canada
Department of Communications
300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

Tel.: (613) 990-4204

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH PROGRAM

Administered By:
Telecommunications and Informatics Sector

Purpose:
The program supports the Department of Communications' in-house research programs, promotes competence in various areas of communications and culture in Canadian universities, and helps develop individuals who can later make substantial contributions to the field of communications in industry, government or the universities.

Authority:
The Department of Communications supports a University Research Program. Based upon the recommendation of the University Research Advisory Committee, Canadian universities are asked to submit research contract proposals on specific subjects determined in advance by the department.

Time Frame:
Each November, the department reviews its university research requirements. Canadian universities are then asked to submit research proposals on subjects determined by DOC.

Financing and Operation:
This is a research contract program and not a research grant program. Therefore, work statements are negotiated and payments are made on the basis of the progress. The resulting contracts are subject to government procurement regulations.

In the allocation of contracts, the department takes into consideration the regional demographic factor and takes the necessary action to ensure that there be an equitable proportion of contracts allocated to anglophone and francophone universities throughout Canada.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
Director, Research Policy and Plans
Department of Communications
300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

Tel.: (613) 998-2012

PROPAGATION RESEARCH PROGRAM

Administered By:
Telecommunications and Informatics Sector

Purpose:
To develop a comprehensive understanding of the behavior of electromagnetic waves particularly in the Canadian environment. Such information is essential to the planning and design of reliable and efficient communications systems and networks, and to the management of the radiofrequency spectrum.

Authority:
The program is a part of the department's on-going research activities at the Communications Research Centre. Specific projects are approved jointly by the department and the telephone company and/or university involved in the work.

Time Frame:
Projects normally involve a joint agreement covering a one or two-year period.

Financing and Operation:
In most projects, the work and costs are divided among the participants so that no exchange of funds is required. If a university is involved in the project, the cost of their participation is covered by the Department of Communications and/or the other participating agencies.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. K.S. McCormick
Director, Propagation Research Laboratory
Communications Research Centre
P.O. Box 11490, Station "H"
Ottawa, Ontario
K2H 8S2

Tel.: (613) 998-2338

PALAIS DES CONGRÈS DE MONTRÉAL (PHASES A AND B)

Administered By:
Telecommunications and Informatics Sector

Purpose:
Phase A: Installation of an integrated communications system utilizing Telidon technology (operational since June, 1983).

Phase B: Computerizing administrative functions pertaining to the organization and management of events held at the Palais and to the operation of the Palais.

Authority:
Two Memoranda of Understanding were signed between la Société du Palais des Congrès and the Department of Communications.

The management of this project falls under the responsibility of an Advisory Committee made up of representatives from the federal Department of Communications, la Société du Palais des Congrès and the provincial government.

Time Frame:
From May 1982 to October 1986.

Financing and Operation:
Responsibility for the management of the system resides with the Palais des Congrès. It is estimated that the total cost of the project will be $7.2 million. The federal government and la Société du Palais des Congrès will each contribute $3.6 million.

Payments:
Phase A has been completed ($4.5 million); for Phase B methods of payment are being finalized.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Jacques Lyrette
Director General
Canadian Workplace Automation Research Centre
1575 Chomedey Boulevard
Laval, Quebec
H7V 2X2

Tel.: (514) 682-3400

MOBILE SATELLITE (MSAT) PROGRAM

Administered By:
Telecommunications and Informatics Sector

Purpose:
To define, develop and demonstrate a satellite system to meet identified needs for voice and data mobile communications services to vehicles, ships, aircraft and compact portable stations for a wide variety of public and civil government applications in Canada.

Authority:
As approved by Cabinet in December 1981, (463-81RD), the Department of Communications (DOC) will carry out Phase B (Project Definition) of the MSAT program through a series of contracts with Canadian industry supplemented with DOC in-house work.

Time Frame:
Phase B was completed in 1984. Cabinet will decide whether or not to proceed with the design and manufacturing phases and a 1988 launch. The system would be used by the federal and provincial governments, industry and others for communications experiments and interim commercial service.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

K.T. Hepburn
Assistant Deputy Minister (Telecommunications and Informatics)
Department of Communications
300 Slater Street
Journal Tower North
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

Tel.: (613) 998-4196

A PROGRAM OF CULTURAL INITIATIVES

Administered By:
Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector

Purpose:
The Program of Cultural Initiatives provides financial assistance to Canadian artistic and non-profit cultural organizations from funds accrued from the federal portion of the Loto Canada revenues under the federal-provincial agreement on the dissolution of Loto Canada.

Payments:
For the 1983-85 program, the provincial breakdown of expenditures is indicated in table 1.

TABLE 1

The 1983-85 Program of Cultural Initiatives

Province	*($)*
Newfoundland	1,138,074
Prince Edward Island	72,000
Nova Scotia	140,296
New Brunswick	114,296
Quebec	4,232,467
Ontario	6,694,118
Manitoba	263,876
Saskatchewan	345,570
Alberta	1,093,734
British Columbia	1,128,244
Yukon	40,500
Northwest Territories	191,630
Total	15,454,805

Department of Employment and Immigration

In addition to the administrative responsibility for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of Employment and Immigration, the Minister of Employment and Immigration reports to Parliament for the Immigration Appeal Board. Within the CEIC only the Employment and Immigration components have programs which involve payments to provinces or municipalities, although the administration of the Benefit Program does require liaison and consultation with provincial departments.

CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission was created under the Employment and Immigration Reorganization Act of 1977 and was given responsibility for the development and utilization of labour market resources in Canada, for employment services, for unemployment services and immigration. In general, the programs of the Commission are directed towards individual members of the labour force or towards individual immigrants. In addition, programs are also directed to provide employers with various services, particularly recruitment and selection of workers to fill available jobs. A Department of Employment and Immigration was also established by the same legislation.

Employment

Federal-provincial consultations on labour market policies and programs are primarily conducted through the Joint Federal-Provincial Committees or similar mechanisms which were initially established in the provinces under the authority of Section 12 of the National Training Act, and continue under the authority of federal-provincial Human Resource Development (or similar) agreements under the Canadian Jobs Strategy. The Committees are composed of senior officials of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the provincial departments concerned. In some provinces the Committee includes representatives from the private sector and other federal departments concerned with the labour market and the economy.

The National Training Act came into effect on August 2, 1982. It replaced the Adult Occupational Training Act of 1967. Federal-provincial training agreements which were in effect until the end of March 1985 and which have been extended to the end of March, 1986, govern the implementation of the program in the provinces and territories. The federal-provincial co-operation regarding training activities is realized through the joint federal-provincial committees. The training is given in community colleges or other training centres and is paid for by the federal government which also provides income support to full-time trainees during their training. The provinces and territories are responsible for course content, training methods and delivery of the training.

Immigration

Federal-Provincial consultations on regional demographic needs and labour market considerations are required by Section 7 of the Immigration Act prior to the Minister's deciding upon and announcing projected immigration levels for the future years. These consultations have been formalized in Agreements with seven provinces but are carried out at a senior official level with all ten provinces as well as with the territories.

While the federal government does not provide payments to the provinces, it does provide assistance to immigrants in general and to refugees in particular to aid in their settlement. It also contributes to voluntary organizations active in immigrant settlement. On the other hand, the Province of Quebec does reimburse the federal government for additional costs related to the presence of Quebec immigration representatives in certain federal immigration sections of embassies and consulates abroad.

Page
JOB ENTRY — ENTRY AND RE-ENTRY OPTIONS 30
JOB ENTRY — *COOPERATIVE EDUCATION OPTION* 31
CHALLENGE '86 31
JOB DEVELOPMENT 33
SECTION 38 33
INNOVATIONS 34
SKILL INVESTMENT 34
SKILL SHORTAGES 35
PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES 36
QUEBEC IMMIGRATION OFFICERS ABROAD (CULLEN-COUTURE AGREEMENT) 37
SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES AGREEMENT 38
ANNUAL CONSULTATIONS ON IMMIGRATION LEVELS 39

JOB ENTRY — ENTRY AND RE-ENTRY OPTIONS

Purpose:
To assist persons having difficulty making the transition from school or home to the labour market.

1) Entry — supervised on- and off-site training and work experience for unemployed young people.
2) Re-Entry — supervised on- and off-site training and work experience training for women.

Priority Activities:
Addressing individual needs while providing an integrated combination of work experience and off-site and on-site skills training.

Job Entry utilizes the expertise of coordinators and training place hosts. The coordinator's responsibility is to develop and implement an Entry or Re-entry project. The coordinator recruits training place hosts to provide on-site training, work experience and supervision to Entry and Re-entry participants. A coordinator can also act as training place host.

Eligibility:
Coordinators:

— businesses, organizations, individuals, as well as ad-hoc groups;

— federal departments, agencies, institutions and Crown corporations;

— provincial/territorial and municipal government departments, agencies and institutions;

Re-Entry coordinators must be knowledgeable in the development and delivery of employment related programs for women.

Training Place Host Trainers:

All the same as above except that hosts should normally have been in business in Canada for at least one year.

Participants:

Both Entry and Re-Entry participants must be legally entitled to work in Canada.

In addition, Entry participants must:

— have attained the legal school leaving age and be out of the regular school system for at least 3 months;

— be unemployed youth having not worked 26 full-time weeks out of the last 52;

— not normally be in receipt of a post-secondary degree or diploma.

Re-Entry participants must be:

— women out of the labour force for at least three years after having been primarily engaged in homemaking activities.

Proposals:

— must provide for an integrated combination of supervised on-site and off-site training and work experience;

— should contain measurable objectives both for on-site and off-site activities;

— must include an equity plan (target levels for women, handicapped people, Natives and visible minorities);

— must contain detailed information on expenses for off-site training, health, safety or other occupational requirements, and enhancements;

— must contain all relevant information on coordinators, participants and training place hosts.

Time Frame:
26 to 52 weeks (or part-time equivalent for Entry);
16 to 52 weeks (or part-time equivalent Re-Entry).

Program Contributions:
Operating Costs — Entry and Re-Entry:

— up to $10,000 to develop the capacity to act as a coordinator, where appropriate;

— on a sliding scale $350 to $250 per filled position for recruitment, selection and assessment of a participant, development of a plan and identification of appropriate hosts;

— $100 per quarter to a maximum of $400 per filled position for implementing and monitoring each plan;

— maximum of $2,000,000 to any given project.

Training Costs:

— up to a maximum average of $40 per day to a maximum of $2,600 per position for Entry;

— up to a maximum average of $40 per day to a maximum of $3,600 per position for Re-Entry.

Other Costs:

— up to a maximum of $250 per participant for health safety or occupational requirements;

— up to a maximum of $2,600 per participant for additional off-site training;

— up to a maximum of $10,000 for physically disabled (per participant) to cover the actual costs of training aids, additional training, travel, on-site or off-site equipment or building modifications.

For Further Information:
National Headquarters
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

JOB ENTRY — COOPERATIVE EDUCATION OPTION

Purpose:
To stimulate the provision of developmental work-study experience for secondary and post-secondary students whose transition from student to full-time work and integration into the labour market any be facilitated or enhanced by this measure.

Eligibility:
Sponsor:

- post-secondary institutions and secondary school boards which arrange Cooperative Education;
- community groups or national non-profit associations which provide assistance in the delivery of this option.

Proposals:

- must provide for alternating periods of full-time study and work experience;
- must include overall long range goals with respect to work/study learning;
- must contain a formal and concrete endorsement of the proposed project by the school board, the post-secondary Chief Executive Officer and all key personnel;
- must contain a proof that the employment/work experiences provide training in skills that reflect current and future labour market demand;
- must outline specific measures to be undertaken to promote equality for students who are female, Native, students with disabilities and visible minorities;
- must contain detailed information on frequency, length, supervision and quality of the work experiences to be provided by the employer and on projected expenses.

Time Frame:
maximum of 4 years
as agreed when approved

Program Contributions:
Operating Costs:

- 85% of the actual expenditures in year one to a maximum of $68,000;
- 75% of the actual expenditures in year two to a maximum of $60,000;
- 55% of the actual expenditures in year three to a maximum of $44,000;
- 35% of the actual expenditures in year four to a maximum of $28,000;
- maximum of $100,000 for 12 consecutive months when a community group or a non-profit national association is working on behalf of Co-op clientèle;
- maximum of $200,000 to any given project.

For Further Information:
National Headquarters
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

CHALLENGE '86

Purpose:
To provide career/learning-related summer employment and practical work experience for young people moving through the educational system.

The program includes the following six components:

1. Summer Employment/Experience Development

Purpose:
The program provides subsidies to employers to create jobs for students that would not be available otherwise.

Eligibility:
Employers Eligible for the Subsidy:

Private businesses, cooperatives with share capital, municipalities, educational institutions, Native Band Councils, non-profit organizations which have been operating in Canada for at least 6 months, and individuals acting for, or on behalf of, unincorporated associations.

Participants:

Students who: intend to return to school as full-time basis in the fall; are legally entitled to work in Canada; have been hired after referral by a CEC/CEC's; are not members of the employer's immediate family.

Employment Opportunities Eligible for Subsidy Consideration:

- Jobs that relate to: a field of study, discipline, future career, training program or provide practical work experience which will benefit the student's future employability;
- Jobs that would be in addition to the jobs in place and to the jobs which would ordinarily be provided for students or other employees by the employer without the subsidy.

Time Frame:
6 to 18 consecutive weeks. Start no earlier than April 28, 1986 and end no later than September 5, 1986.

Program Contributions:
Subsidies provided by Sectors

Private:

- up to 50% of wages paid (maximum $3.00/hour).

Municipal and Educational:

- up to 100% of provincial/territorial minimum adult wage.

Non-Profit Organizations Including Native Band Councils:

- up to 100% of provincial/territorial minimum adult wage;
- up to $20.00/work-week for other costs related to the jobs approved;
- up to 100% of mandatory employer costs based on the provincial minimum wage.

2. Student Business Loans

Priorities:

- develop Entrepreneurial potential of students;
- support provincial initiatives that provide loans and loan guarantees to start summer businesses;
- provide the necessary funding in order to guarantee the loans given to students so that they may manage and operate small businesses.

3. Work Orientation Workshops

Priority Activities:
To provide disadvantaged in-school youth and potential school-leavers with guidance on future participation in the labour market.

Eligibility:
Sponsor/Employer:

- businesses, business associations, community organizations and ad-hoc groups;
- trainers, instructors.

Participants:

- elementary/secondary or CEGEP students;
- in-school youth who are disadvantaged and/or potential school drop-outs.

Workshop Activities:

- life skills training;
- personal financial management;
- study how companies function;
- workplace practices and expectations;
- relations with other workers and management;
- skill requirements of different occupations;
- job search techniques.

4. Canada Employment Centres for Students and Native Internship Program

Provide students with advice and referral service to help them find summer employment;

450 CEC for students;

.Native Internship within EIC operations helps Native students understand how federal bureaucracy works;

Part of national "Hire-a-student Campaign".

5. Business Drive for Jobs

Encourage leading Corporations and business organizations to promote hiring of students.

6. Federal Departments and Agencies

Provide career related jobs for students;

Departments and Agencies create jobs from existing resources;

Assist in meeting student hiring goals of Federal Departments/Agencies.

Cadet and Reserve Training Programs

Administered by Department of National Defence, provides training and work experience in a monitored environment under responsible leadership.

Supernumerary Special Constable Program

Administered by RCMP;
Students hired as special peace officers;
Provides training and experience in law enforcement.

Expo '86-on-site Training Incentive Program

Purpose:
To provide on-site training to students through the provision of a wage sudsidy to employers.

Eligibility:
Sponsor/Employer:

Expo '86 Corporation, businesses, organizations, individuals and provincial/territorial departments and agencies.

Participants:

Full-time students who intend to return to school full-time in the fall.

Time Frame:
Training for a minimum 20 hours and a maximum 80 hours.

Program Contributions:
50% wages paid with a maximum of $2.50/hour for each hour of orientation, job-skill-specific and on-the-job training.

For Further Information:
National Headquarters
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

JOB DEVELOPMENT

Purpose:
To assist long-term unemployment individuals to participate effectively in the labour market.

Priority Activities:
Activities which focus on individual needs and improve long-term employment prospects in the context of local economic growth and potential which will not create dependencies.

Eligibility:
Sponsor/Employer:

- organizations, businesses and individual groups, municipalities and school boards;
- private sector, profit and non-profit organizations, provincial government departments and agencies as last resort or as covered by federal-provincial agreements;
- maximum subsidized jobs/place of employment is greater of 2 or 20% of regular complement.

Participants:

Those unemployed for 24 of last 30 weeks, including the employment-disadvantaged, women, disabled persons, Native people and visible minorities.

Proposals:
Must offer an adequate blend of training and work experience.

Time Frame:
16 to 52 weeks.

Program Contributions:
Private Sector:

- up to 60% of the wages paid to each employee up to a maximum of $350 per week;
- an additional $125 towards other costs may be paid for forestry projects;
- the cost of an assessment, by a certified third party, of proposed training plans to the lesser of 75% of costs actually incurred or $1,000;
- a maximum of $10,000 per place of employment to an employer recruiting disabled persons to assist in the costs incurred in the provision and/or modification of facilities or equipment.

Non-Profit Sector:

Projects for the Job Ready:

- up to $350 per employees per week of which up to $125 per week may be used for operating costs;
- the cost of an assessment, by a third party, of proposed training plans, to a maximum of $1,000 (included as well under projects for the severely employment disadvantaged);
- training costs to an average of $40 per employee per day;
- a maximum of $5,000 per project for capital costs;
- a maximum of $10,000 per place of employment to an employer recruiting disabled persons to assist in the costs incurred in the provision and/or modification of facilities or equipment (included as well under projects for the severely employment disadvantaged);
- the wages of a project manager to a maximum of $500 per week;
- course development costs, normally up to 75% of employer costs.

Projects for the Severely Employment Disadvantaged

- the wages for necessary core staff including a Project Manager, at up to the prevailing wage rate for the occupation as determined by the CEC;
- operating costs to a maximum of 125% of wages;
- capital items essential to the operation of a project to a maximum of $50,000 over the life of the project;
- consultants' fees;

For Further Information:
National Headquarters
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

SECTION 38

Purpose:
To create incremental productive term employment for unemployed persons.

Eligibility:
Sponsor/Employer:

- organizations, businesses, municipalities and individuals;

- federal and provincial/territorial government departments and agencies are eligible to submit proposals but must designate a non-government organization, business or individual to act as employer.

Participants:

Those who are receiving UI benefits or are eligible for receipt of UI benefits at the time of referral.

Proposals:
Must create incremental employment with a minimum of three jobs per project.

Time Frame:
6 to 52 weeks

Program Contributions:
Benefits include up to $315 per person per week, with a ceiling of $125 per week for other costs.

For Further Information:
National Headquarters
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

INNOVATIONS

Purpose:
To stimulate and support innovative labour market initiatives through pilot programs and projects, demonstration projects and development activities which will lead to the improved functioning of the labour market.

Eligibility:
Sponsor/Employer:

Businesses, organizations, educational and training bodies, provincial/territorial institutions, municipalities, individuals, and those Crown corporations that are not mainly funded through appropriations.

Proposals:

- must be for pilot projects, demonstration projects or short-term activities;
- must demonstrate that they are new and innovative approaches as well as cost-effective and could be applied within the labour market on a wider or longer-term basis;
- must include an evaluation plan and measurable performance goals and results.

Time Frame:
Activities that exceed one year may be approved in principle, but subject to annual review and strictly limited to a maximum of three years.

Program Contributions:
Wages and Other Costs:

- no maximum program contribution per proposal;
- whenever possible costs will be shared with proponents;
- contribution may be used for wages, legally required employee benefits, direct overhead of the activities and other approved costs;
- a contribution of capital equipment costs, but not building construction, may be eligible as long as it is not the sole objective of the activity and where acquisition is more cost-effective than the leasing of such equipment.

For Further Information:
National Headquarters
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

SKILL INVESTMENT

Purpose:
To provide financial assistance to train employees whose employment is subject to change or elimination due to technological and/or market changes.

Four options are available under the program. Their purposes are as follows:

1) Training Trust Fund: Financial assistance to encourage training trust funds for workers to gain new skills.

2) Extended Training Leave: Financial assistance to facilitate employee leave for training.

3) Small Business Training: Financial assistance to facilitate employee retraining in a variety of adjustment situations.

4) Direct Purchase: Provide training at public and private institutions for employed workers outside normal working hours.

1) Training Trust Fund

Eligibility:
Sponsor/Employer:

Private sector, profit and non-profit sector, Crown corporations and voluntary organizations.

Participants:

Employees with a recognized training trust fund.

Time Frame:
Contributions up to 3 years.

Program Contributions:
Operating Costs:

Not to exceed $400,000 over 3 years;
50% of employee/employer contribution to $200,000 in year 1;
33% to $100,000 in year 2 and year 3.

2) Extended Training Leave

Eligibility:
Sponsor/Employer:

Private sector, profit and non-profit organizations, voluntary organizations and Crown corporations.

Time Frame:
3 months — 3 years full-time;
80 hours — 3 years part-time.

Program Contributions:
Maximum of $15,000 for one year (excluding disabled).

Wages:

- 50% of salary while on leave, up to 33% of pre-leave salary;
- a maximum of $350/week (for part-time same formula to a maximum of $8.75/hour).

Training Costs:

50% of eligible training costs.

Other Costs:

$10,000/trainee, for special arrangements for physically disabled.

3) Small Business Training

Eligibility:
Sponsor/Employer:

Private sector, profit and non-profit organizations, voluntary organizations and Crown corporations with fewer than 100 employees, or of any size facing permanent lay-offs and unable to train without assistance.

Participants:

Owners, managers and employees of private sector and non-profit organizations with fewer than 100 employees (including self-employed) or of any size but facing permanent lay-offs and unable to train without assistance.

Time Frame:
3 weeks — 3 years full-time;
80 hours — 3 years part-time.

Program Contributions:
Wages:

- 60% of weekly wages paid during periods of off-the-job training up to a maximum of $350/week;
- 25% of weekly wages paid during periods of on-the-job training up to a maximum of $350/week.

Training Costs:

- 100% of costs up to $30/day;
- 50% of costs exceeding $30/day;
- up to 4% of the total training costs for expert assistance.

Other Costs:

$10,000/trainee to assist in training disabled.

4) Direct Purchase

Eligibility:
Participants:

Employed workers.

Time Frame:
Up to 1,820 hours on part-time basis

Program Contributions:
Training Costs:

CEIC pays directly.

For Further Information:
National Headquarters
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

SKILL SHORTAGES

Purpose:
To provide support for training in existing and potential occupational skill shortages in order to provide the economy with the skills necessary to remain competitive.

Two options exists within the program:

1) Work Place — Based (for employed or self-employed);
2) Direct Purchase (for unemployed).

1) Work Place

Eligibility:
Sponsor/Employer:

Private sector firms and employers (profit, non-profit and voluntary organizations and Crown corporations) in order to provide training to their employees.

Participants:

Employed and self-employed individuals and owners of firms.

Time Frame:
3 weeks — 3 years full-time;
80 hours — 3 years part-time.

Program Contributions:
Maximum of $1,000,000 in commitments for one year with a firm or employer in the same province/territory.

Wages:

- 60% of weekly wages during off-the-job training up to a maximum of $350/week;
- 25% of weekly wages during on-the-job training up to a maximum of $350/week.

Training Costs:

- 100% of costs up to $30/day;
- 50% of costs exceeding $30/day;
- up to 4% of direct training costs for expert assistance.

Other Costs:

- $10,000 per trainee over the life of the project may be made to an employer training disabled persons for provision of facilities and equipment;
- on exceptional basis, 25% of total contribution for employers who cannot pay their portion of wages during training.

2) Direct Purchase

Eligibility:
Sponsor: CEIC

Participants: Unemployed individuals, where insufficient number of employed workers can be trained by employers.

Time Frame:
Up to 3 years.

Program Contributions:
CEIC pays costs directly.

For Further Information:
National Headquarters
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES

(Part of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Settlement Branch, Immigration

Purpose:
The programs for Special Needs Refugees include the Handicapped and Tubercular Refugee programs, the Joint Assistance Program, and The Unaccompanied Minors Program. The objective of these programs is the admission and settlement of special needs refugees who, under normal circumstances, would not qualify for admission to Canada but who, with some additional settlement assistance, are deemed capable of achieving self-sufficiency within a reasonable period of time. These programs permit a humanitarian response to the international requirement for the settlement of disadvantaged refugees.

Authority:
All four programs function in co-operation with the provinces and with private groups.

The four programs are carried out in Quebec under the terms of the Cullen-Couture Agreement and in Manitoba and Newfoundland under the terms of the Special Needs Refugees Agreements signed with those two provinces. In the case of the Unaccompanied Minors Program, there have been arrangements agreed to with the following provinces as well:

Alberta
British Columbia
New Brunswick
Ontario

Time Frame:
These are continuing programs that were developed in the late 1970s at the time of the influx of Southeast Asian refugees.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government pays all transportation costs to the province of destination for certain special needs immigrants, as well as usual living expenses, until the individual or family unit is self-sustaining. The participating provinces provide any necessary treatment, including hospitalization, for refugees whom they agree to accept under the program. Private groups also undertake to provide special assistance as mutually agreed.

Payments:
Financial assistance is provided by the CEIC under its Adjustment Assistance Program (AAP) and the Transportation Loan Program.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Settlement Branch, Immigration
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

In each Region:

Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

Title for correspondence is: Regional Director, Immigration

167 Kenmount Road
P.O. Box 12051
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4

1888 Brunswick Street
P.O. Box 2463
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3E4

Memorial Building
P.O. Box 8000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8K1

565 Priestman Street
P.O. Box 2600
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5V6

1441 St. Urbain Street, 9th Floor
Montreal, Quebec
H2X 2M6

4900 Yonge Street
Suite 700
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A8

Room 710, Eaton Place
330 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4B9

Financial Building, Room 600
2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Batoni-Bowlen Building
9925 — 109 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J8

Royal Centre
1055 West Georgia Street
P.O. Box 11145
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P8

QUEBEC IMMIGRATION OFFICERS ABROAD (CULLEN-COUTURE AGREEMENT)

(Part of the Recruitment and Selection Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Immigration Group and Department of External Affairs.

Purpose:
The accord, which replaced the 1975 Andras-Bienvenue Agreement, outlines the framework for overall co-ordination of the immigration program and allows the two governments to establish parallel sets of selection criteria. The Agreement delegates to Quebec the authority to select certain foreign nationals who wish to settle permanently or temporarily in Quebec, while respecting federal responsibilities for the admission of foreign nationals to Canada. In addition the Agreement establishes the consultative mechanisms necessary for the implementation and for other areas of common interest related to immigration and demography.

Authority:
General agreement signed by federal and Quebec Ministers, February 20, 1978.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was concluded for a period of three years, renewable on expiry by tacit understanding. In February 1981, the initial expiry date, it was felt by both parties that the Agreement was a satisfactory document and its continuation was thus agreed to. The Agreement may be terminated by either party at any time by giving six month's written notice.

Financing and Operation:
The Agreement provides for the presence of Quebec Immigration officers in Canadian diplomatic missions when accommodation within the mission is possible and is requested by Quebec. Quebec officers may also be established in separate premises or in a "Maison du Québec" with the permission of the Department of External Affairs.

The cost of rental, local taxes, heating, lighting, maintenance and security of the space occupied by Quebec is recovered on a pro-rated basis by the federal government. The use of the services of office staff is charged for in a similar way. The Quebec Government is also responsible for the cost of its officers' telegraph and telephone communications.

Payments:
The federal government makes recoveries from Quebec for the costs noted above. The exact rates of payment are the subject of the individual "leases of tenancy" and depend on the location and extent of facilities provided to Quebec.

For Further Information:
General:

Executive Director, Immigration
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-3403

Director
Regional Policy and Program Relations Division
Policy and Program Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-1625

Director
Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division
Department of External Affairs
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

Tel.: (613) 992-7917

SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES AGREEMENT

(Part of the Recruitment and Selection and of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Policy and Program Development and Settlement Branches of the Immigration Group and the responsible regional Immigration Directors of CEIC, together with provincial government representatives.

Purpose:
The letters of understanding signed with Manitoba and Newfoundland aim to facilitate the admission of handicapped, tubercular or unaccompanied minor refugees by consolidating all the activities that had been conducted separately or jointly by the federal and provincial governments on their behalf.

Authority:
Letters of understanding signed by federal Ministers with Manitoba Ministers, September, 1981 and Newfoundland Ministers, August, 1982.

Time Frame:
The agreements are effective for five years from date of signature, but may be terminated by either party at any time by giving one year's written notice.

Financing and Operation:
Both provinces will make a formal commitment for the admission of a specific number of special needs refugees each year, and the provincial and the federal governments, as well as any private groups who may be acting as sponsors in any individual case, will contribute the necessary resources and services.

For Further Information:

Director
Regional Policy and Program Relations Division
Policy and Program Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-1625

Director, Settlement Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-4182

Director of Immigration
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Manitoba Region
167 Lombard Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0T6

Tel.: (204) 949-3754

Director of Immigration
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Newfoundland Region
167 Kenmount Road
P.O. Box 12051
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4

Tel.: (709) 737-4071

Regional Offices:

Newfoundland

K.E. Singleton
Manager, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
P.O. Box 8970, Postal Station "A"
Building No. 223, Pleasantville
St. John's, Newfoundland

Tel.: (709) 737-4710

Nova Scotia

Don V. Hines
Manager, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
P.O. Box 160
1888 Brunswick Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2M4

Tel.: (902) 426-5950

ANNUAL CONSULTATIONS ON IMMIGRATION LEVELS

(Part of the Recruitment and Selection Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Policy and Program Development Branch, Immigration Group

Purpose:
To allow the federal government to solicit and obtain the advice of the provincial and territorial governments concerning the nature and size of the immigrant movement to Canada as well as measures to be undertaken to facilitate the adaptation of permanent residents to Canadian society.

Authority:
Sections 7 and 109 of the Immigration Act as well as Agreements signed at the ministerial level with the following provinces:

Alberta
New Brunswick
Newfoundland
Nova Scotia
Prince Edward Island
Quebec
Saskatchewan

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program authorized under the Immigration Act 1976.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government provides the provinces with quarterly reviews and analyses of immigration statistics and annual background information upon which they can base their own input to the consultative process.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Director
Regional Policy and Program Relations
Policy and Program Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-1625

Department of Energy, Mines and Resources

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources operates on the basis of three major programs: one covers the field of energy; another deals with matters relating to minerals and earth sciences, and the third, administration, provides common services to the department. To achieve these objectives the department's activities range through surveying, mapping, geology, geophysics, remote sensing, research and development of mining and metallurgical technology, economic analyses and policy analysis and development.

The objective of the energy program is to establish and maintain effective policies, strategies and programs for the supply and efficient use of energy resources, with due respect for other social and economic goals.

The objective of the minerals and earth sciences program is to ensure the timely availability of mineral policies, strategies and programs designed to maximize the contribution of minerals and metals sector to the Canadian economy, and to provide timely scientific knowledge, data, technologies and expertise in the earth — and mineral — related sciences, with emphasis on the mineral and energy resources of the Canadian landmass and offshore areas.

The Energy Program organization consists of two sectors and two administrations: the Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector, the Energy Commodities Sector, the Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration, and the Petroleum Incentives Administration.

The Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector is responsible for establishing federal energy policies, strategies and activities, with due regard to their economic, social, regional and environmental impacts, and to Canada's international energy relations. It also shares responsibility with the Energy Commodities Sector.

The Energy Commodities Sector is responsible for ensuring the development, in an orderly fashion, of adequate and secure sources of petroleum to meet Canada's energy requirements and with the Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector.

The Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector is responsible for encouraging energy conservation, oil substitution and the development of adequate and secure sources of non-petroleum energy and alternative fuels to meet Canada's energy requirements and export opportunities.

The Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector participates with provincial governments in a number of programs that further the policy responsibilities of the Sector.

These include individual agreements with provinces directed to the development and demonstration of renewable energy and energy conservation technologies. In the nuclear field, there is a Canada — Ontario program in spent fuel waste management. As far as electricity is concerned programs with the provinces of Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island provide for financial support, on the development of regional transmission systems, and the encouragement of electricity generation from non-oil sources. An agreement with Nova Scotia provides for the financial support of a number of oil substitution and conservation initiatives including several components relating to expansion of coal-fired generation in that province.

The Petroleum Incentives Administration administers the Canadian Ownership and Control Determination Act and the Petroleum Incentives Act. As a result of the Western Accord of March 29, 1985 between the federal government and the petroleum producing provinces, the Petroleum Incentives Program is being phased out, to terminate as of March 31, 1986. Certain grandfathering provisions remain for outstanding drilling commitments entered into prior to the signing of the Western Accord. The Canadian Ownership and Control Determination Program is being reduced in those aspects that relate to the Petroleum Incentives Program.

The Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration ensures the vigorous and responsible development of oil and gas resources on Frontier Lands.

The Minerals and Earth Sciences Program organization consists of: the Mineral Policy Sector, the Earth Sciences Sector and the Research and Technology Sector.

The Mineral Policy Sector is responsible for establishing policies and strategies to ensure that the minerals and metals sector makes a maximum contribution to the economic well-being in Canada, and that the effective use of the resources is encouraged. The Sector advises on the implications of international mineral development, and assesses the economic, social, fiscal, corporate, regional and environmental impacts of alternative policies and strategies.

The Research and Technology Sector includes the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology, the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, the Office of Energy Research and Development and the Explosives Branch.

The Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET) is responsible for ensuring the availability to Canada of needed technology for the extraction, processing and utilization of mineral and energy resources.

The Canada Centre for Remote Sensing is responsible for improving remote sensing technology, facilitating the acquisition and dissemination of remotely sensed data and derived information needed for the management of Canadian natural resources and for the monitoring of human activity; and for assisting the development of the Canadian remote sensing industry.

The Office of Energy Research and Development ensures that Canada has the research and development policies, research and development programs and research capabilities to support national energy strategies.

The Explosives Branch regulates, throughout Canada, the manufacture, importation, storage and sale of explosives by inspecting and licensing factories and magazines, by testing and authorizing explosives, by providing technical advice to other governmental agencies (international, federal and provincial), and by providing training courses on explosives safety.

The Earth Sciences Sector consists of the Geological Survey of Canada, Earth Physics Branch, Polar Continental Shelf Project and the Surveys and Mapping Branch.

The Geological Survey is responsible for ensuring the availability of comprehensive knowledge, technology and expertise pertaining to the geology of the Canadian landmass and offshore areas, including mineral and energy resources and conditions affecting land and sea-bed use, as required for effective exploitation of mineral and energy resources, effective use of land, estimation of the resource base of Canada, and formulation of policies.

The Geological Survey of Canada conducts a variety of projects to map, describe, and explain the geology of the whole of Canada including offshore areas. Provincial governments are consulted regarding those activities that are of interest to them. In the case of projects that bear upon or contribute to local or regional matters such as mineral or energy resource development or transportation, engineering construction projects, or environmental concerns, the provincial governments commonly cooperate or work jointly with the Geological Survey. Provincial participation may include cost-sharing of projects, exchange of information, or conducting certain aspects of the work directly.

The Geological Survey of Canada participates with all the provincial governments in the National Geological Surveys Committee. This Committee was established in 1979 for coordination of the work of geological surveys across Canada. Sub-committees, involving the GSC, are investigating opportunities for federal-provincial cooperative activities directed to:

— research in economic geology

— mineral exploration technology

— national geoscience standards.

The Earth Physics Branch ensures the availability of geophysical information and expertise concerning the solid earth, its physical processes and geophysical hazards, as required for public safety and security, and for the management of the Canadian landmass and offshore areas.

The Earth Physics Branch at times cooperates with provincial governments or their agencies to accelerate the work within a certain region. Cooperative assistance is provided in the form of technical support or the provision of data, or other assistance. Six such projects are active at present relating to improved seismic coverage near the La Grande reservoir in James Bay (James Bay Energy Corporation), improved seismic coverage for the Manicouagan hydroelectric development and the Gentilly nuclear power plant complex (Hydro-Quebec), improved seismic coverage in the vicinity of the Darlington nuclear power plant (Ontario Hydro), and improved seismic coverage in Northern British Columbia and near McNaughton Lake behind the Mica Dam in Southeast British Columbia (B.C. Hydro and Power Authority). The Branch also cooperates with the Ontario Geological Survey by providing data management and distribution services for Ontario Geological Survey gravity data.

The Polar Continental Shelf Project contributes to the orderly scientific investigation of Canada's polar continental shelf, the contiguous Arctic Ocean and mainland regions, and maintains and improves the logistics required for scientific investigations in an Arctic environment.

The Surveys and Mapping Branch ensures the acquisition, maintenance and availability of geodetic, topographical, and geographical information throughout Canada, and the development and maintenance of cadastral frameworks for Canada Lands, as required for effective resource management, engineering works, urban development, transportation, defence, public safety, land use and demarcation, and the allocation of legal interests in land.

The Surveys and Mapping Branch works closely with provincial governments and agencies to coordinate federal and provincial programs and to ensure an information exchange on activities of mutual interest. The Canadian Council on Surveying and Mapping a federal-provincial body, provides a forum for the exchange of ideas on surveying and mapping program direction and priorities. As well, its meetings allow for discussion on the advances of technology and the airing of concerns.

Page
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OIL SUBSTITUTION AND CONSERVATION 43
CANADA — MANITOBA — NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1966) 43
CANADA — MANITOBA — NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1977) 43
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA LOW-HEAD HYDRO DEMONSTRATION 44
CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND UNDERWATER CABLE AGREEMENT 44
COLESON COVE COMPENSATION AGREEMENT 45
COLESON COVE STUDY AGREEMENT 45
CANADA — ONTARIO IRRADIATED FUEL WASTE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS 46
CANADA — ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON MALVERN RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED SOIL 46
CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON SURREY, B.C. RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED SOIL 47
HYDRO-QUEBEC RESEARCH INSTITUTE 47
LOWER CHURCHILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION(LCDC) 47
NOVA SCOTIA — NEW BRUNSWICK INTERCONNECTION 48
POINT LEPREAU ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT 48
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ERDA SUB-AGREEMENT 49
CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGREEMENT — NEW BRUNSWICK — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND INTERCONNECTION 50
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN, THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA AND HUSKY OIL ON BI-PROVINCIAL UPGRADER AND FIELD DEVELOPMENT 50
THE WESTERN ACCORD — AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA ON OIL AND GAS PRICING AND TAXATION 50
AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN AND CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE REFINERIES LIMITED ON NEWGRADE ENERGY INC. HEAVY OIL UPGRADER 51
CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN HEAVY OIL FOSSIL FUEL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION (R, D&D) PROGRAM (1981) 51
CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN HEAVY OIL PROGRAM 52
CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT ON OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING: THE ATLANTIC ACCORD 52
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING 52
REMOTE SENSING ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM IN THE MARITIMES 53
REMOTE SENSING ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM IN SASKATCHEWAN 53
ALBERTA — CANADA ENERGY RESOURCES RESEARCH FUND 53
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS 54
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROGRAM 54
CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES 55
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS 55

Energy Sector

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OIL SUBSTITUTION AND CONSERVATION

Administered By:
Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector.

Purpose:
To diminish Nova Scotia's dependency on imported oil for electrical energy generation by:

(1) the increased use of coal as a fuel for the generation of electrical energy,

(2) the increased use of renewable resources,

(3) improving efficiency in existing energy generation and distribution systems to conserve energy usage and reduce energy losses,

(4) upgrading transmission systems to facilitate availability of electrical energy generated outside the province, and

(5) undertaking other research and demonstration projects designed to reduce consumption of oil or conserve energy usage.

Authority:
Order in Council 1977-7/913 and a federal-provincial agreement signed March 31, 1977.

Time Frame:
The agreement is in effect from March 31, 1977 to March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
Canada established a fund of $9.2 million which may be used by the province of Nova Scotia for the purpose of this program.

Payments:
The program is being managed by a management committee comprised of representatives of the two governments.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Nancy Mitchell
Director, Coal Division
Mineral Policy Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIS 5H3

CANADA — MANITOBA — NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1966)

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
To provide funds for construction of a transmission line to assist Manitoba in developing the hydroelectric power resources in the northern part of the province.

Authority:
Agreement entered into February, 1966 and amended March, 1978.

Time Frame:
The project in-operation date was December 31, 1973. Repayment by Manitoba of the line cost began in April, 1974, and will terminate in April, 2019.

Financing and Operation:
The transmission line was constructed for, and is owned by Canada. Manitoba is purchasing it over a 45 year period from the in-operation date. Administration of the Agreement was transferred from Atomic Energy of Canada Limited to EMR in 1978. The Nelson River Review Board, consisting of three federal and three provincial members, meets as necessary to review operation of the Agreement. The Board issues an annual report.

Payments:
The capital cost of the line was $245 million. Payments are made annually on a fixed schedule.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Ms. D. Meredith
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIS 5H3

CANADA — MANITOBA — NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1977)

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
Loans to assist in the installation of additional high voltage AC-DC converter equipment to increase to its design limit the capacity of the Nelson River DC transmission system that extends from hydro generating sites on the Nelson River in northern Manitoba to a terminal station near Winnipeg.

Authority:
Cabinet decision on loans for regional electrical grid interconnections, subject to approval of estimates. Agreement entered into March, 1977 and amended February 1978.

Time Frame:
The work has started and is scheduled for completion in 1992.

Financing and Operation:
The total cost of the project is estimated to be $618 million. Cabinet has approved loans to a maximum of $193.2 million representing 50% of the total cost of the new installations excluding the installed cost of equipment being supplied under a contract relating to the supply and installation of certain specialized converters and related auxiliary equipment. Total federal loans are currently estimated at $192.1 million.

Payments:
Payments totalling $136.2 million have been made to March 31, 1985. An instalment of $1.6 million has been made for the six month period ending September, 1985.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Ms. D. Meredith
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIS 5H3

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA LOW-HEAD HYDRO DEMONSTRATION

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
To improve prospects for reducing dependence on oil for electricity generation and for harnessing undeveloped hydraulic and tidal power, and to demonstrate an improved design of water turbine and generator in low-head applications in Canada and abroad, through provision of grants toward the costs of a demonstration project.

Authority:
Order in Council of July 25, 1980 (P.C. 1980-314).
Agreement signed with Tidal Power Corporation on January 28, 1980.

Time Frame:
The project was placed in-service on August 11, 1984. Grants paid in fiscal years 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Financing and Operation:
The total cost of the project is estimated at $59 million of which $25 million has been provided in the form of contributions by the federal government. Part of the balance represented the estimated energy benefits to Nova Scotia. A Technical Advisory Committee with membership from four provincial electric utilities and three federal departments with E.M. Warnes of EMR as chairman is to provide advice to Tidal Power Corporation and to disseminate information gained from the demonstrations.

Payments:
A contribution of $12.5 million was paid in fiscal year 1980-81 and $12.5 million in 1981-82.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. E.M. Warnes
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIS 5H3

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND UNDERWATER CABLE AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
To reduce oil consumption and costs for electric generation in Prince Edward Island by providing a grant and loans for constructing transmission cables from mainland to enable delivery of lower cost non oil-fired electrical energy.

Authority:
Cabinet decision on loans for regional interconnections. Order in Council dated October 6, 1977. Agreement with Prince Edward Island dated October 6, 1977.

Time Frame:
Project in-operation date and loan consolidation date was December 31, 1978. Loans at Crown corporation rates were advanced in fiscal years 1977-78 and 1978-79 and are due to be repayed in equal annual instalments over a 30-year period ending 2008.

Financing and Operation:
Normal provisions of the regional interconnection policy would be to provide loans at 50% of estimated capital cost. However, in view of Prince Edward Island's limited financial capability, a DREE grant of 50% of the project cost of $36 million was made available in addition to an EMR loan of 50% of the remaining cost. Beginning April, 1977, the province is to provide audited statements of capital costs and of grants every six months. Each year it will also provide relevant financial and operational information and statistics regarding the interconnection and describing actions taken to comply with Section 10 of the Agreement on regional co-operation.

Payments:
DREE grant of $18 million was paid to Prince Edward Island. EMR loans of $8 million and $1 million were advanced in fiscal years 1977-78 and 1978-79. On March 31, 1985 Canada concluded another agreement with Prince Edward Island which, inter alia, extinguished the federal loan under this agreement.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. C. Marriott
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIS 5H3

COLESON COVE COMPENSATION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
To provide contributions to compensate the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission for losses which it incurs under a contract to supply electricity to Maine electric utilities, as a result of changes made by Canada for compensation paid on imported oil used for electricity generation.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1980-3499 of December 18, 1980.

Time Frame:
Payments will be made to the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission (NBEPC) as necessary, up to a maximum of $25 million in any one year, from January, 1981 to December, 1985. NBEPC has requested extension of the agreement until October 1986. This is, at present, under consideration.

Financing and Operation:
Payments are made monthly based on NBEPC estimate of the losses which they incur at the Coleson Cove Generation Station as a result of action by Canada in changing eligibility of compensation payments on imported oil used for electricity generation.

Payments:
The maximum amount of contributions made under this arrangement in any one year is $25 million. Amounts paid have been $2.9 million in 1980-81, $13.7 million in 1981-82, $21.3 million in 1982-83, $19.2 million in 1983-84, $16.2 million in 1984-85 and an estimated $19.2 million in 1985-86, with the total to date at $82.8 million.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.-Y. Letang
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIS 5H3

COLESON COVE STUDY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
Under the National Energy Program a "Utility Off-Oil Fund" was established to provide grants to meet a proportion of the cost of environmentally acceptable conversions of oil-fired electricity plants to coal. The purpose of this Agreement was to assist New Brunswick to meet the cost of a study to assess the economic, financial and environmental possibilities of converting the 1,000 MW Coleson Cove plant, by providing a grant to meet part of the study costs.

Authority:
Treasury Board approval (T.B. 777059) in principle of $2 million for the Fund and immediate release of $910,000 for the study in fiscal year 1981-82 was received on June 4, 1981. Order in Council dated May 28, 1981. Agreement with New Brunswick Electric Power Commission dated July 31, 1981.

Time Frame:
The Study started in January 1981. The final report on feasibility of the conversion was completed in June 1985 which confirmed the feasibility of the project under the assumption made. The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission is now pursuing additional studies prior to making a decision or proceeding with the project.

Financing and Operation:
Federal payments of $909,750, representing 75% of eligible study costs estimated at $1.2 million as defined in the agreement, were made available after receipt of invoices submitted by the Commission. Apart from the final report on the study, a report is to be made to the Treasury Board on the economic implication of the Fund and its relationship to overall energy strategy for Atlantic Canada, prior to consideration of funding specific projects to be undertaken from the Fund, including the Coleson Cove Project. However the provision of federal funding for this project is now extremely unlikely.

Payments:
Federal funds of about $240,000 were disbursed during fiscal year 1981-82. $87,000 were spent in 1983-84 and the balance of some $580,000 was disbursed in 1984-85.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. E.M. Warnes
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIS 5H3

CANADA — ONTARIO IRRADIATED FUEL WASTE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
AECL Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment

Purpose:
To provide an agreed basis for the development of storage, transportation, immobilization and disposal technology for irradiated nuclear fuel wastes.

Authority:

- Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946
- Cabinet Decision No. 571-77RD of December 1, 1977
- Cabinet Decision No. 141-81RD of April 2, 1981
- Cabinet Decision No. 564-83RD of December 12, 1983
- June 5, 1978, Joint Press Release, Mr. Gillespie (EMR), Mr. Baetz (Ontario Ministry of Energy)
- August 4, 1981, Joint Press Release, Mr. Lalonde (EMR), Mr. Welch (Ontario Ministry of Energy)

Time Frame:
A ten-year generic R&D program to demonstrate the safety of a disposal concept by March, 1991, has been agreed. Under this R&D program, Ontario Hydro will develop storage and transportation methods and AECL will develop immobilization and disposal methods. The agreed process for acceptance of the final concept assessment reports due in 1988 will involve regulatory comment, public hearings and a statement from the Atomic Energy Control Board. The process will be completed when the federal and Ontario governments accept the feasibility of the disposal concept. Selection of a site for a commercial disposal facility cannot be started until after government acceptance of feasibility.

Financing and Operation:
Ontario Hydro fund their work on storage and transportation and contribute voluntarily $1 to $2 million a year to the AECL program. AECL's budget (averaging $37 million a year) has been approved in principle for completion, with a further review required in 1986. 40% of the funding for the first six years was provided from the Energy Envelope, the remainder from AECL's research budget.

AECL issues annual reports and its program is subjected to annual review by an independent Technical Advisory Committee of distinguished scientists. AECL has produced its second interim Concept Assessment Report and the AECB has produced its regulatory guidelines.

Two federal-provincial committees monitor this work:

1) a Co-ordinating Committee with two provincial and three federal members;
2) a Policy Committee with the Ontario Deputy Minister of Energy and the Associate Deputy Minister of EMR as members.

Payments:
Federal funds expended on this program should be recoverable in spin-off benefits and in fees for commercial disposal.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J. Howieson
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5H3

CANADA — ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON MALVERN RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED SOIL

Administered By:
AECL Low Level Radioactive Waste Management Office

Purpose:
To formalize the co-operative arrangements for removal and storage of the Malvern waste.

Authority:
Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946.
Cabinet Decision No. 370-82 RD of August 10, 1982.
Memorandum of Understanding signed by Mr. Chrétien for Canada and Mr. Wells for Ontario issued November 7, 1983.

Time Frame:
Phase 1 — Removal of waste to Ontario storage site to commence as soon as possible.
Phase 2 — Removal from storage to federal disposal site to be completed before ten-year lease of site expires.

Financing and Operation:
Costs for removal and disposal are a federal responsibility; costs for storage and extra transportation are a provincial responsibility. Initial Estimate for Phase 1 — approximately $400,000 federal cost, this phase has been held up by a court action. The AECL Office will supervise the work. A co-ordinating committee with two federal and two provincial representatives is set up to administer the task.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J. Howieson
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5H3

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON SURREY, B.C. RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED SOIL

Administered By:
AECL Low Level Radioactive Waste Management Office

Purpose:
To formalize the cooperative arrangement for removal and disposal of the Surrey waste.

Authority:
Atomic Energy Control Act 1946
Cabinet Decision No. 370-82 RD of August 10, 1982
Memorandum of Understanding signed by Mr. Chrétien for Canada and Mr. Brummet for British Columbia in June 1984.

Time Frame:
Agreement to dispose of the material by 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The costs for removal, storage and disposal are a federal responsibility. British Columbia agrees to support the actions of the AECL Office, participate in site selection and evaluation, provide approvals necessary for storage or disposal siting and cooperate in any related court proceedings. Initial estimate is approximately $1 million. The AECL Office will supervise the work. A coordinating committee with two federal and two provincial representatives is set up to administer the task. The site clean up stoıage was completed in October 1985.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J. Howieson
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5H3

HYDRO-QUEBEC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
To assist the Institute through the provision of capital loans and operating grants to meet as effectively as possible the needs of the Canadian electrical industry, including electrical utilities, electrical and government bodies, by providing access to the research and testing equipment and skilled personnel capable of conducting investigations into equipment performance, materials and techniques required for the most effective, economic and reliable methods of generating, distributing and utilizing electrical energy, and to ensure effective dissemination of research results.

Authority:
Order in Council of July 3, 1970.
Agreement signed with Quebec and Hydro-Quebec on July 6, 1970.

Time Frame:
Loans at Crown corporation rates were provided in fiscal years 1970-71 through 1973-74, were consolidated in 1974 and are being repaid in 25 equal annual instalments in years 1975 through 1999. Ten annual grants were made in years 1972 through 1981. The Agreement provides for review in 1985, which is in progress.

Financing and Operation:
The program is administered by a Review Board consisting of 3 members appointed by the federal government and 3 members appointed by Quebec on the recommendation of Hydro-Quebec. In addition, there is a Technical Advisory Committee composed of 19 members.

- — 4 appointed by Canada
- — 4 appointed by Quebec
- — 4 appointed by Hydro-Quebec
- — 4 nominated by the Canadian Electrical Association
- — 3 nominated by the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association

Mr. C. Marriott is EMR's representative on the Review Board and Mr. E.M. Warnes is EMR's representative on the Technical Advisory Committee. The Review Board is to report annually.

Payments:
Loans totalling $17.5 million were advanced over a four-year period. Annual grants of $325,000 were paid over a ten-year period.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. C. Marriott
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIS 5H3

LOWER CHURCHILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (LCDC)

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
To establish a basis for the development of all or part of the hydroelectric potential of the Lower Churchill River Basin in Labrador.

Authority:
Cabinet decision No. 543-78RD of November 24, 1978 gave approval for Canada to enter into an agreement with Newfoundland to establish the corporation. An agreement to establish the corporation was signed with Newfoundland on the same day.

Time Frame:
During the period 1979 to June 1980, LCDC performed a project feasibility study. In July 1980 the Board recommended to its shareholders proceeding with the Muskrat Falls project. The shareholders are as yet unable to decide whether to proceed with a project pending the outcome of litigation and negotiation between Quebec and Newfoundland regarding the Churchill Falls plant.

Financing and Operation:
LCDC is a Provincial-Federal Crown corporation, owned 51% by Newfoundland and 49% by Canada. To date, Canada has provided equity of $14.75 million, while Newfoundland has provided equity of $15.4 million. LCDC prepares forecasts of monthly cash flow requirements, and publishes an annual report.

Payments:
It is expected that Canada will receive no payments on the funds which it has provided for LCDC until a project has been in operation for some time, or until Canada sells its shares in the corporation.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. E.M Warnes
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIS 5H3

NOVA SCOTIA — NEW BRUNSWICK INTERCONNECTION

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
To provide loans to assist in capital costs for the reinforcement of an electrical transmission interconnection between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Authority:
Cabinet decision on loans for regional interconnections. Agreements were signed with New Brunswick on February 10, 1978 and Nova Scotia on March 31, 1978.

Time Frame:
The project was placed in service in June 1980.

Expiry dates are:
New Brunswick — annual loan repayments until 2011
Nova Scotia — annual loan repayments until 2009

Financing and Operation:
Normal provisions of the regional interconnection policy would be to provide loans at Crown corporation rates of 50% of estimated capital costs. Since New Brunswick expected no benefit from the interconnection until 1981 special provision was made to lend 100% of the cost, 50% of which was repaid with interest late in 1980. The Nova Scotia loans are on a normal 50% basis.

Payments:
Total loans to New Brunswick were $10 million of which $7.2 million was advanced in 1977-78; the balance in 1978-79. As indicated above, New Brunswick repaid $5 million plus interest on April 1, 1981. Total loans to Nova Scotia were $2.6 million of which $0.6 million was advanced in 1977-78, $1.3 million in 1978-79, $0.9 million in 1979-80 and $0.2 million in 1980-81.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. E.M. Warnes
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIS 5H3

POINT LEPREAU ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
Under the terms of the 1975 Agreement between AECL, New Brunswick and New Brunswick Power, loans of $350 million at Crown corporation rates were advanced to N.B. Power to cover 50% of the then estimated cost of $684 million of the 630 MW Lepreau No. 1 nuclear generating unit. Since the original cost estimates were made, the expected completion date of the project has been delayed from 1980 to 1983 and the project cost has escalated to $1.37 billion. In keeping with the goal of reducing oil dependence in the Maritimes and in view of the limited financial base of New Brunswick Power it was decided to provide additional federal financial assistance for the construction and operation of the unit.

Authority:
Cabinet decision on assistance to first nuclear unit in each province and on additional assistance for Point Lepreau.
Treasury Board decision of May 23, 1981.
Orders in Council of May 28, 1981.
Agreement Canada/New Brunswick/New Brunswick Power dated May 28, 1981.

Time Frame:

The project in-service date of January 31, 1983 triggered repayment of the $350 million loan in 25 annual instalments, each of some $38 million and will also trigger the commencement of N.B. Power's eligibility for loans at Crown corporation rates based on the unit's performance during the first 10 years of operation, with loans to be repaid with accrued interest during the subsequent 10 years.

Financing and Operation:

Under the terms of the arrangements concluded with New Brunswick and N.B. Power on May 28, 1981, interest already paid on the $350 million AECL loan by N.B. Power in 1980 was forgiven and the terms and conditions of the original loan were amended to provide that interest on the loan would not accrue or be payable until the earlier of the in-service date or October 8, 1982, subject to adjustment for any net output produced by the unit during this period. In addition, the 1981 Agreement provided for loans of up to $48.75 million per year with a maximum draw down of $130 million to be made available to N.B. Power depending upon the availability of the unit, during its first ten years of operation. Then loans would be based on increments of $650,000 for each percent that unit availability falls below 75%. Repayment would be on the same terms in years when availability exceeded 75%. The balance of loans and accumulated interest would be repayable in the 11th through 20th year of operation. Loan amounts would be adjusted proportionally for exports from the units exceeding 200 MW. Since the "in-service date", the Lepreau No. 1 Unit has been operating well above the 75% capacity factor. As a consequence, no payments have ever been made.

Payments:

The original AECL loans were advanced during the period February 9, 1976 to August 9, 1979. The loan plus accrued interest was deemed to reach its maximum of $350 million on October 9, 1979. An amount of some $33 million, representing forgiveness of interest already paid by N.B. Power in 1980 was paid to N.B. Power on May 28, 1981. Unit in-service was January 31, 1983.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.-Y. Letang
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIS 5H3

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ERDA SUB-AGREEMENT

Administered By:

Energy Commodities Sector

Purpose:

In cooperation with the government of Prince Edward Island, the purpose of this initiative is to promote the increased use of indigenous biomass energy sources and thereby stimulate local economic development and help alleviate the high cost of energy.

Authority:

Treasury Board Submission No. 794072, Approved May 31, 1984, and 798916, approved July 24, 1985.

Time Frame:

The Agreement is in effect until March 31, 1989. A one year wind-down is also part of this initiative.

Financing and Operation:

Canada and Prince Edward Island have agreed each to undertake separate yet complementary bioenergy initiatives which include support for: the conversion of existing or establishment of new industrial, commercial and institutional energy systems to wood, or other biomass waste, the pre-design and feasibility analysis studies related to such conversions, the development of a fuel supply infrastructure, the development of residential wood chip burner technology and studies evaluating energy alternatives for Prince Edward Island as well as the feasibility of establishing a district heating plant for Charlottetown. Canada has agreed to spend $8 million over 5 years and Prince Edward Island, $2 million. A four-member management committee is responsible for the general administration and management of the program.

Payments:

Each party will make payments for which it is responsible as outlined in the Agreement. Under the federal component support is available to cover up to 100% of pre-design and feasibility analysis studies related to biomass conversions, and up to 62.5% of the subsequent conversions.

For Further Information:

Dr. D.L.P. Strange
Director
Renewable Energy Division
Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5H3

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGREEMENT — NEW BRUNSWICK — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND INTERCONNECTION

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
To assist Prince Edward Island in bringing about a reduction in electricity rates by paying off the outstanding loan on the underwater cable put in place in 1977 at a cost of $36 million.

Authority:
Agreement with Prince Edward Island dated March 31, 1985.

Time Frame:
Repayment of the outstanding loan to take place in fiscal year 1984-85.

Financing and Operation:
EMR offered up to $20 million to repay the outstanding debt on the cable on or before March 31, 1985, conditional on receipt of a statement itemizing the outstanding debt owed by Prince Edward Island at that date.

Payments:
A payment of $19.2 million was issued to Prince Edward Island to repay the outstanding debt on the underwater cable in fiscal year 1984-85.

Officer Responsible:

Mr. E.M. Warnes
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5H3

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN, THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA AND HUSKY OIL ON BI-PROVINCIAL UPGRADER AND FIELD DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources
Alberta Energy and Natural Resources
Department of Energy and Mines, Saskatchewan
Husky Oil Operations Limited, Calgary, Alberta

Purpose:
To proceed with Husky Oil Ltd.'s bi-provincial heavy oil upgrader and field development project, near Lloydminster, on the Alberta — Saskatchewan border.

Authority:
Canada — Saskatchewan — Alberta — Husky Oil Ltd. Memorandum of understanding signed on June 3, 1984.

Time Frame:
Construction will be financed over five years. The life of the project is up to 23 years.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government would seek authority to provide loan guarantees of up to $780 million, subject to the finalization of a definitive agreement and legislative authority. The provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding are under review in light of the Western Accord. Further details are contained in the Memorandum of Understanding.

For Further Information:

Mr. Jack McPhee
Special Advisor
Heavy Oil Upgrader
Department of Energy and Mines
Toronto-Dominion Bank Building
1914 Hamilton Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 4V4

Mr. Myron Kanik
Associate Deputy Minister
Finance and Administration
Alberta Energy and Natural Resources
Petroleum Plaza, North Tower
9915—108th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2C9

THE WESTERN ACCORD — AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA ON OIL AND GAS PRICING AND TAXATION

Administered By:
Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector

Purpose:
To deregulate oil pricing and modify the oil and gas fiscal regime in order to stimulate investment and job creation in the energy sector in Canada and to increase the degree of energy security for all Canadians.

Authority:
Joint statement by the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and Energy Ministers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia on March 28, 1985.

Time Frame:
The provisions of the understanding began on March 28, 1985. No expiry date was specified.

Financing and Operation:
The agreement entails no ongoing federal-provincial operational or financing commitments.

For Further Information:

Dr. Len Good
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister
Energy
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN AND CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE REFINERIES LIMITED ON NEWGRADE ENERGY INC. HEAVY OIL UPGRADER

Administered By:

Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources
Department of Energy and Mines, Saskatchewan
Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited (CCRL), Saskatchewan.

Purpose:

To proceed with the first phase, a technical and economic feasibility study, of the NewGrade Energy Inc. heavy oil upgrading plant to be integrated with the existing CCRL refinery in Regina, Saskatchewan.

Authority:

Canada — Saskatchewan — Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited (CCRL) Memorandum of Understanding signed on August 23, 1983. Unanimous Shareholder Agreement signed February 3, 1984, initiated Phase I. Cabinet approval to negotiate loan guarantees on October 15, 1985.

Time Frame:

The study phase is to be completed before February 28, 1986. Construction will commence in the Spring of 1986. The upgrader will commence operations in late 1988 or early 1989.

Financing and Operation:

The federal and Saskatchewan governments guaranteed up to $4 million to finance the first phase, economic and technical analysis. The federal government has agreed to extend loan guarantees for up to 35% of project costs up to $275 million. Saskatchewan will provide up to 45% in loan guarantees, in addition to taking an equity position in the project. Further details are contained in the Agreement.

For Further Information:

Mr. D. Patriquin
General Director
Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

Mr. Jack McPhee
Special Advisor
Heavy Oil Upgrader
Department of Energy and Mines
Toronto-Dominion Bank Building
1914 Hamilton Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 4V4

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN HEAVY OIL FOSSIL FUEL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION (R, D&D) PROGRAM (1981)

Administered By:

Energy Commodities Sector

Purpose:

To encourage the research, development and demonstration of new technologies that facilitate the expanded production and use of Saskatchewan's fossil fuel resources, with particular emphasis on heavy oil and lignite coal.

Authority:

Canada — Saskatchewan Memorandum of Understanding October 26, 1981 and Order in Council P.C. 1983-5-2948 (T.B. Rec. 789905).

Time Frame:

The program starts in fiscal year 1983-84 and terminates in fiscal year 1987-88.

Financing and Operation:

A four-member management committee reviews and selects for total or partial funding, fossil fuel research projects and industrial proposals for enhanced oil recovery pilot projects. Saskatchewan and Canada agreed to share equally the costs of this program, each to contribute $15 million over five years.

Payments:

Saskatchewan submits, quarterly, an itemized account of all expenditures on behalf of Canada. Canada's share under this agreement is $15,000,000 (50% of the total) over five years, of which $2,283,341 were spent until March 31, 1985. The remaining federal share left for the program is $12,716,659 as of April 1, 1985.

Status:

Total funds remaining under the Agreement are $30 million. EMR has budgeted $1.75 million as Canada's share in fiscal year 1983-84 for the support of industrial proposals and research activities conducted by the R&D Lab. The R&D Lab. has been separated from Saskoil as of April 1, 1983 and is currently conducting R&D activity related to fossil fuels under this Agreement.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. M.K. El-Defrawy
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN HEAVY OIL PROGRAM

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector

Purpose:
To augment the recoverable oil resources of Saskatchewan.

Authority:
Order in Council and a Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement October 4, 1976, P.C. 1976-1-2291.

Time Frame:
The program started in 1976, contains no termination date.

Financing and Operation:
A four-member management committee reviews and selects for partial funding, industrial proposals for enhanced oil recovery pilot projects. The cost of the program is shared 50/50 between Canada and Saskatchewan, with the federal commitment not to exceed $8.111 million. Total funding under the Agreement until end of fiscal year 1984-85 was $12,805,076 of which the federal share was $6,402,538.

Payments:
Saskatchewan submits, quarterly, an itemized account of all expenditures on behalf of Canada.

Status:
Total remaining funds under the Agreement are $3,416,418 as of April 1, 1985.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. M.K. El-Defrawy
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT ON OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING: THE ATLANTIC ACCORD

Administered By:
Canada — Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board.

Purpose:
To set out agreed matters relating to the resource management and revenue sharing of oil and gas offshore Newfoundland and Labrador.

Authority:
Canada — Newfoundland Agreement (The Atlantic Accord) signed by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador, February 11, 1985, and the Atlantic Accord Implementation Act.

Time Frame:
The term of the Agreement commences as on February 11, 1985 and is intended to last for an indefinite period of time.

Financing and Operation:
The province is to receive all revenues as if oil and gas resources were on land. Each party is responsible to share the operational costs of the Canada — Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board as set out in the Act.

For Further Information:
Mr. Maurice Taschereau
Administrator
Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
355 River Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING

Administered By:
Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration (COGLA) under the direction of the Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Oil and Gas Board.

Purpose:
To set out agreed matters relating to the resource management and revenue sharing of oil and gas offshore Nova Scotia.

Authority:
Canada — Nova Scotia Agreement signed by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Nova Scotia, March 2, 1982 and the Canada — Nova Scotia Oil and Gas Agreement Act which was proclaimed on July 28, 1984.

Time Frame:
The term of the Agreement commences on March 1, 1982 and is intended to last for at least forty-two years, except as otherwise provided in the Act.

Financing and Operation:
The mechanism for sharing the revenue flowing to governments from offshore resources is set out in the Act.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Maurice Taschereau
Administrator
Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
355 River Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

REMOTE SENSING ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM IN THE MARITIMES

Administered By:
Research and Technology Sector

Purpose:
To demonstrate the value of Remote Sensing Techniques for managing natural resources in the Maritime Provinces.

Authority:
Memorandum of Understanding signed in April 1983.

Time Frame:
The program was of ten (10) months duration and terminated on March 31, 1984. An extension of the program to March 31, 1985 is being negociated.

Financing and Operation:
There is no transfer of funds; each party finances their components of the program for which they are responsible. Expenditures for 1983-84 were approximately $150,000 by EMR and $279,800 by the Maritime Provinces. Forecast expenditures for 1984-85 are approximately $125,000 by EMR and $239,200 by the Maritime Provinces.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.D. Heyland
Applications Technology Division
Canada Centre for Remote Sensing
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
717 Belfast Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y7

Tel.: (613) 993-9891

REMOTE SENSING ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM IN SASKATCHEWAN

Administered By:
Research and Technology Sector

Purpose:
To demonstrate the value of Remote Sensing Techniques for the Management of Saskatchewan's natural resources.

Authority:
Memorandum of Understanding signed in January, 1985.

Time Frame:
The program will continue until March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
There is no transfer of funds; each party finances the components of the program for which it is responsible. Expenditures for the fiscal year 1984-85 were about $70,000 by EMR and $151,500 by Saskatchewan. Forecast expenditures for 1985-86 are approximately $120,000 by EMR and $265,300 by Saskatchewan.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.D. Heyland
Applications Technology Division
Canada Centre for Remote Sensing
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
717, Belfast Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y7

Tel.: (613) 993-9891

ALBERTA — CANADA ENERGY RESOURCES RESEARCH FUND

Administered By:
Research and Technology Sector

Purpose:
To provide funds to support research on energy-related projects proposed by or acceptable to Alberta. The objective is the development or improvement of recovery, production, utilization and conservation technologies with respect to Alberta's fossil fuels excluding oil sands and heavy oil; the development and utilization of renewable energy resources; and the strengthening of scientific and engineering expertise in Alberta's institutional, university and private sector energy related research and development.

Authority:
Exchange of letters between Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Lougheed in October and November 1976.

Time Frame:
Funding supplied by the Government of Canada was spread over a six year period — fiscal year 1976-77 to fiscal year 1981-82.

Financing and Operation:
The total funding will be $96 million. Current plans call for expenditure of transferred funds to continue until approximately 1986-87.

The projects to be funded and their levels of funding are approved by a committee consisting of three senior officials from each of the Alberta and federal governments. The projects are reviewed by the committee each year.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Dr. K. Whitham
Research and Technology Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

Earth Sciences Sector

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS

Administered By:
Earth Sciences Sector

Purpose:
To survey and maintain provincial and territorial boundaries for which there are joint federal-provincial boundary commissions.

Authority:
The Constitution Act, 1871 and Alberta — British Columbia Boundary Act, 1974.

Federal and provincial Orders in Council creating the respective commissions.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. Demarcation surveys terminate on ratification of reports by Parliament and the respective provincial legislature, but maintenance of boundaries continues. There is an annual review of funding requirements by each active commission.

Financing and Operation:
The boundary commissions are made up of a federal government representative and of a representative of each province involved. The sharing of costs varies. The federal government pays 50% of the costs of provincial/territorial boundary commissions and the relevant province pays the other half. In the case of interprovincial boundary commissions the relevant provinces usually share the costs equally. The following boundary commissions exist at the present time:

Alberta	—Northwest Territories
Saskatchewan	—Northwest Territories
British Columbia	—Northwest Territories —Yukon Territory
Manitoba	—Saskatchewan
Alberta	—British Columbia

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. G. Raymond
Surveyor General
Surveys and Mapping Branch
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
615 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE9

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROGRAM

Administered By:
Earth Sciences Sector

Purpose:
To provide aeromagnetic map coverage of Canada as an aid to geological mapping, and to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector.

Authority:
Section 7 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

Time Frame:
The program was started in 1960. Since that time 8.0 million kilometres of surveying have been completed, amounting to approximately 60% of the country. Systematic surveys needed to complete coverage of British Columbia will not be completed until 1989-90 and of the Arctic Islands and Hudson Bay by 2000. In addition to the standard surveys, more detailed magnetic gradiometer surveys are being flown in selected areas, in conjunction with work being conducted under Mineral Development Agreements and the Nuclear Fuel Waste Management Program in collaboration with Atomic Energy of Canada.

Financing and Operation:
The program is managed and administered by the Geological Survey of Canada in cooperation with provincial agencies, with the survey work being done under contract with private companies.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Geological Survey of Canada
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
601 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE8

CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Administered By:
Earth Sciences Sector

Purpose:
The authority on all matters of geographical nomenclature affecting Canada.

Authority:
Established by Order in Council P.C. 1969-48 of July 22, 1969.

Time Frame:
This is a permanent committee. It meets once a year to exchange ideas and to discuss areas of common concern.

Financing and Operation:
The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names is made up of representatives from the federal government, the provinces and the territories and two outside appointees. To be official all decisions taken by the Committee with respect to questions of geographical nomenclature must be approved by the appropriate Federal or Provincial Minister, according to his respective jurisdiction. All members serve without renumeration, except for the present chairman, who has retired from the federal public service and has no other public service responsibilities, receives a fee based on a daily rate. The Surveys and Mapping Branch provides the Committee with a permanent secretariat.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. A. Rayburn
Executive Secretary
Surveys and Mapping Branch
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
615 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E9

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose:
To provide the means for the federal government, in collaboration and cooperation with the provinces, to carry out geoscientific surveys and studies designed to stimulate mineral exploration by industry, investigations in mining and processing technology in order to improve productivity, and various technological and economic activities designed to encourage exploitation of identified mineral development opportunities. The ultimate goal is the strengthening and diversification of the mineral sector with maximum benefit to the regional and national economies.

Authority:
Section 7, Sub-section 2 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act provides the authority for the Minister to cooperate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs.

Time Frame:
Fiscal years 1984-85 to 1989-90.

Financing and Operation:
Since 1970, such regional programs were carried out under agreements between Canada and the provinces, with the close involvement of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion and the relevant provincial departments (from 1974 on, the agreements were subsidiary to the General Development Agreements). They were mainly sectorial agreements but, in some cases, most notably Ontario, they were components of regional agreements. The provincial departments responsible for minerals implemented the programs. In 1981, a new generation of federal-provincial minerals programs began, still in cooperation with the particular province but excluding DREE, and with EMR as the implementer of the federally funded components.

By the beginning of fiscal year 1983-1984 all previous federal-provincial agreements, except a special two-year Interim Agreement with Manitoba, had terminated, and a new generation of agreements had begun to emerge. These are subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDA's), which serve to identify priorities and strategies for regional development. The new generation of Mineral Development Agreements are predicated on a higher federal visibility made possible by a high degree of federal delivery of the work done with federal funding.

Status:
At the end of October 1985, Mineral Development Agreements, each with a 5-year term, had been signed and were in operations for Newfoundland (1984-89), Nova Scotia (1984-89), New Brunswick (1984-89), Quebec (1985-90), Ontario (1985-90), Manitoba (1984-89), Saskatchewan (1984-89), and British Columbia (1985-90).

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.E. Reeves
Mineral Policy Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

Department of the Environment

The Government Organization Act, 1979, divided the Department of Fisheries and the Environment into a Department of Fisheries and Oceans and a Department of the Environment. The Minister of the Environment was given responsibility for all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, board or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

(i) the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality;

(ii) renewable resources, including the forest resources of Canada, migratory birds and other non-domestic flora and fauna;

(iii) water;

(iv) meteorology;

(v) the enforcement of rules or regulations made by the International Joint Commission relating to boundary waters and questions arising between the United States and Canada, so far as they relate to the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment; and

(vi) the co-ordination of the policies and programs of the Government of Canada respecting the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment.

In addition, on June 5, 1979, responsibility for Parks Canada was transferred from the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to the Minister of the Environment. Parks Canada is an agency of the Canadian government entrusted with the responsibility of protecting nationally significant heritage places on behalf of Canadians. It identifies places which are representative of Canada's natural and cultural heritage, protects these areas for future generations and encourages an awareness of their values through use and enjoyment. These places may take the form of National Parks, National Landmarks, National Historic Parks and Sites, Heritage Canals or Cooperative Heritage Areas and Heritage Rivers.

The Department has undertaken to develop an effective federal/provincial partnership, involving cooperation and collaboration, in which the Department of the Environment promotes joint activities with the provinces where there is concurrent jurisdiction, using cost or work-shared agreements wherever practicable. A further step in promoting effective federal/provincial cooperation was taken on April 1, 1979 with the appointment of Regional Directors General in each region of the Department. There are five designated regions comprised as follows: Atlantic (New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island); Ontario; Pacific and Yukon; Quebec; and the Western and Northern Region (Alberta, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Saskatchewan). The Regional Director General serves as the principal representative and spokesman of the Department in the region, with the exception of Parks Canada activities. He is responsible for the general conduct of relations with the provinces.

The Department of the Environment enters into a variety of agreements, arrangements and contracts with the provinces under two of its major programs: the Environmental Services Program (carried out by the Atmospheric Environment Service, Environmental Conservation Service and Environmental Protection Service) and the Parks Canada Program (carried out by Parks Canada).

The Atmospheric Environment Service is Canada's national weather service, responding to the needs of Canadians through its knowledge and study of meteorology, that branch of science that deals with atmospheric phenomena. It is also concerned with many of the direct effects of the atmosphere upon the earth's surface, the oceans, the formation and movement of ice and life in general. Its aims are to reduce the adverse effects of weather and to increase the benefits to be derived therefrom, while seeking to minimize the harmful effects of man's activities on the atmosphere.

The Environmental Conservation Service contributes to the preservation and enhancement of environmental quality and the management of renewable resources through programs for inland waters, wildlife and lands.

The Environmental Protection Service was formed to ensure that the federal government's responsibilities respecting the protection of the environment are carried out in a manner consistent with national policy and where necessary enforced under appropriate legislation and circumstances. It is the focal point for contact and liaison on environmental protection matters with corresponding agencies of the provincial governments.

The Parks Canada Program has three major aspects: the development, protection and operation of national parks; the restoration or reconstruction, operation and maintenance of historic sites and parks; and the development of cooperative heritage areas which includes the maintenance and operation of canals of recreational and historic significance.

The Minister of the Environment is also responsible for the Canadian Environmental Advisory Council, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, and the National Battlefields Commission.

The Canadian Environmental Advisory Council provides the Minister with independent, informed advice on policies and programs respecting the Canadian environment. Members of the Council are normally from outside the federal public service and represent a broad range of individual viewpoints from academic, industrial, and private sectors of Canadian life. One of the objectives of the Council is to advise the Minister on priorities for action by the federal government or the federal government jointly with the provinces. Liaison is maintained with provincial environmental advisory councils.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is comprised of representatives from all the provinces and territories nominated by the Minister and as a Board acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister on commemoration of persons, places and events of national historic significance.

The National Battlefields Commission, established by an Act of Parliament in 1908, is responsible for the preservation, management and operation of the National Battlefields at Quebec City and is funded by annual appropriations provided by the Department. Of the nine commissioners, the Act provides for one to be appointed by each of the provincial governments of Quebec and Ontario.

Atmospheric Environment Service

Page

CANADA—QUEBEC AGREEMENT REGARDING CLIMATOLOGICAL NETWORKS IN QUEBEC 59
CANADA—ALBERTA AGREEMENT REGARDING METEOROLOGICAL PROGRAMS AND STATIONS IN ALBERTA 59
WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR NEW BRUNSWICK 59
WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR NEWFOUNDLAND 60

Environmental Conservation Service

Inland Waters Directorate

AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT 60
  RIVER BASIN PROGRAMS 61
  FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION PROGRAMS 62
  REGULATION, APPORTIONMENT, MONITORING AND SURVEY PROGRAMS 64
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL WATER QUANTITY SURVEY AGREEMENTS PROGRAM 65
LAKE OF THE WOODS CONTROL BOARD 65
WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAMS 66
ERDA SUB-AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT 67

Canadian Wildlife Service

CRESTON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY 68
CANADA/NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE RESEARCH AGREEMENT 69
CANADA/NEWFOUNDLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT 70
BEVERLEY—KAMINURIAK BARREN—GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT 70
CANADA/ALBERTA SWIFT FOX REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM 71
CANADA—PRAIRIE PROVINCES CROP DAMAGE PREVENTION AGREEMENTS 72
CANADA—YUKON WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT 72
CANADA—ALBERTA WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT 73
CANADA—SASKATCHEWAN SWIFT FOX REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM AGREEMENT 73
CANADA—ONTARIO WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT 74
CANADA—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT 74
CANADA—SASKATCHEWAN LAST MOUNTAIN LAKE MANAGEMENT UNIT— MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING 75
CANADA—MANITOBA WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT 75
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON A COOPERATIVE PLANNING AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREAS 76
CANADA—YUKON—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES PORCUPINE CARIBOU HERD MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT 76

Environmental Protection Service

CANADA—ALBERTA ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY 77
CANADA—MANITOBA ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY 77
CANADA—NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA—NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA— PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ACCORDS FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY 78
CANADA—ONTARIO AGREEMENT RESPECTING GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY 78
CANADA—SASKATCHEWAN ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY 79
INVENTORY OF FEDERAL BELOW-GROUND DISPOSAL SITES FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES IN QUEBEC 79
JOINT PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF CONTAMINATION IN SHELLFISH BEDS IN QUEBEC (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) 80
JOINT PROGRAM FOR THE INVENTORY OF SOURCES OF POLLUTION AND FOR THE APPLICATION OF CORRECTIVE MEASURES 80
LONG RANGE TRANSPORT OF AIR POLLUTANTS PROGRAM; AGREEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCES FOR SULPHUR DIOXIDE EMISSION REDUCTIONS 81
MODERNIZATION OF THE SYDNEY STEEL CORPORATION PLANT AT SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) 81
NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK (NAPS) 82
NATIONAL ALERTING AND REPORTING NETWORK 83
NATIONAL ANALYSES OF TRENDS IN EMERGENCIES SYSTEMS (NATES) 84
NATIONAL INVENTORY OF MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS AND WASTEWATER SYSTEMS IN CANADA (MUNDAT) 84
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CO-OPERATIVE SHELLFISH PROGRAM 85
PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK AND NEWFOUNDLAND 85
PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN ONTARIO 86
PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN QUEBEC 87
SAINT JOHN SULPHUR DEPOSITION STUDY: DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SERVICE, ATLANTIC REGION 87
UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA CONCERNING FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO SPILLS OF OIL AND OF OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS 88

Parks Canada Program

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS 88
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE PROVISION OF THE FOREST OR MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION 89
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES, MUNICIPALITIES OR PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS FOR HISTORIC SITES 92
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVE HERITAGE AREAS 93
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES/TERRITORIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS SYSTEM 94
REPLACEMENT OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER CANALS UNDER PARKS CANADA JURISDICTION 95

ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE

The AES is party to four formal agreements with provinces, one on climatological networks in Quebec, another on meteorological programs and stations in Alberta and two on Weatheradio Repeater Networks with New Brunswick and Newfoundland. The AES often participates in ad hoc cooperative projects with provincial authorities and also plays a support role in Hydrometric Agreements and Flood Damage Reduction Agreements.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Quebec Agreement regarding climatological networks in Quebec.

Administered By:
A joint committee (Canada—Quebec) meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. This agreement, signed in 1985, provides for termination by either party on March 31 of any year provided that eighteen months notice in writing is given.

Purpose:
To formalize cooperative climatological programs that have been in operation for many years under various informal federal-provincial arrangements for the purpose of obtaining coordinated and quality-controlled basic data to facilitate resource planning and management in general, and to provide environmental information needed for the design, implementation, and operation of projects related to navigation, aviation, transportation, urban services, hydrology, hydro-electric development, agriculture, forestry, non-renewable resource management, recreation, tourism, air quality and other purposes.

Financing and Operation:
Canada (the AES) will establish its needs for climatological observations and will pay for same.

The province will finance all other climatological programs.

Services (e.g. instruments, data processing, etc.) can be provided by one party to the other under cost recovery arrangements.

The cost to the federal government (the AES) of the climatological services in Quebec for 1985-86 will be near $372,000.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.J. Fichaud
Regional Director
Atmospheric Environment Service
100 Alexis Nihon Boulevard, 3rd Floor
Ville St-Laurent, Quebec
H4M 2N6

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Alberta Agreement regarding meteorological programs and stations in Alberta.

Administered By:
A joint committee (Canada—Alberta) meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. This agreement, signed in 1980, provides for termination by either party on March 31 of any year provided that twelve months notice in writing is given.

Purpose:
To formalize cooperative meteorological programs that have been in operation for many years under various informal federal-provincial arrangements for the purpose of obtaining coordinated and quality-controlled basic data to facilitate resource planning and management in general, and to provide environmental information needed for the design, implementation and operation of projects related to navigation, aviation, transportation, urban services, flood control, water supply, hydro-electric development, agriculture, forestry, recreation, tourism and other purposes.

Financing and Operation:
Canada will pay the costs of the programs and stations that are part of the National Meteorological Programs in Alberta.

Alberta will pay for any other meteorological station or program it requires.

Services (e.g. instruments, data processing, etc.) can be provided by one party to the other under cost recovery arrangements.

The net cost of services for fiscal year 1985-86 will be $12,000 paid by Alberta to the Government of Canada.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. B. Burns
Regional Director
Atmospheric Environment Service
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Name of Agreement:
Weatheradio Repeater Network for New Brunswick

Administered By:
Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Atlantic Region

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Purpose:
To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout New Brunswick and over the adjacent marine areas from a main transmitter located in Moncton.

Financing and Operation:
Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the ongoing costs. New Brunswick reimburses 67% of the operating cost of the repeaters (Departments of Fisheries (40%), Agriculture and Rural Development (40%), and Municipal Affairs (20%)). These costs will be around $15,000 in 1985-86. Canada (the AES) will invoice the New Brunswick departments once or twice yearly.

Name of Agreement:
Weatheradio Repeater Network for Newfoundland

Administered By:
Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Atlantic Region

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Purpose:
To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout Newfoundland and coastal Labrador from a main transmitter located in Gander.

Financing and Operation:
Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the ongoing costs. Newfoundland reimburses close to 50% of the operating cost of the repeaters with a maximum of about $47,000 annually. Canada (the AES) will invoice the Province once or twice yearly.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION SERVICE

INLAND WATERS DIRECTORATE

AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

(Part of the Environmental Conservation Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Water Planning and Management Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Conservation Service.

Purpose:
Federal-provincial agreements have been signed or are under negotiation on several aspects of inland waters study and management. These include agreements for the provision of federal contributions to works and structures to assist in the conservation and control of water resources; agreements for joint study of various aspects of the quality and quantity of water in river basins and lake systems; agreements for joint studies for the planning and development of water resources in various drainage basins; agreements for implementing joint water resource development; and agreements for undertaking various measures for flood damage reduction.

Authority:
Canada Water Act

The following federal-provincial agreements for water planning and management were in operation as of April 1, 1985.

River Basin Programs:
Canada—Ontario: Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality
Canada—British Columbia: Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Implementation
Mackenzie River Basin Committee: Canada—Alberta—Saskatchewan— Northwest Territories—Yukon Territory—British Columbia
Canada—Manitoba: Mercury Study in the Churchill River Diversion System
Canada—British Columbia: Agreement Respecting a Fraser River Estuary Management Program
Canada—Quebec: Memorandum of Intent for Exchange of Information and Technical Knowledge on the Montreal Archipelago Project

Flood Damage Reduction Programs:
Canada—Newfoundland
Canada—Nova Scotia
Canada—New Brunswick
Canada—Quebec
Canada—Ontario
Canada—Manitoba
Canada—Saskatchewan
Canada—Northwest Territories

Regulation, Apportionment, Monitoring and Survey Programs:
Canada—Alberta—Manitoba—Saskatchewan: Prairie Provinces Water Board
Canada—Ontario—Quebec: Ottawa River Regulation Planning Board
Canada—Ontario—Quebec: Ottawa River Water Quality Coordinating Committee
Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements: Canada—all provinces and territories
Canada—Ontario—Manitoba: Tripartite Agreement (1922), Lake of the Woods Control Board
Canada—Quebec: Agreement Regarding Water Quality Monitoring
Canada—British Columbia: Agreement Regarding Water Quality Monitoring

Financing and Operation:

In terms of the financing of these agreements, two types of agreements can be distinguished. The first type includes agreements under which the federal government makes contributions to a province in respect of works or structures, i.e. such things as dams, reservoirs or channel improvements, constructed by the provincial government for the conservation and control of water resources. Under the Fraser River Flood Control Agreement the federal government makes payments to the province of British Columbia. Under such agreements the federal government makes payments to the respective provinces after receiving audited claims from the provinces involved. Usually, these agreements provide for the establishment of federal-provincial boards for their administration.

The second type, study agreements are concerned with investigations of water quality, water quantity or environmental impact issues within a river basin. Joint boards or committees are invariably used to administer this type of agreement as well as implementation agreements. These boards or committees are charged with the responsibility of conducting the particular study or implementation program involved. Using the information collected, the boards draw up development and management plans for water resources. New administrative bodies, usually including federal members drawn from outside DOE, are created and charged with the implementation of these plans when Canada and the province involved reach agreement on implementation measures. The financing of all of these activities is almost always on a shared-cost basis, with money provided by both the federal and provincial governments. Limits are necessarily placed on these contributions and administrative arrangements and expiry dates are also specified in these agreements. Financial information on current agreements is contained on the following pages.

In flood damage reduction agreements, the two levels of government define general flood damage reduction policies which will aim to reduce development in hazardous areas. With general agreement on such policies, Canada will then consider further subsidiary agreements on specific flood damage reduction measures. These are also shared-cost on an equal basis between Canada and the respective province. Joint steering and technical committees are established to define and carry out the appropriate measures and maintain co-ordination between the agencies involved. The mapping programs provide the basis for the designation of flood risk areas. Following designation, neither the federal nor the provincial governments will support or give flood disaster assistance to any new flood vulnerable developments in the designated areas. Where existing developments warrant it, and where there is a positive benefit/cost ratio, specific programs can be developed, such as flood warning systems, flood forecasting, studies of flood problem areas, land acquisition and flood control works.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Director General
Inland Waters Directorate
Department of the Environment
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Tel.: (819) 997-2019

RIVER BASIN PROGRAMS

Name of Agreement:

Canada—Ontario: Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality

Time Frame:

August 1971 to March 31, 1985; agreement renewed in 1976 and 1982; further renewal to March 31, 1991 is under negotiation.

Purpose:

To renew and strengthen cooperation between Canada and Ontario in meeting the obligations under the revised 1978 Canada—U.S. Agreement and to provide for cost-sharing of specific programs which the province will undertake with the federal government in meeting these obligations.

Financing and Operation:

Under the original agreement, Canada and Ontario provided some $3 million for feasibility studies and joint sewage treatment technology research, and CMHC provided loans for sewage treatment facilities. During 1976, additional funding and a time extension were formalized in a new agreement between Canada and Ontario. Following several extensions to the 1976 Agreement, a new Agreement was signed in July 1982, renewing obligations outlined in the 1976 Agreement. The 1982 Agreement was also directed at the control of toxic substances and pollution from sources such as urban and agricultural runoff. As well, the 1982 Agreement committed the federal government to a contribution of $65 million over a three-year period to assist in the construction of municipal sewer facilities to meet the requirements of the 1978 Canada-U.S. Agreement.

Name of Agreement:

Canada—British Columbia: Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Implementation

Time Frame:

May 1968 — March 1995

Purpose:

To provide protection from flooding of land in the lower reaches of the Fraser River Valley and other areas upstream by rehabilitating existing dykes, constructing new dykes, increasing river bank protection, and improving internal drainage facilities.

Financing and Operation:
In 1976, the federal and British Columbia governments each increased their total commitments to the Flood Control Program and related studies to $60 million. The expiry date of the agreement was extended from 1978 to March 31, 1984. In 1983-84, the expiry date was extended to December 31, 1986. A further amending agreement was signed in October 1985 increasing the federal and provincial commitments to $80.5 million each and further extending the expiry date to March 31, 1995. Dyking and related projects are under construction or completed in all priority areas.

Name of Agreement:
Mackenzie River Basin Committee: Canada—Alberta—Saskatchewan—Northwest Territories—Yukon Territory—British Columbia.

Time Frame:
Continuous since 1973.

Purpose:

1) To exchange information on potential water-related development in the basin;
2) to formulate a program of studies to gather data on the basin's water and related resources;
3) to consider study designs, budgets and agreements associated with implementation of certain study recommendations for the basin.

Financing and Operation:
With a program of studies completed in 1982, funding is now being met from regular programs. Formal funding will not be re-established until negotiations for implementation, currently underway, are effected and an implementation agreement is signed.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Manitoba: Mercury Study in the Churchill River Diversion System.

Time Frame:
March 1983 — March 1986

Purpose:
To determine the degree to which mercury is present in the Churchill River Diversion system and to identify sources; to study pathways and mechanisms by which mercury moves from water to fish and wildlife through the food chain; to monitor the concentration of mercury in aquatic plants and fish and compare it with available data on the presence of mercury in people living in this area and; where possible, suggest remedies to local mercury problems and means of predicting future occurrences of mercury contamination.

Financing and Operation:
Total cost of $760,000 is to be shared equally by Canada and Manitoba.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—British Columbia Agreement Respecting a Fraser River Estuary Management Program.

Time Frame:
October 10, 1985 — March 31, 1991

Purpose:
To provide a means of accommodating a growing population and economy while maintaining the quality and productivity of the natural environment of the Fraser River Estuary.

Financing and Operation:
Total cost of $1,500,000 to be shared equally by the five implementing parties: Canada: Department of the Environment, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Fraser River Harbour Commission, North Fraser River Harbour Commission: British Columbia: Ministry of the Environment.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Quebec Memorandum of Intent for Exchange of Information and Technical Knowledge on the Montreal Archipelago Project.

Time Frame:
August 31, 1983 until the completion of the provincial feasibility study on the Montreal Archipelago Project. This Memorandum of Intent may be renewed if all parties are in agreement.

Purpose:
To facilitate the exchange of information and technical knowledge between departments and agencies of the governments of Canada and Quebec relating to the Montreal Archipelago Project.

Financing and Operation:
No funding. A joint coordinating committee was created solely for the purpose of information exchange. The Memorandum of Intent does not imply any approval in principle of the project.

FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION PROGRAMS

Name of Agreement:
See table 1 for a complete list of federal-provincial agreements under the Flood Damage Reduction (FDR) Program. In some provinces, various aspects of the program are combined into one or two agreements rather than having separate agreements for each aspect.

Time Frame:
From its beginning, the overall program was expected to be active for ten years, i.e. the General Agreements outlining policy were to extend for ten years, while those signed subsequently (mapping, studies, flood forecasting, implementation of works) were to have a five-year duration.

However, since the signing of the first agreement in 1976, the ten-year duration has been found to be too short. Several General Agreements have had to be extended beyond the ten-year period while others are in the process of being extended. Similarly, mapping agreements have had to be extended beyond the five-year period. For details see table 1.

TABLE 1

Federal-Provincial Flood Damage Reduction Agreements
(to March 31, 1985)

Provinces and Agreements		*Duration (years)*	*Total Cost* ($)*	*Expiry Date*
NEWFOUNDLAND				
Amending Agreement		—	—	—
General Agreement		12	—	1993
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		7	1,470,000	1988
Studies Agreement		5	480,000	1988
NEW BRUNSWICK				
Amending Agreement		—	—	—
General Agreement		15	—	1991
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		10	2,000,000	1986
Studies Agreement		10	200,000	1986
Flood Forecasting Agreement — Saint John River Basin		10	1,400,000	1987
NOVA SCOTIA				
General Agreement		16	—	1994
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		11	1,030,000	1989
Studies Agreement		11	670,000	1989
QUEBEC				
Amending Agreement		—	—	—
Combined General and Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		16	6,000,000	1992
	(mapping	11)	—	1987
Quebec City Flood Prevention Agreement		2	833,000(a)	1985
Mille-Iles River Agreement		3.5	13,100,000(a)	1987
Saint-François River Agreement		3.5	4,350,000(a)	1987
ONTARIO				
Amending Agreement		—	—	—
All-Inclusive Flood Damage Reduction Agreement		12	1,200,000(a)	1990
	(mapping	7)	8,000,000	1985
MANITOBA				
Amending Agreement		—	—	—
General Agreement		14	—	1990
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		11	2,190,000	1984**
Studies Agreement		9	310,000	1985
Flood Forecasting		5	600,000	1986
Ring Dyke Upgrading Agreement		3	4,500,000(a)	1985
SASKATCHEWAN				
General Agreement		10	—	1987
Flood Hazard Mapping and Studies	(mapping	5)	1,300,000	1982**
Agreement	(studies	5)	480,000	1982**
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES				
Memorandum of Understanding		10	400,000(b)	1989
	(mapping	5)	—	1984**
General Agreement		10	—	1989

* These costs are to be shared equally by the federal and provincial governments except for:
(a) 45% federal, 55% provincial/local;
(b) Costs shared equally by the departments of the Environment and Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

** Being renegotiated.

Purpose:

The aim of the FDR Program is to identify flood risk areas on maps and discourage future flood vulnerable developments in those areas. This is accomplished by formally designating the mapped areas bringing into effect policies aimed at discouraging inappropriate development. These policies include commitments by both senior levels of government not to build or to support any future flood vulnerable developments in designated areas, nor to give disaster assistance to structures erected in such areas after designation.

The policies are outlined in the General Agreements. The Mapping Agreements provide for the mapping and designating of areas to which those policies will apply. Studies Agreements provide for studying existing flood problems and result in recommendations that can be carried out under subsequent implementation agreements.

Financing and Operation:

Costs of carrying out this program are shared equally by Canada and the provinces except for Implementation Agreements under which the province pays a larger share but recovers some of that from the benefiting municipality. Programs in some provinces have already had increases in funding and others are expected to need more funds because flood-prevention needs have exceeded initial expectations. See table 1 for details.

Steering Committees (2 federal and 2 provincial members) are established to administer the FDR Agreements in each province. In many cases, federal-provincial Technical Committees are set up to carry out the mapping or other technical aspects of the program.

Progress:

All provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island (where the program is not applicable), British Columbia, Alberta and Yukon have signed agreements. Negotiations are continuing with these last three jurisdictions. To March 31, 1985, 45 formal designations had taken place, and 305 communities had been mapped and designated in seven provinces and the Northwest Territories. Designations include major centres like Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Fredericton and Moose Jaw, in five provinces (Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan). A flood forecasting centre has been established for the Saint John River in New Brunswick, while a similar centre in Manitoba covers the Boyne, Red, Assiniboine and Souris River Systems.

REGULATION, APPORTIONMENT, MONITORING AND SURVEY PROGRAMS

Name of Agreement:

Canada—Alberta—Manitoba—Saskatchewan: Prairie Provinces Water Board

Time Frame:

1969 — continuous

Purpose:

The equitable apportionment of interprovincial Prairie waters flowing eastward. The agreement and subsidiary agreements ensure one half the natural eastward flow of waters arising in or flowing through Alberta for Saskatchewan, and one-half the eastward flow arising in or flowing through Saskatchewan for Manitoba.

Financing and Operation:

The Prairie Provinces Water Board has the following responsibilities: To oversee and report on apportionment of waters flowing from one province into another province; to take under consideration comprehensive planning, water quality management and other management problems referred to it by the parties concerned; to recommend appropriate action to investigate such matters; and to submit recommendations for resolution of the problems.

Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-sixth by each of the provinces. In 1977 the annual cost ceiling of $200,000 was raised to $500,000 and subsequently to $625,000 to cover costs of operation, monitoring and a Prairie Provinces Water Demand Study. The report on the water demand study was released in February, 1983. The agreement was amended in April, 1984.

Name of Agreement:

Canada—Ontario—Quebec: An Agreement Respecting Ottawa River Regulation with Ontario and Quebec.

Time Frame:

1983—continuous

Purpose:

To plan and recommend criteria for regulating the Ottawa River, taking into account hydro-power production, flood protection, navigation, low water problems, water quality needs and recreation.

Financing and Operation:

The Board will establish and implement general principles, priorities and overall regulation policies for major regulation facilities in the Ottawa River Basin.

Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-quarter by each of the provinces. The annual ceiling to cover costs of the Board's operations has been set at $450,000.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Ontario—Quebec: Ottawa River Water Quality Coordinating Committee.

Time Frame:
1983—continuous

Purpose:
To review and modify the proposed monitoring plan and oversee its implementation; to undertake or recommend special studies as need be; and to recommend water quality objectives for the river.

Financing and Operation:
Under this agreement water quality monitoring and associated studies are carried out by participating agencies in accordance with their available resources.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL WATER QUANTITY SURVEY AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

(Part of the Environmental Conservation Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Water Survey of Canada, Water Resources Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Conservation Service.

Purpose:
To gather, compile and analyse water quantity survey data and to make the data and analyses available to the public.

Authority:
Canada Water Act

Formal agreements, effective 1975, have been signed with each province. Letter exchanges between the Ministers of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and the Department of the Environment provide for the same services in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program of surveys started by the federal government in 1908. The present agreements provide for termination on 18 months' written notice by either party.

Financing and Operation:
This is a cost-shared program, with the federal government carrying out the operation of the total network and invoicing the provincial governments and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs for their share. Quebec operates its provincial network in that province including federal stations except for that part of the program involving international and navigable waters and waters crossing federal land. Quebec invoices the federal government for its share.

Program and financial arrangements are planned by Federal-Provincial Coordinating Committees.

The Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program includes surveys of stream flow, water level, and sediment. Snow, tidal and some water quality surveys are made in conjunction with the water quantity surveys, but are wholly financed by the federal government. The data from these other federal activities are also provided to the provinces as required for their programs.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Provincial Contributions to the Federal-Provincial
Water Quantity Survey Agreements
($000)

Province/Territory	*Fiscal Year 1983-84*	*Fiscal Year 1984-85*
Newfoundland/Labrador	184	228
Prince Edward Island	6	7
Nova Scotia	66	69
New Brunswick	74	90
Ontario	787	875
Manitoba	412	450
Saskatchewan	392	428
Alberta	886	933
British Columbia	1,274	1,337
Transfers from DIAND for		
—Yukon Territory	173	206
—Northwest Territories	615	645
Total	4,869	5,268
Federal Payment to Quebec (which operates its own network to national standards)	620	643

LAKE OF THE WOODS CONTROL BOARD

(Part of the Environmental Conservation Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Water Resources Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Conservation Service.

Purpose:
The regulation and control activities apply to Lake of the Woods, Lac Seul, the Winnipeg and English Rivers, and the Lake St. Joseph Diversion. This regulation and control is necessary to fulfill Canada's obligations under the Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol with respect to International commitments on Lake of the Woods as a boundary water and domestic obligations under concurrent federal, Ontario, Manitoba legislative enactments with respect to the regulation and control of the Winnipeg River watershed.

Authority:
Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol, signed by Canada and the United States at Washington, February 24, 1925.

The Lake of the Woods Control Board Act, 1921 and the Lake of the Woods Control Board Amendment Act, 1958.

The Tripartite Agreement signed by Canada, Ontario and Manitoba, November 15, 1922.

The Lac Seul Conservation Act, 1928.

Time Frame:
Canada's obligations under the above authorities are of a continuing nature.

Financing and Operation:
The Canadian Lake of the Woods Control Board is responsible for the regulation and control of water levels of both the Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul storage reservoirs, in addition to the English and Winnipeg Rivers levels and flows to the Ontario/Manitoba boundary. In the case of regulation of Lake of the Woods, the federal government pays one-third of the operating costs, with the provinces of Ontario (one-ninth) and Manitoba (five-ninths) sharing the remaining two-thirds based proportionately on the developable powerhead on the Winnipeg River. This sharing of costs and the provision of a Secretariat in Ottawa, reflect the federal government's interest in navigation and the potential for hydroelectric power generation, wild rice production, fishing; and recreational uses in the two provinces. The federal government bills each of the two provinces on an annual basis for its share of the costs.

With respect to the regulation of Lac Seul, the agreement by which costs are shared is currently being re-negotiated. In the interim, Manitoba, Ontario and Canada pay 60%, 32% and 8% respectively. Ontario operates and administers the Lac Seul facilities.

Payments:
See table 3.

TABLE 3

Operating Costs for Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul in 1983
(Administered by Lake of the Woods Control Board)
($000)

	Canada	*Ontario*	*Manitoba*	*Total*
Lake of the Woods	62	21	103	186
Lac Seul	15	45	85	145
Total	77	66	188	331

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. R.F. Walden, Executive Engineer
Lake of the Woods Control Board Secretariat
Water Resources Branch
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Tel.: (819) 997-2529

WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAMS

Administered By:
Water Quality Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Conservation Service.

Purpose:
To assess the ambient quality of inland waters for municipal, industrial, commercial, agricultural, and fishery uses and to determine pollution levels, including contaminants and toxic substances, for federal and provincial governments and the private sector by providing water quality data and interpretive information in summary, detailed and special reports.

Authority:
Canada Water Act. Arrangements for water quality monitoring programs are made with the provinces as required. Monitoring also supports programs under the Environmental Contaminants Act, Fisheries Act, Boundary Waters Treaty Act, the Northern Inland Waters Act, the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, the Canada Shipping Act, the Navigable Waters Protection Act, and others.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which began in 1966. It is continually modified to take account of new pollution problems and users' needs.

Financing and Operation:
Under the Canada—Ontario Agreement Respecting Great Lakes Water Quality the federal government finances 50% of the Province's activities associated with the Great Lakes International Surveillance Plan (GLISP) in addition to its own activities in this area. In addition, a special arrangement with the Prairie Provinces Water Board provides for coordination of federal and provincial water quality monitoring in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Initiatives are presently underway with the provinces to enter into cost and work-shared agreements for all water quality monitoring in Canada. Agreements have been signed with Quebec (1984) and British Columbia (1985).

Payments:
Under the terms of the Canada—Ontario Agreement, approximately $1.21 million were paid to Ontario for GLISP.

When the agreements with the provinces on water quality monitoring are signed and fully implemented in 1986-87 it is anticipated that they will cost approximately $2.0 million, of which about $0.2 million will represent payments to provinces for work done for the federal government.

Water Management Research Programs

Research is undertaken by the National Water Research Institute and the National Hydrology Research Institute in support of the water management activities of the Inland Waters Directorate. This research includes necessary initiatives for activities under the Canada—Ontario Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

ERDA SUB-AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Administered By:
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion

Authority:
Government Organization Act, 1979

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Saskatchewan Agreement Respecting the Construction of a Granular-Activated Carbon Water Treatment System for the Cities of Regina and Moose Jaw.

Time Frame:
April 1, 1984 — March 31, 1986

Purpose:
To mitigate taste and odour problems in the Regina—Moose Jaw water supply.

Financing and Operation:
A sub-agreement of the Canada—Saskatchewan Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) administered by the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion. Total shareable costs are $10 million of which the federal contribution is not to exceed $5 million.

Administered By:
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion

Authority:
Government Organization Act, 1979

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Saskatchewan: Agreement on Qu'Appelle River Channel Conveyance

Time Frame:
April 1984 — March 1989

Purpose:
To mitigate flooding and low flows in the Qu'Appelle Valley by increasing channel capacity in severely constricted reaches of the river.

Financing and Operation:
A sub-agreement of the Canada—Saskatchewan Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) administered by the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion.

Total funding is $4.75 million of which the federal share is $2.375 million. The channel conveyance works arise from the recommendations of a 1970-1972 Qu'Appelle Basin Study. The intent of the Agreement is to complete these works which were begun under the 1975-1984 Canada—Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on the Qu'Appelle Valley coordinated by the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion. This Subsidiary Agreement was signed under the 1974 General Development Agreement with Saskatchewan.

Administered By:
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion

Authority:
Government Organization Act, 1979

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Newfoundland Agreement Respecting Improvements to the Water Supply System in the Town of Channel-Port-aux-Basques

Time Frame:
July 30, 1985 — March 31, 1988

Purpose:
To cost-share the construction of an improved water purification system for the town of Channel-Port-aux-Basques.

Financing and Operation:
A sub-agreement of the Canada—Newfoundland Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) administered by the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion. The federal cost is not to exceed $6,500,000 or 90% of the total shareable cost whichever is less.

For Further Information:

NATIONAL

Mr. R.L. Pentland
Director
Water Planning and Management Branch
Department of the Environment
9th Floor
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Mr. D. Kimmett
Acting Director
Water Resources Branch
Department of the Environment
8th Floor
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Mr. W.J. Traversy
Director
Water Quality Branch
Department of the Environment
10th Floor
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Mr. J.E. Slater
Director
Office of Research Coordination
and Program Evaluation
Department of the Environment
7th Floor
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Dr. A.C. Lachance
Director
National Hydrology Research Institute
Department of the Environment
10th Floor
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Mr. D.L. Egar
Director
National Water Research Institute
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 5050
867 Lakeshore Road
Room L 219
Burlington, Ontario
L7R 4A6

REGIONAL

Mr. E.M. Clark
Regional Director, Pacific and Yukon
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
1001 West Pender Street, Room 502
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2M9

Mr. R.A. Halliday
Regional Director, Western and Northern
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Motherwell Building
1901 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R4

Mr. E.T. Wagner
Regional Director, Ontario
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
867 Lakeshore Road
P.O. Box 5050
Burlington, Ontario
L7R 4A6

Mr. C. Triquet
Regional Director, Quebec
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
8th Floor, Champlain Building
P.O. Box 10100
1141 route de l'Eglise
Ste. Foy, Quebec
G1V 4H5

Mr. S. Fenety
A/Regional Director, Atlantic
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
3rd Floor, Gulf Building
5009 Quinpool Road
P.O. Box 365
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2P8

CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE

CRESTON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

(Part of the Environmental Conservation Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To provide habitat for wildlife and to ensure their survival.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which began in 1968.

Financing and Operation:
The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority has three managing directors: the Director of the British Columbia Wildlife Management Branch; the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Pacific and Yukon Region; and a member of the public appointed by the B.C. Minister of Environment. All directors have equal status in the management of the Authority. In addition to an annual grant to the Authority, the Canadian Wildlife Service provides scientific and technical expertise to the Authority through a Technical Advisory Committee and assists in all management plans. The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority now operates the Creston Wildlife Interpretation Centre as part of its program.

Payments:
An annual grant of $100,000 is paid directly to the Authority.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.K. Pollock
Director, Management and Administration
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Tel.: (819) 997-1245

Dr. A. Martell
A/Regional Director
Pacific and Yukon Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 340
Delta, British Columbia
V4K 3Y3

Tel.: (604) 946-8546

CANADA/NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE RESEARCH AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service, Department of the Environment, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Purpose:
To undertake a wildlife research program.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced July 26, 1979 and will continue until March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Under the agreement, a committee consisting of not more than three members on behalf of each of Canada and the Northwest Territories is to recommend projects for each fiscal year. Projects must be approved by the Director, Western and Northern Region, Canadian Wildlife Service; the Director, Northwest Territories Region, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs; and the Director, Wildlife Management Division, Northwest Territories.

Payments:
Canada's contribution will not exceed $800,000 in each year, and the Territories' will not exceed $400,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Department of the Environment
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 420-2536

Director
Northwest Territories Region
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Bellanca Building
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

For Territorial Information:

Mr. Bob Bell
Chief
Wildlife Management Division
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9

Tel.: (403) 873-7411

CANADA/NEWFOUNDLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To undertake wildlife conservation programs in areas of national interest in Newfoundland.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced July 31, 1981 and will continue until March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation:
Under the agreement, a committee consisting of not more than two members on behalf of each of Canada and Newfoundland to review and approve cooperative projects in wildlife conservation. One member for Canada shall be Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, and one member from Newfoundland shall be the Director of the Wildlife Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth.

Payments:
Canada's and Newfoundland's contributions shall not exceed $200,000 each in each year.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Officers Responsible:

Dr. G. Finney
Regional Director
Atlantic Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
EOA 3CO

Tel.: (506) 536-3025

For Newfoundland:

Mr. D.G. Pike
Director of Wildlife
Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth
810 Pleasantville Avenue
P.O. Box 4750
St. John's, Newfoundland
AIC 5T7

Tel.: (709) 737-2817

BEVERLEY — KAMINURIAK BARREN — GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canada Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To coordinate management of the Beverley and Kaminuriak herds of barren-ground caribou and their habitat amongst the four governments involved and the traditional users of the resource.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement was signed on June 3, 1982, and expires on June 3, 1992.

Financing and Operation:
The agreement was signed by the Government of Canada (as represented by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Minister of the Environment); the Governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan; and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. It provides for the appointment of a joint management board comprised of representatives of the four governments and of the traditional users of the resource.

Payments:
Up to $75,000 per annum to be paid ⅔ by Canada and ⅓ by each of the remaining parties.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Department of the Environment
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 420-2536

Mr. R. Goulden
Director
Wildlife Branch
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 24
1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9

Tel.: (204) 945-7761

Mr. D. Sherratt
Director
Wildlife Branch
Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources
3211 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 5W6

Tel.: (306) 565-2886

Mr. Bob Bell
Chief
Wildlife Management Division
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9

Tel.: (403) 873-7411

CANADA/ALBERTA SWIFT FOX REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service.

Purpose:
To reintroduce swift fox into Canada (within specified areas of the Province of Alberta) and provide for subsequent management.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced August 17, 1983 and will continue until March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Under this agreement, a Management Authority consisting of two members each from Canada and the Province of Alberta, will ensure both the coordination of the efforts of both parties as set out in the agreement or as otherwise agreed to by the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region and the Director of Wildlife for the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Energy and Natural Resources of Alberta.

Payments:
The provision of financing by Canada and the Province for the implementation of this Agreement is subject to the Parliament of Canada and the Provincial Legislature having provided funds for the fiscal year in which such financing is required.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Department of the Environment
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 420-2536

Mr. R. Andrews
Director of Wildlife
Fish and Wildlife Division
Department of Energy and Natural Resources
Province of Alberta
Petroleum Plaza, North Tower
9945 — 108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2G6

Tel.: (403) 427-6733

CANADA — PRAIRIE PROVINCES CROP DAMAGE PREVENTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To mitigate the losses of cereal grains to migratory birds on the Prairies.

Authority:
Migratory Birds Convention Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced April 1, 1983 and will continue until March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
The Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region (Canada) and the directors of Provincial Wildlife Management Branches will coordinate activities of the two governments related to crop damage prevention. They will establish program committees to plan and oversee the program during the term of the agreements.

Payments:
Financing by either party is to be shared equally. Canada's contribution is not to exceed $1.0 million (Manitoba $.225 million; Saskatchewan $.350 million; Alberta $.425 million).

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. D.I. Gillespie
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Tel.: (819) 997-1362

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 420-2536

CANADA — YUKON WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To reintroduce wood bison into Yukon and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced April 1, 1984 and will continue until March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
A Management Authority, consisting of the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region (Canada), and the Director, Wildlife Management Branch, Department of Renewable Resources (Yukon), will coordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of the wood bison.

Payments:
Financing by either party is not to exceed $50,000 per year and is subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Yukon.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 420-2536

Mr. Hugh Moneghan
Director
Resources Planning and Management
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of Yukon
P.O. Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2C6

Tel.: (403) 667-5634

CANADA — ALBERTA WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To reintroduce wood bison into Alberta and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement began April 1, 1984 and expires March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
A Management Authority consisting of the Regional Director, Western and Northern Region (Canada), and the Director of Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Division, Alberta Energy and Natural Resources (Alberta), will coordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of the wood bison.

Payments:
Financing by either party is not to exceed $75,000 per year and is subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 420-2536

Mr. R. Andrews
Director of Wildlife
Fish and Wildlife Division
Department of Energy and Natural Resources
Government of Alberta
Petroleum Plaza, North Tower
9945 — 108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2G6

Tel.: (403) 427-6733

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN SWIFT FOX REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To reintroduce swift fox into specified areas of Saskatchewan and provide for subsequent management.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement began March 9, 1984 and expires March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
A Management Authority, consisting of the Regional Director, Western and Northern Region, Canadian Wildlife Service (Canada), and the Director of Wildlife, Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources (Saskatchewan), will coordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of swift fox.

Payments:
Financing for Canada shall not exceed $25,000 in any year and that of Saskatchewan shall not exceed one-tenth of the federal contribution. Financing is subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the provincial Legislature of Saskatchewan.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 420-2536

Mr. D. Sherratt
Director
Wildlife Branch
Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources
Government of Saskatchewan
3211 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 5W6

Tel.: (306) 565-2886

CANADA — ONTARIO WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To coordinate the implementation of joint programs and policies for the conservation of wildlife and the provision of wildlife-related benefits to Canadians.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement began February 3, 1984 and will continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation:
The agreement will be administered by a committee consisting of three representatives of each party. One member shall be the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ontario Region (Canada) and another shall be the Director of the Wildlife Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (Ontario).

Payments:
The contributions of either party shall not exceed $1,000,000 in any year, and in any event, neither party shall contribute more than nine-tenths of the costs in any given year. Contributions by Canada are subject to approval by Treasury Board and those of Ontario are subject to allocation of funds by the Provincial Management Board of Canada.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. Steve Curtis
Regional Director
Ontario Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
1725 Woodward Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Tel.: (613) 998-4693

Mr. D. Simkin
Director of Wildlife Branch
Ministry of Natural Resources
Government of Ontario
Whitney Block, Room 2327
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3

Tel.: (416) 965-4254

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To undertake joint wildlife conservation programs of national interest in Prince Edward Island and provide for the conservation of migratory birds.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement began August 2, 1984 and expires March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation:
A committee was established comprising two representatives of each party to administer the agreement. One member is the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region (Canada); another is the Director of the Wildlife Division, Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs (Prince Edward Island).

Payments:
The contribution of either party shall not exceed $200,000 in any year and neither party shall be liable to pay for more than 90% of program costs in any year. Payments are subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officers Responsible:

Dr. G. Finney
Regional Director
Atlantic Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0

Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Mr. Arthur Smith
Director, Fish and Wildlife Unit
Department of Community and Cultural Affairs
Government of Prince Edward Island
Jones Building, 11 Kent Street
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7N8

Tel.: (902) 892-0311

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN LAST MOUNTAIN LAKE MANAGEMENT UNIT — MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service and Department of Parks and Renewable Resources Saskatchewan.

Purpose:
To effect the management, development and conservation of significant migratory bird populations and their habitat, and to contain crop damage during negotiation of a more formal agreement.

Authority:
Migratory Birds Convention Act

Time Frame:
The Memorandum of Understanding commenced in December 1971 and will remain in effect until a formal agreement is reached with the province.

Financing and Operation:
No reference is made to costs in the Memorandum of Understanding. Costs are decided annually by the management committee.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 420-2536

CANADA — MANITOBA WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To reintroduce wood bison into Manitoba and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement began April 1, 1983 and expires March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
A Management Authority consisting of the Regional Director, Western and Northern Region (Canada) and the Director of Wildlife Branch, Department of Natural Resources (Manitoba) will coordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of the wood bison.

Payments:
Financing by either party is not to exceed $75,000 per year and is subject to financing being approved by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 420-2536

Mr. R. Goulden
Director
Wildlife Branch
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 24
1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9

Tel.: (204) 945-7761

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON A COOPERATIVE PLANNING AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREAS

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To ensure the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife and migratory bird populations by protecting their important habitats, to provide a mechanism for cooperation between departments and consultation with the public leading to the coordinated management of wildlife and migratory birds and their habitats.

Authority:
Migratory Birds Convention Act, Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame:
Ongoing from August 1985

Financing and Operation:
An Area Management Plan developed for each designated area shall specify the financial arrangements for the area. The costs of public consultation will be allocated by mutual consent.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 420-2536

CANADA — YUKON — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES PORCUPINE CARIBOU HERD MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Yukon Territorial Government, Government of the Northwest Territories, Inuvialuit Game Council, Council for Yukon Indians, and Dene Nation and Métis Association of Northwest Territories.

Purpose:
To establish a Board to manage the Porcupine Caribou Herd.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced October 26, 1985 and is ongoing.

Financing and Operation:
The federal and two territorial governments each contribute ⅓ of the costs of the Board and Secretariat estimated at $25K each annually (total $75K). Funding will be examined after three years of operation. The Board will have eight voting members representing the signatories, including one member of the federal government, two for the Yukon Territorial Government, one for the Government of the Northwest Territories and four for Native groups.

Payments:
DOE and DIAND will equally share the costs for the federal government; within DOE, CWS and Parks Canada will equally share costs.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officer Responsible:

Dr. A. Martell
A/Regional Director
Pacific and Yukon Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 340
Delta, British Columbia
V4K 3Y3

Tel.: (604) 946-8546

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SERVICE

CANADA — ALBERTA ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To provide a framework for development of co-ordinating mechanisms and complementary programs for the protection and enhancement of environmental quality.

Authority:
Decision of the Cabinet Committee on Science, Culture and Information, February 12, 1974.

Time Frame:
October 1982 to October 1987
General consideration of possible revisions to the agreement is currently taking place.

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost-sharing associated with the Accord. The Accord was signed by respective federal and provincial Ministers of the Environment. The Accord is used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to exchange of information, to establishment of contact points for public, industry and other government departments and to acceptance of standards for environmental control. An EPS—Alberta Environment Committee exists to review items of mutual interest under the Accord.

For Further Information:

Mr. R. Orr
Director, Alberta District
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Room 804
9942 — 108th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J5

Tel.: (403) 420-2599

CANADA — MANITOBA ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To provide a more effective overall effort on the solution of pollution problems through better co-ordination of the activities of Canada and the province of Manitoba; and to provide a broad framework within which specific agreements can be designed to cope with particular problems.

Authority:
Decision of the Cabinet Committee on Science, Culture and Information, February 12, 1974.

Time Frame:
October 1975 to October 1980
Extended October 1980 to October 1981
Extended October 1981 to October 1982
Extended October 1982 until a new Accord is signed.
General consideration of possible revisions to the agreement is currently taking place.

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost sharing associated with the Accord. The Accord was signed by the respective federal and provincial Ministers of the Environment and is administered by a two-person Federal-Provincial Liaison Committee (FPLC) as

provided for under Section 27 of the Accord. The Accord is used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to the division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to the exchange of information, to establishment of contact points for the public, industry and other government departments and to acceptance of standards for environmental control.

For Further Information:

Mr. H.C.R. Gavin
Co-chairman
Federal-Provincial Liaison Committee
Director, Manitoba District
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Room 800
275 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 2B3

Tel.: (204) 949-2961

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ACCORDS FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To provide a more effective overall effort in the protection and enhancement of environmental quality through better co-ordination of the activities of Canada and each of the three provinces listed above, and to provide a broad framework within which specific agreements can be designed to cope with particular problems.

Authority:
Decision of the Cabinet Committee on Science, Culture and Information, February 12, 1974.

Time Frame:
October 1975 to October 1980
Extended October 1980 to October 1981
Extended October 1981 to October 1982
Extended October 1982 until a new Accord is signed.
General consideration of possible revisions is currently taking place.

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost-sharing associated with the Accords which were signed by the respective federal and provincial Ministers of the Environment. The Accords are used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to exchange of information, to establishment of contact points for the public, industry and other government departments and to acceptance of standards for environmental control.

For Further Information:

Mr. Edward J. Norrena
Acting Regional Director
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
5th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: (902) 426-3593

CANADA — ONTARIO AGREEMENT RESPECTING GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY

Administered By:
Office of the Regional Director General, Ontario Region

Purpose:
To renew and strengthen co-operation between the Government of Canada and the province of Ontario in meeting the obligations assumed by Canada under the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and to provide for the cost-sharing of specific programs undertaken by the province to assist Canada in meeting these obligations. The commitment is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Great Lakes Basin ecosystem by eliminating or reducing, to the maximum practical extent, the discharge of pollutants into the Great Lakes.

The key pollution control aspects of the Agreement are: municipal sewage treatment; industrial waste control; control of persistent toxic substances; pollution from land use activities, shipping, dredging, offshore and onshore facilities; surveillance and monitoring activities; and research.

Authority:
Canada Water Act

Time Frame:
This co-operative program is a continuing activity which began in 1971 and was revised in 1982 to reflect changes in the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Agreement.

Financing and Operation:
Through special appropriation, a one-time payment of $65 million over a three-year term is transferred to the province as a contribution towards approved municipal sewage treatment facilities as described in Schedule G under the Canada — Ontario Agreement, entitled "Sewerage Facilities Construction Program". This is directed towards fulfilment of Canada's obligation under the international Canada — U.S.A. Agreement to reduce pollution from municipal sources in the Great Lakes. In accordance with Article VI, Section 2, of the Canada — Ontario Agreement, shared-cost surveillance of municipal and industrial discharges and a shared-cost information program have been established to which both parties will contribute

equally. The total contribution for the fiscal year 1982-83 is $2.4 million of which the federal government and the province of Ontario will each contribute 50%.

Administration of the Canada — Ontario Agreement resides with the Ontario Regional Director General. Operational activities, as required, are provided by the various regional components of the department.

In addition to the aforementioned activities, the Ontario Regional Director General manages the interdepartmental and intradepartmental Great Lakes Water Quality Program, which has been established to fulfill directly responsibilities assumed under the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. Led by the federal Department of the Environment, this program has the active participation of the federal Departments of National Health and Welfare, Fisheries and Oceans, Agriculture, Transport and Public Works. The base contribution of these departments totals $8 million with an additional annual allocation of $2 million via an interdepartmental working group chaired by the federal Department of the Environment which is represented by the Ontario Regional Director General.

Payments:
With reference to the $65 million payment over the three-year term specified in the Canada — Ontario Agreement, the Department is obliged to remit funds to the province for transfer or credit to municipalities for which a claim has been received. This occurs on a quarterly basis and is not to exceed the following amounts per payment in any one fiscal year:

$35 million in fiscal year 1982-83
$20 million in fiscal year 1983-84
$10 million in fiscal year 1984-85

With reference to the shared-cost surveillance and information programs, the federal contribution of $1,200,000 for the fiscal year 1982-83 is made on a quarterly basis on receipt of claims from Ontario.

For Further Information:

Dr. J.D. Kingham
Regional Director General
Ontario Region
Department of the Environment
6th Floor, 25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2

Tel.: (416) 973-8636

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To provide a more effective overall effort on the solution of environmental quality problems, through better co-ordination of the activities of Canada and the Province of Saskatchewan; and to provide a broad framework within which specific agreements can be designed to cope with particular problems.

Authority:
Decision of the Cabinet Committee on Science, Culture and Information, February 12, 1974.

Time Frame:
October 1975 to October 1980.
Lapsed after October 1980.
Negotiations have been initiated for renewal of the Accord.

Financing and Operation:
The Accord is to be used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to the division of responsibilities for environmental protection; to the exchange of information; to establishment of contact points for the public, industry and other government departments; and to acceptance of requirements, objectives and priorities relating to environmental quality. It is expected that the renewed Accord will provide for implementation through some form of federal-provincial consultative committee.

For Further Information:

Mr. J. Witteman
Director, Saskatchewan District
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
2nd Floor
1901 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R4

Tel.: (306) 359-6464

INVENTORY OF FEDERAL BELOW-GROUND DISPOSAL SITES FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES IN QUEBEC

Administered By:
Quebec Regional Headquarters of the Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To carry out an inventory of federal below-ground disposal sites for potentially hazardous wastes in Quebec, to assess these sites and, where required, to develop methods of evaluation to determine the impact of the sites on the environment and the corrective measures to take where the impact is adverse.

Authority:

Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers (CCREM) at its 1981 meeting. This project is part of the National Waste Management Program.

Time Frame:

The project began in 1981.

Financing and Operation:

This project is financed from the operating budgets of EPS and the Quebec Department of the Environment. EPS is carrying out, at a cost of $45,000, the inventory of below-ground disposal sites located on property belonging to the federal government. Thirteen sites have been identified as needing corrective measures in the near future. These sites are currently undergoing a preliminary impact study at a cost of $100,000. In addition, the Service is developing an ecotoxicological methodology to determine the danger that such sites present. Application of the methodology at four sites was carried out under contract at a cost of $70,000. During 1984-85, a methodology of evaluation by remote sensing is to be developed for EPS; the Service is now evaluating six of the federal sites. The cost of these two activities is $129,000. The Quebec Department of the Environment is carrying out the inventory of the rest of the below-ground sites in the province.

For Further Information:

Mr. Fernand Leduc
Chief, Emergencies and Residual Matter
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Room 410
1550 Maisonneuve Boulevard West
Montreal, Quebec
H3G 1N2

Tel.: (514) 283-6418

JOINT PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF CONTAMINATION IN SHELLFISH BEDS IN QUEBEC (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION)

Administered By:

Quebec Regional Headquarters of the Environmental Protection Service (EPS) (Environmental portion).

Purpose:

The principal objective of the program is to ensure that the public health is protected from disease transmitted via shellfish and that available stocks of shellfish can be safely consumed. The purposes of the environmental portion of the program are the following: development of a plan for the surveillance of environmental quality in the shellfish growing areas; identification of sources of pollution in these areas; and recommendation for the control of the pollution sources by appropriate municipal, provincial or federal authorities.

Authority:

The program is carried out under the 1948 Bilateral Agreement on Shellfish between the United States and Canada. The Agreement requires that both countries ensure the wholesomeness of shellfish and crustaceans destined for export to the other country. The joint program in Quebec is implemented through the Regional Committee on Shellfish, composed of representatives from the federal Departments of the Environment and Fisheries and Oceans and from the Quebec Departments of the Environment and of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries. EPS is a member of the committee, representing the federal Department of the Environment.

Time Frame:

Continuing activity since the formation of the Regional Committee on Shellfish in 1974.

Financing and Operation:

This program is financed from the operating budgets of the participating government departments. EPS provides a mobile laboratory and supervises field work in the area of water quality. In addition, EPS allocates 0.5 person-years and $40,000 per year to the program.

For Further Information:

Mr. Christian Blaise
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Captain Bernier Laboratory
1001 Pierre Dupuy
Longueuil, Quebec
J4K 1A1

Tel.: (514) 651-6860

JOINT PROGRAM FOR THE INVENTORY OF SOURCES OF POLLUTION AND FOR THE APPLICATION OF CORRECTIVE MEASURES

Administered By:

Quebec Regional Headquarters of the Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:

Ensure that the national standards and directives for air and water pollution control are observed.

Authority:

Clear Air Act
Fisheries Act, Section 33

Time Frame:

Continuing activity which is subject to possible modification in the future.

Financing and Operation:
All expenses related to the program are assumed by the respective participating organization which incurs them. The two participants are EPS and the Quebec Department of the Environment.

In the case of air pollution control, administrative arrangements have been concluded for each regulation under the Clear Air Act. To date, the sectors covered by these arrangements are asbestos, chlorine and caustic soda plants, lead melting and reforming plants, and vinyl chloride production. The role and responsibilities of EPS and the Quebec Department of the Environment in this program have been identified. The two bodies carry out their responsibilities using existing resources; no additional resources are allocated.

In the area of water pollution, similar programs have been established for the reduction of pollution at oil refineries, base metal mines, gold mines, the pulp and paper industries as well as chlorine and caustic soda plants.

In addition, sampling programs have been set up to check standards and to develop pollution control techniques and analytical methods. EPS provides technical assistance to the Quebec Department of the Environment in the areas of waste water treatment and the use of bio-tests to determine toxicity.

Joint inventories are undertaken in order to set up a data base prior to possible regulation and to gather information in the areas of acid rain and trends in pollution levels.

For Further Information:

Mr. Gilles Fortier
Quebec Regional Headquarters for the
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Suite 410
1550 Maisonneuve Boulevard West
Montreal, Quebec
H3G 1N2

Tel.: (514) 283-2335

LONG RANGE TRANSPORT OF AIR POLLUTANTS PROGRAM; AGREEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCES FOR SULPHUR DIOXIDE EMISSION REDUCTIONS

Administered By:
Department of the Environment

Purpose:
To obtain reductions in emission levels in order to reduce pollutant loadings into the environment to levels which ecosystems can tolerate.

Authority:
Government Organization Act, 1979 and Clean Air Act.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
A formal agreement to limit sulphur dioxide emissions in central and eastern North America is being negotiated with the United States' Administration under a Memorandum of Intent. The federal government together with the governments of Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island have agreed to conduct research and exchange findings, to carry out joint public information programs, and to the establishment of co-ordinating mechanisms to consult and provide advice in support of negotiations. Federal and provincial governments are discussing apportionment of emission reductions in Canada in support of an eventual agreement with the United States' Administration.

For Further Information:

Priority Issues Directorate
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: (819) 997-1831

MODERNIZATION OF THE SYDNEY STEEL CORPORATION PLANT AT SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS) (Environmental portion)

Purpose:
The object of the environmental portion of the project is to improve pollution control at the Sydney Steel Corporation (SYSCO) plant at Sydney, Nova Scotia. By December 1984, approximately $14 million of both air and water pollution controls will be in place.

Authority:
In 1981, the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) and the province of Nova Scotia signed, under the General Development Agreement provided for by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act, a Subsidiary Agreement for the modernization of the SYSCO plant at Sydney. The total appropriation under the Subsidiary Agreement, including both federal and provincial contributions, amounted to $96.2 million. Approximately $14 million of this appropriation were set aside for pollution controls. The federal government contributed 80% of the $14 million and Nova Scotia, 20%. EPS and the Nova Scotia Department of the Environment are currently working, on a co-operative basis, toward pollution controls at SYSCO leading to eventual environmental improvements. EPS involvement in the

program flows from the mandate of the federal Department of the Environment under the federal Clean Air Act and Section 33 of the Fisheries Act.

Time Frame:
Completed in the fall of 1985.

Financing and Operation:
Capital improvements at the plant are being made with the federal contribution to the required appropriation being 80% and that the province being 20%. Both EPS and the Nova Scotia Department of the Environment are allocating resources as part of on-going programs for project review and through negotiations with the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion.

For Further Information:

Mr. Kenneth G. Hamilton
Acting Director
Air and Water Branch
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
5th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: (902) 426-6132

NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK (NAPS)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service

Purpose:
To monitor ambient air quality on a continuing basis, particularly National Air Quality Objective pollutants, in the major centres of population. The Network provides urban air pollution data and is a ready means of auditing progress in air pollution control across the country.

Authority:
Clean Air Act

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
The development and operation of the Network is a joint project based on the cooperative efforts of both the federal and provincial governments. Network costs are shared approximately equally by both. Provincial costs are primarily operational. The federal government bears most of the cost of equipment acquisition and processes, publishes and disseminates the data. The equipment in the two territorial capitals is operated by regional personnel of the Environmental Protection Service. Personnel of the Montreal Urban Community and of the Greater Vancouver Regional District operate the equipment in their respective regions. The Federal-Provincial Committee on Air Pollution was responsible for creating the program. Presently, consultation on operational aspects and revision are conducted on a bilateral basis between the federal government and individual provinces. As of July, 1985, the network comprised 432 monitoring instruments located at 133 stations in 51 cities across Canada.

For Further Information:
Regional: Program Implementation

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland

Mr. Edward J. Norrena
Acting Regional Director
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
5th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: (902) 426-3593

Quebec

Mr. G. Mezzetta
Acting Regional Director (Quebec)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
1550 Maisonneuve Blvd. West
Montreal, Quebec
H3G 1N2

Tel.: (514) 283-7377

Ontario

Mr. K. Shikaze
Acting Regional Director (Ontario)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
7th Floor, 25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2

Tel.: (416) 973-1055

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwest Territories

Dr. R. Lane
Acting Regional Director (Western and Northern)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
8th Floor
9942 — 108th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J5

Tel.: (403) 420-2570

British Columbia and Yukon

Mr. B.A. Heskin
Regional Director (Pacific and Yukon)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Kapilano 100 — Park Royal
West Vancouver, British Columbia
V7T 1A2

Tel.: (604) 666-0064

Headquarters: National Coordination

Mr. P.M. Higgins
Director General
Environmental Protection Programs Directorate
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: (819) 997-1298

NATIONAL ALERTING AND REPORTING NETWORK

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service

Purpose:
To monitor all significant spills of oils and other hazardous materials to ensure that appropriate authorities are alerted and, where necessary, take action to mitigate the effects of spills on the environment.

The Network relies on existing federal and provincial facilities that provide a 24 hour per day manned service and is supplemented by telephone intercept and tone-and-voice pager systems for a 24 hour on-call service at key locations across Canada. Lists of contacts in the several federal and provincial response agencies are maintained to ensure that authorities at the local, provincial and federal levels are alerted promptly and kept up-to-date on significant spills.

Authority:
Government Organization Act, 1979

Record of Cabinet Decision, November 29, 1973

Environmental Emergency Activities

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
The Network uses the Trans-Canada Telephone System and the CN/CP Telex System. Generally speaking, participating agencies pay for their own operating costs. Federal agencies accept reverse-charges for telephone calls made to report accidents. In the Maritime provinces, the Canadian Coast Guard pays the total costs for a common Zenith telephone reporting system. Accident reports are then relayed to appropriate provincial and federal agencies. In Newfoundland and British Columbia, the Canadian Coast Guard accepts collect calls on spill reports and then advises appropriate response agencies.

For Further Information:

Headquarters — National Coordination:

National Environmental Emergency Centre
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: Office (819) 997-3742 (24 hour per day telephone)

Regional: Regional Environmental Emergency Co-ordinators

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Atlantic)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
5th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (902) 426-6200
Office (902) 426-2576
TELEX 019-21565 (EPS DRT)
DEX Auto (902) 426-2690

Quebec

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Quebec)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
4th Floor
1550 Maisonneuve Boulevard West
Montreal, Quebec
H3G 1N2

Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (514) 283-2333
Office (514) 283-2345 or 283-6418
TELEX 055-60234 (DOE SP RQ MTL)
DEX Auto (514) 283-4423

Ontario

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Ontario)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
7th Floor
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2

Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (416) 966-5840
Office (416) 966-5840
TELEX 06-23601 (DOE EPS TOR)
DEX Auto (416) 966-6428

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Northwest Territories

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Western and Northern)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
8th Floor
9942 — 108th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J5

Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (403) 420-2580
Office (403) 420-2580
TELEX 037-2099 (DOE EPS EDM)
DEX Auto (403) 420-2615

British Columbia and Yukon Territory

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Pacific and Yukon)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Kapilano 100 — Park Royal
West Vancouver, British Columbia
V7T 1A2

Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (604) 666-6100
Office (604) 666-0370 or 666-6711
TELEX 04-54476 (EPSPACIFIC VCR)
DEX (604) 666-6281

NATIONAL ANALYSES OF TRENDS IN EMERGENCIES SYSTEMS (NATES)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To accumulate computerized data on spills of oils and other hazardous materials into the environment anywhere in Canada so as to determine pollution sources and problem areas and take action to prevent or at least reduce the number of accidents. In addition, the system facilitates the analysis of trends in accidental spills and allows contingency planners to prepare or modify their response plans accordingly. Trend analysis also assists research and development personnel in assessing priorities for equipment development and deployment.

Authority:

Record of Cabinet Decision, November 29, 1973;
Government Organization Act, 1979.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Participating federal and provincial agencies incur some incremental expenses in collecting and providing spill information to Environmental Protection Service (EPS) offices in each province. EPS bears the entire cost of system maintenance and data input. The data-base is available only to federal or provincial government agencies, and they pay their own computer usage costs.

NATES is the only national inventory of spill events affecting the environment and the data-base now contains over 23,000 entries. EPS publishes annual analyses in its "Spill Technology Newsletter" and upon request, analyzes a variety of problems in provinces, regions, water basins and specific locations.

For Further Information:
Regional: See above under "National Alerting and Reporting Network"

Headquarters—National Coordination: See under "National Alerting and Reporting Network"

NATIONAL INVENTORY OF MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS AND WASTEWATER SYSTEMS IN CANADA (MUNDAT)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To maintain up-to-date records of the number and capacity of water supplies and wastewater treatment systems for all municipalities in Canada.

Authority:
Government Organization Act, 1979

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Municipal and provincial agencies are responsible for providing the input data for this system. All expenses associated with this activity are provided by the respective agency. EPS bears the entire cost of system maintenance and data input. In addition, the Federation of Associations on the Canadian Environment (FACE) provides advice on private sector interests and the information needs of the

Federation's member associations which represent all sectors of the municipal water and wastewater field. The data base is for the most part available to anyone seeking such information. Efforts are made to recover costs for large-scale use of the system. This data base is the only complete validated inventory of water and wastewater systems in Canada. At present, MUNDAT contains general municipal water distribution and wastewater collection system information on more than 3,300 municipalities, detailed water supply and treatment data for 3,051 plants and wastewater treatment and disposal data on 1,688 plants.

For Further Information:

Mr. A. Aggarwal
Inventory Management
Program Management Branch
Environmental Protection Programs Directorate
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: (819) 994-3127

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CO-OPERATIVE SHELLFISH PROGRAM

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS), Atlantic Region.

Purpose:
The study has the following objectives:

1. to develop a long term plan in the surveillance of marine environmental quality in shellfish growing areas;
2. to identify the magnitude and sources of shellfish growing area contamination;
3. to incorporate growing area surveillance results into provincial, municipal and federal solutions to the waste disposal problems (present and future) affecting marine environmental quality in shellfish growing areas;
4. to protect the public health and encourage more effective protection and utilization of estuarine resources;
5. to satisfy surveillance and monitoring obligations relative to the Canada — United States Bilateral Agreement on Shellfish.

Authority:
This project is based upon the mandate contained within the 1948 Canada — United States Bilateral Agreement on Shellfish. The major objectives of the program are to ensure that the public health is protected from disease transmitted via shellfish (domestic and exported) and that the available stocks of shellfish can be effectively and safely utilized. The program is a joint effort to control pollution sources affecting estuarine areas by use of EPS and provincial pollution control mandates. The program was initiated through a work sharing arrangement between the Department of Community and Cultural Affairs of Prince Edward Island and the Environmental Protection Service, Atlantic Region.

Time Frame:
The cooperative program is a continuing activity which began in May of 1975.

Financing and Operation:
The Environmental Protection Service (EPS) provides report preparation, materials and supplies for laboratory work as well as the services of one student. The province provides facilities and on-site advice in addition to the services of one student. Total cost of the project is approximately $10,000 annually, with EPS providing approximately 50% of the total.

For Further Information:

Mr. Hari S. Samant
Acting District Director
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 115
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7M8

Tel.: (902) 566-7400

PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK AND NEWFOUNDLAND

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS) (Environmental portion)

Purpose:
The objects of the environmental portion of the program are to achieve energy conservation and to improve pollution control through the modernization of pulp and paper mills in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

Authority:
In 1981, the federal Departments of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) and of the Environment, on behalf of the Government of Canada, and the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland signed, under the General Development Agreement provided for by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act, a Subsidiary Agreement on pulp and paper mill modernization. The modernization programs in each of the three provinces have three major objectives: mill modernization in general; energy conservation; and pollution control. It is the latter two in which EPS is directly involved.

As a result of the modernization, considerable improvements are being made in both air and water pollution control and in hazardous waste management at many of the mills.

Time Frame:
Initiated in 1981, with completion likely in 1985-86 for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The projected completion date for Newfoundland is currently 1987. However, an extension to 1989 is likely in order to accomodate the take over of the Corner Brook Mill.

Financing and Operation:
The appropriation under the Subsidiary Agreement amounted to $21.25 million for Nova Scotia, $41.25 million for New Brunswick (plus $12.25 million under a March 1984 amendment), and $41.33 million for Newfoundland. For both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the federal government has contributed 80% of the appropriation and each province, 20%; in the case of Newfoundland, the federal government has contributed 90% of the appropriation and the province, 10%; for the first $33.33 million. The division is 50-50 for the remaining $8 million. An increase of $5 million, to which the federal government will contribute 90%; and the province 10%, has been requested by the Newfoundland government. No specific portion of the appropriation has been set aside for pollution control and energy conservation, but priorities and targets have been set and are required to be met within the modernization program.

For Further Information:

Nova Scotia:

Mr. Kenneth G. Hamilton
Acting Director
Air and Water Branch
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
5th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: (902) 426-6132

New Brunswick:

Mr. George Lindsay
District Director
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
364 Argyle Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 1T9

Tel.: (506) 452-3286

Newfoundland:

Mr. John Neate
District Director
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 5037
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5V3

Tel.: (709) 772-5488

PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN ONTARIO

Administered By:
Regional Director — Ontario (Environmental portion)

Purpose:
The objects of the environmental portion of the program are to achieve energy conservation and to improve pollution control through the modernization of pulp and paper mills in Ontario and through the rationalization of production.

Authority:
In 1979, the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) and the Board of Economic Development Ministers, on behalf of the Government of Canada, and the province of Ontario signed, under the General Development Agreement provided for by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act, a Subsidiary Agreement on pulp and paper mill facilities improvement. The improvement program has three major objectives: mill modernization in general, energy conservation and pollution control. It is the latter two in which the Environmental Protection Service (EPS) is directly involved.

As a result of the modernization, considerable improvements are being made in both air and water pollution control and in hazardous waste management at many of the mills.

Time Frame:
Subsidiary Agreement signed on May 15, 1979. Termination date of March 31, 1984 with a two-year period to process claims, that is, up to March 31, 1986.

Financing and Operation:
The appropriations under the Subsidiary Agreement amounted to $60 million from the federal government and $120 million from the province of Ontario. No specific portion of the appropriations has been set aside for pollution control and energy conservation, but priorities and targets have been set and are required to be met within the modernization program.

For Further Information:

Mr. K. Shikaze
Acting Regional Director (Ontario)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
7th Floor, 25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2

Tel.: (416) 973-1055

PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN QUEBEC

Administered By:
Regional Director — Quebec (Environmental portion)

Purpose:
The purpose of the environmental portion of the program is to achieve energy conservation and to improve pollution control through the modernization of pulp and paper mills in Quebec and through the rationalization of production.

Authority:
In 1979, the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) was given a mandate by the Council of Federal Economic Development Ministers to conclude, under the General Development Agreement provided for by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act, a Subsidiary Agreement with Quebec on pulp and paper mill modernization. The Bureau of Planning and Development of Quebec acted on behalf of the province.

The improvement program has three major objectives: mill modernization in general, energy conservation and pollution control. It is the latter two in which the Environmental Protection Service (EPS) is directly involved.

Under the five year plans submitted by the pulp and paper companies, improvements costing approximately $150 million will be carried out in the area of control of effluents, emissions and solid waste.

Time Frame:
The Subsidiary Agreement was signed on May 15, 1979 and remains in effect until March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
The original Subsidiary Agreement signed in 1979 provided funding in the amount of $150 million of which 60% was contributed by the federal government and 40%, by the province. In 1980, these funds were increased by $90 million of which the federal and Quebec governments each paid half. Financial incentives granted under the program may amount to 25% of the cost of those projects which are eligible under the criteria previously set out by the Management Committee which administers the agreement. The Management Committee of which EPS is a member is composed of an equal number of federal and provincial representatives appointed by their respective Ministers.

Further, in order to maximize the economic spin-offs of the program as far as the Canadian equipment manufacturing industry is concerned, the Management Committee has set up a working group of which EPS is also a member.

For Further Information:

Mr. G. Mezzetta
Acting Regional Director (Quebec)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
1550 Maisonneuve Boulevard West
Montreal, Quebec
H3G 1N2

Tel.: (514) 283-7377

SAINT JOHN SULPHUR DEPOSITION STUDY: DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SERVICE, ATLANTIC REGION

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To determine the relative impact of local versus long-range sources on acidic deposition levels in the Saint John, New Brunswick area.

Authority:
Clean Air Act

Time Frame:
July 1984 to July 1986

Financing and Operation:
The Environmental Protection service provided $24,500 in operational funds and $3,500 in capital funds for the study during 1984-85. The New Brunswick Department of Environment is operating the network on a day-to-day basis. The Environmental Protection Service, Atlantic Region, also provided technical assistance in designing and setting up the network.

For Further Information:

Mr. Joseph H. Kozak
Air and Water Branch
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
5th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: (902) 426-6132

UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA CONCERNING FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO SPILLS OF OIL AND OF OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To clarify administrative arrangements between the federal government and the province of British Columbia in relation to environmental emergencies in the province. Spills of oil and of other hazardous materials may occur on land and in or on British Columbia's fresh waters and in or on the marine waters along the province's coastline and including the river estuaries leading to salt water fishing boundaries. The understanding between the federal and British Columbia governments sets out which government has the lead responsibility for response to spills, particularly in those grey areas of authority where jurisdictions overlap. The document also includes provision for co-operation between the two governments in the areas of contingency planning, spill prevention, reporting, research and development of technology, and maintenance of the National Emergency Equipment Locator System (NEELS) and the National Analyses of Trends in Emergencies Systems (NATES).

Authority:
Record of Cabinet Decision, November 29, 1973 and Government Organization Act, 1979.

Time Frame:
Continuing from June 26, 1981 and reviewed on a yearly basis.

Financing and Operation:
This understanding between the federal and British Columbia governments does not require additional funding from either level of government. The lead agency in a spill response assumes the immediate financial obligations for response activities which it authorizes. Cleanup costs are, however, recognized as a responsibility of the polluter, and action may be taken by the lead agency to recover such costs from the polluter.

The understanding formalizes methods of operation and procedures which developed during the 1970's. Under the agreement, the federal government assumes responsibility for spills in and on marine waters, from federal facilities or from any source to such facilities and for spills from any source which threaten to cross Canada — United States boundary waters. British Columbia assumes the lead role for all other spills. Both governments agree to assist each other in their respective lead roles. This includes co-ordination of scientific and technological expertise in areas such as oceanography, meteorology, fisheries, wildlife, cleanup technology, communications and emergency planning.

For Further Information:

British Columbia:

Regional Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
3rd Floor
Kapilano 100 — Park Royal
West Vancouver, British Columbia
V7T 1A2

Tel.: (604) 666-6100 (24 hours per day)

National Headquarters:

National Environmental Emergency Centre
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: (819) 997-3742 (24 hours per day)

PARKS CANADA PROGRAM

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS

(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:
Parks Canada Program

Purpose:
To provide for the assembling of lands and their transfer to the federal government for the establishment of new National Parks.

Authority:
National Parks Act

In recent years, Parks Canada has been active in identifying new areas of potential National Parks interest, and working towards preserving these areas. In order to plan effectively for a complete system of National Parks, Canada has been divided into 39 terrestrial natural regions and 9 marine regions based upon physiographic, ecological and geographical considerations. The objective is to establish National Parks, as areas representative of each of these regions. Nineteen of the terrestrial and one of the marine regions have representation.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

New parks recently established by Federal-Provincial Agreement include:

Gros Morne	Newfoundland
Kouchibouguac	New Brunswick
Forillon	Quebec
Pukaskwa	Ontario
Pacific Rim	British Columbia
Grasslands	Saskatchewan

Financing and Operation:
These agreements usually provide for the provinces to carry out land acquisitions and to submit claims to the federal government for reimbursement, normally on a cost-shared basis. Provincial Crown lands are normally transferred without cost to the federal government if there are no private interests in the lands which need to be extinguished. However in the latest agreement (Grasslands), the federal government will be acquiring the interests in lands directly.

Payments:
See table 4.

TABLE 4

Payments to Provinces towards the Acquisition of Land for New National Parks

Province and Project			*Federal Expenditures*		
	1981-82 ($000)	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*	*1985-86 ($000)*
Newfoundland —Gros Morne	127	124	138	400	70
New Brunswick —Kouchibouguac	1	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan —Grasslands	—	—	1,175	38.4	—
British Columbia —Pacific Rim	1,789	1,780	10.3	48.5	—
Total	1,917	1,904	1,323.3	486.9	70

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director, National Parks Branch
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Tel.: (819) 994-2657

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE PROVISION OF THE FOREST OR MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION

Administered By:
Parks Canada Program

Purpose:
To provide forest or municipal fire protection to National Parks and National Historic Parks and Sites where assistance is required from a provincial or municipal agency.

Authority:
National Parks Act

Historic Sites and Monuments Act

For certain locations it has been determined that it would be more efficient and economical to procure fire protection services through agreements with local municipalities (structural fire) or provinces (forest fire).

Four agreements are in force for municipal fire protection for Parks Canada buildings in Gros Morne, Cape Breton Highlands, Prince Edward Island and Kootenay National Parks.

A forest fire agreement is in effect with British Columbia (Pacific Rim National Park). An agreement has also been signed with Ontario to cover Pukaskwa National Park (1100 square kilometres). These agreements provide for the payment of an annual per hectare sum to the province by Parks Canada for the provision of pre-suppression, detection and suppression services by the provincial forces.

A somewhat different arrangement exists for fire activities in the provinces of Alberta and Quebec. Parks Canada has a reciprocal fire fighting agreement with the province of Alberta in which each party is reimbursed "out-of-pocket" expenses for supplying assistance to the other. A similar agreement exists for the Kootenay, Mount Revelstoke, Glacier and Yoho national parks.

For the province of Quebec, there is no specific agreement with the provincial government. However, La Mauricie and Forillon National Parks are active members in the "SOCIÉTÉS DE CONSERVATION DE LA GASPÉSIE (for Forillon) ET DE QUÉBEC-MAURICIE" (for La Mauricie).

These Societies:

conduct training courses for park personnel in fire fighting and aerial detection of fires;

provide additional help to the park for major fires (obtaining water bombers); and

partially reimburse fire fighting costs which are incurred.

Financing and Operation:
In general the agreements provide for annual payments and contain a provision for periodic reviews.

Payments:
See table 5.

TABLE 5

Payments to Provinces or Municipalities for Fire Protection of National Parks and National Historic Parks and Sites

	Federal Expenditures				
Agency	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*	*1985-86 ($000)*
Louisbourg	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.0*	2.0* (+ .5 per call-out)
Baddeck Volunteer Fire Department (Alexander Graham Bell)	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.75	.75
North Rustico (Prince Edward Island) (Structural)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3*	1.3* (+ charges per call-out)
Rocky Harbour (Gros Morne) (Structural)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.55*	.55* (+ charges per call-out)
Cheticamp Fire Brigade (Cape Breton Highlands) (Structural)	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3*	1.6* (+ charges per call-out)
Radium Junction (Kootenay, British Columbia) (Structural)	3.5	3.5	8.8	7.5	7.5
British Columbia (Pacific Rim)	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Alberta (Wood Buffalo)	—	3.5	—	135.1	32.4
Ontario (Pukaskwa)	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
Quebec (Sociétés de Conservation de la Gaspésie — Forillon et de Québec — La Mauricie)	2.2	2.6	27.4	33.5	31.2
Total	71.2	75.9	102.5	239.3	134.6 (+ charges per call-out)

* For response to fire call-out.

For Further Information:

General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director, National Parks Branch
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Tel: (819) 994-2657

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES, MUNICIPALITIES OR PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS FOR HISTORIC SITES

(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:
Parks Canada Program

Purpose:
To enter into cost-sharing agreements with provinces, municipalities or private, non-profit organizations to assist in the acquisition, and restoration or recontruction, of structures declared to be of national historic and/or architectural significance by the Minister on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, his advisory body in such matters.

Authority:
Historic Sites and Monuments Act, 1952-53, C.39, 5.1, Section 3(b)

Treasury Board Minute 623840 as amended by Treasury Board Minute 717422. These minutes establish guidelines for percentage of contribution payments paid by Her Majesty in right of Canada for cost-sharing agreements entered into under the authority of the Historic Sites and Monuments Act.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. The agreement governing each project states the time frame for anticipated completion of the project, manner of payment for the federal government's contribution toward capital costs and the covenants and obligations entered into by both parties. Typical projects take from two to five years to complete.

Financing and Operation:
Agreements are entered into under the authority vested in the office of the Minister by the Historic Sites and Monuments Act. In general, the Department may contribute up to 50% of the cost of acquisition and restoration if title to the property is to be held by the second party; up to 50% of the cost of restoration if the second party already owns the property and up to 75% of the restoration costs if the historic property should happen to be owned by the Crown in right of Canada. The second party to the agreement is responsible for the work to be done and lets any necessary contracts. If required, the Department of the Environment may provide expert advice on restoration engineering and architectural detail. Payments of financial contributions are governed by the type of agreement arranged. If no acquisition costs are involved, normally the initial contribution is a nominal one, and the remaining pre-determined amount paid on the basis of certified expenditures submitted to Parks Canada. Final payment is not made until the project is completed to the satisfaction of the Minister. Once the historic place is restored the second party, under the terms of the agreement, is obligated to maintain and operate it at their own expense over a stated period of time for the benefit of the general public.

Payments:
See table 6.

TABLE 6

Payments to Provinces and Municipalities or Private, Non-Profit Organizations for the Acquisition, Restoration and Reconstruction of Historic Sites

	Federal Expenditures				
Project and Province	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*	*1985-86 ($000)*
Quebec					
Forges du St-Maurice	—	—	—	—	455.0
Maison Trestler	—	—	300.0	14.8	48.2
Saskatchewan					
Holy Trinity Anglican Church (Stanley Mission)	30	64.7	5.0	—	23.0
Total	30	64.7	305.0	14.8	526.2

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Tel.: (819) 994-1808

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVE HERITAGE AREAS

(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:
Parks Canada Program

Purpose:
To protect significant natural and cultural resources within certain heritage areas and to encourage public use, understanding and recreational enjoyment of such areas by acting in conjunction with other governments, organizations and individuals through agreements for recreation and conservation.

Authority:
Agreements for Recreation and Conservation with the provinces are authorized by Cabinet Decisions in respect of each new heritage area established. There are at present three signed agreements: the Canada-Ontario-Rideau-Trent-Severn (CORTS) Agreement, the Canada—Manitoba Agreement for Recreation and Conservation on the Red River Corridor, and the Canada—British Columbia Agreement on the Alexander MacKenzie/Grease Trail. A four-year agreement, the Canada—Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on the Qu'Appelle Valley (under a Department of Regional Industrial Expansion Agreement), expired in 1983-84.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which commenced in 1975.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government and the provinces will jointly develop a master development plan and fund projects and activities according to that plan.

Payments:
See table 7.

TABLE 7

ARC Agreements

			Federal Expenditures		
	1981-82 ($000)	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*	*1985-86 ($000)*
Ontario					
CORTS Agreement	84	84	11.0	—	—
Manitoba					
Red River Corridor Agreement	402	648	1,243.7	1,300.0	209.5
British Columbia					
Alexander Mackenzie/Grease Trail	—	200	167.0	101.2	12.0
Total	922	932	1,421.7	1,401.2	221.5

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Officer Responsible for CORTS Agreement:

Director
National and Historic Parks
and Sites Branch
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Tel.: (819) 994-1808

Officer Responsible for the other two agreements:

Director
National Parks Branch
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Tel.: (819) 994-2657

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES/TERRITORIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS SYSTEM

(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:
Parks Canada Program

Purpose:
To give national recognition to outstanding examples of the Canadian river heritage and to ensure future management which will protect their significant heritage values and provide opportunities for public appreciation and recreational enjoyment of that heritage.

Authority:
Treasury Board Minute T.B. 787856 dated May 19, 1983 confirming program approval for the establishment and maintenance of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) in co-operation with the Provinces and Territories.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which commenced in 1984 and will be re-evaluated in 1987 and reported on to Treasury Board via a submission on its progress.

Financing and Operation:
Funding responsibilities for the CHRS are shared in the following manner:

- — Parks Canada assumes the cost of staffing and operating a Secretariat of the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board;
- — Parks Canada also assumes the cost of publicizing the CHRS at both the national and international levels;
- — At its discretion Parks Canada provides assistance to managing jurisdictions for the preparation of studies and plans required to provide nomination documents and management plans;
- — The government responsible for managing a designated river assumes the cost of the development and operation contemplated in the management plan.

Payments:
See table 8. Parks Canada's annual operating costs in subsequent years are anticipated to remain at about the 1985-86 level of $203,000.

TABLE 8

Agreements with Provinces/Territories for the Establishment and Maintenance of the Canadian Heritage River System

			Federal Expenditures		
	1981-82 ($)	1982-83 ($)	1983-84 ($)	1984-85 ($)	1985-86 ($)
Newfoundland	37,357	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	16,500	34,000	11,000
Ontario	—	—	—	22,908	43,000
Manitoba	40,000	—	—	—	25,000
Saskatchewan	15,000	—	—	25,000	28,000
Northwest Territories	—	—	25,000	10,956	—
Yukon	—	—	—	—	10,000
Sub-Total	92,357	—	41,500	92,864	117,000
Additional monies divided more or less equally among the nine (9) voting members of the Heritage Rivers Board (covers costs of information programs, provides administrative and technical support to the Board)	—	—	101,900	113,800	79,000
Total	—	—	143,400	206,664	196,000

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director
National Parks Branch
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Tel.: (819) 994-2657

REPLACEMENT OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER CANALS UNDER PARKS CANADA JURISDICTION

(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:
Parks Canada Program

Purpose:
To share with provinces and municipalities the costs of replacing certain bridges over canals in Ontario and Quebec.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act
Agreements with the provinces and municipalities concerned in respect of each project.

Time Frame:
Continuing as needed. Most projects require two years to complete.

Financing and Operation:
A number of projects are carried out each year in which the Department shares the cost of replacing certain canal bridges with the provinces and municipalities concerned. Two examples of these projects are the replacement of a bridge over the Trent-Severn Waterway at Frankford, Ontario, and the replacement of the Pretoria Bridge over the Rideau Canal in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton. Specific terms of agreement for each project vary with circumstances. The usual agreement requires a federal contribution equivalent to the cost of replacement bridge, excluding the approaches. The agreements for cost-sharing are subject to negotiations in each case. Projects involve construction contracts and are carried out under provincial government supervision. Federal payments are made in a lump sum following satisfactory completion of the work.

Payments:
Contributions to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and to the municipalities in the two provinces for replacement of canal bridges are listed in table 9.

TABLE 9

Replacement of Highway Bridges over Canals

	Expenditures 1981-82 ($)	*Expenditures 1982-83 ($)*	*Expenditures 1983-84 ($)*	*Expenditures 1984-85 ($)*	*Expenditures 1985-86 ($)*
Ontario	215,600	—	—	—	—
Quebec	—	—	1,615,000	1,325,000	60,000

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Officers Responsible:

Director
Ontario Region
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
111 Water Street
Cornwall, Ontario
K6H 6S3

Director
Quebec Region
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
3 Buade Street
P.O. Box 6060
Haute-Ville, Quebec
G1R 4V7

Department of External Affairs

The Secretary of State for External Affairs is responsible to Parliament for the Department of External Affairs, the Canadian Commercial Corporation, the Export Development Corporation and the Canadian International Development Agency. These entities are involved in activities that are of interest to, and involve, provincial governments.

The role of the Department of External Affairs is defined in the 1983 Government Organization Act, as amended. Its responsibilities consist of establishing and conducting Canada's foreign policy, maintaining relations with other countries and international agencies and protecting and promoting Canadian interests abroad. This also includes provincial interests, as described in the 1968 white paper entitled *Federalism and International Relations and Federalism and International Conferences on Education*.

On January 5, 1982, the Department of External Affairs became responsible for Canada's trade policy and export promotion formerly held by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. These new areas of responsibility include the conduct of bilateral trade negotiations, administration of export and import controls and a substantial involvement with the Department of Finance in tariff issues. The transfer brings to the Department the Export Development Corporation and the Canadian Commercial Corporation.

In general, the Department of External Affairs is a coordinating department. Because of this, very few of its many activities with the provinces are included in this inventory.

	Page
EDUCATIONAL COUNSELLOR IN ABIDJAN	97
PROVINCIAL VISITS ABROAD AND FOREIGN VISITS TO THE PROVINCES	97
INFORMATION FLOW PROGRAM	97
GRANTS IN LIEU OF REAL ESTATE TAXES ON DIPLOMATIC, CONSULAR AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION	98
AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION	98
CONFERENCES OF EDUCATION MINISTERS AND OF YOUTH AND SPORTS MINISTERS OF FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES	99
CONSEIL AFRICAIN ET MALGACHE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR (CAMES)	100
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS RELATED TO EDUCATION	100

EDUCATIONAL COUNSELLOR IN ABIDJAN

Administered By:
Personnel Operations Division, Department of External Affairs and Office of the Senior Adviser for Federal-Provincial Relations.

Purpose:
To provide expertise to the Governments of Canada and Quebec in all matters related to education.

Authority:
Following a ministerial agreement made on the recommendation of the Government of Quebec, this diplomatic appointment is made by Order of the Governor General in Council and the allocation of funds is authorized following a submission to Treasury Board.

Time Frame:
Two-year term of office (renewable).

Financing and Operation:
An employee of the Quebec Department of International Relations is seconded to the Department of External Affairs to deal with educational matters in Ivory Coast and in the countries of accreditation (Upper Volta, Niger and Mali) in the capacity of adviser to the Ambassador.

Payments:
Salary paid by the Department of International Relations of Quebec. Allowances and moving and housing expenses paid by the Department of External Affairs.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Personnel Operations Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 992-5317

Officer Responsible:

Senior Adviser for
Federal-Provincial Relations
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 992-7917

Quebec:

Director, Africa
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs
Quebec, Quebec

Tel.: (418) 643-3630

PROVINCIAL VISITS ABROAD AND FOREIGN VISITS TO THE PROVINCES

Administered By:
Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations, with provinces concerned.

Purpose:
To prepare, in cooperation with provincial authorities, official visits by provincial premiers to foreign countries under the auspices of the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian post in the country visited.

To coordinate, in cooperation with provincial authorities, official visits of foreign dignitaries or heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Canada to the provinces.

Authority:
Under the general responsibility of the Department of External Affairs regarding the conduct of Canada's external relations and with the cooperation of the provinces.

Time Frame:
Each visit is dealt with individually, and there is no time limit on these arrangements.

Financing and Operation:
The Department of External Affairs is responsible for liaison between the provinces and the country concerned, with the Embassy of Consulate in Canada acting as intermediary. The latter often provides assistance with basic problems such as accommodation, transportation and the organization of receptions and other official functions.

Payments:
The provinces send to the Department of External Affairs an advance to cover costs.

For Further Information:
General:

Office of the Senior Adviser
Federal-Provincial Relations
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 992-7917

INFORMATION FLOW PROGRAM

Administered By:
Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations

Purpose:
To transmit to the provinces information gathered by the Department, both in Ottawa and in missions abroad. Much of this material is economic in nature but also includes information on energy, the environment and natural resources.

Authority:
Under the general responsibility of the Department of External Affairs regarding the conduct of Canada's external relations.

Time Frame:
A set of documents is dispatched weekly to the ten provinces.

Financing and Operation:
The costs of these exchanges are borne by the Department of External Affairs. The information is collected by the Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations from documents originating in Canadian diplomatic missions and in Ottawa.

Payments:
Not applicable

For Further Information:
General:

Office of the Senior Adviser
Federal-Provincial Relations
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 992-7917

GRANTS IN LIEU OF REAL ESTATE TAXES ON DIPLOMATIC, CONSULAR AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Administered By:
The Legal Advisory and Financial Services divisions of the Department of External Affairs and the Municipal Grants Division of the Department of Public Works.

Purpose:
To compensate municipalities for the loss in revenue they incur due to the fact that certain diplomatic, consular and international organizations' properties are exempt from real estate taxes under international law. To qualify for the exemption the property must be owned by the foreign government or international organization and used as the chancery or offices or the official residence of the head of mission.

Authority:
Subject to orders of the Governor General in Council allowing the use of funds for the Canadian Interests Abroad Program (Vote 10).

Time Frame:
Has been operating since 1959 for diplomatic properties and since January 1977, retroactive to January 1975, for consular properties. Indefinite duration.

Financing and Operation:
The grant program operates on the same principle as grants to municipalities for properties belonging to the federal government. In order to qualify under the Diplomatic, Consular and International Organizations' Property Grants Order (P.C. 1979-50), the diplomatic, consular and international organizations' property must be exempt from taxation under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations or any Headquarters Agreement with an international organization.

The Department of External Affairs receives applications for grants prepared and submitted by municipalities or provinces and determines if the properties to which they pertain fall within the purview of the program. The Department of Public Works then appraises the properties and makes the necessary calculations to determine the amount of the grant, whereupon the Department of External Affairs issues a cheque to the municipality or province.

Payments:
Payment is made directly to the municipality or province by the Department of External Affairs.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Legal Advisory Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 992-6296

AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Administered By:
Department of External Affairs, Francophone Affairs Division.

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate as a member in the activities of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation.

Authority:
Cabinet decisions on Canadian participation in the Niamey I and Niamey II conferences held in 1969-1970 for the purpose of organizing the Agency.

Time Frame:
Contribution paid as long as Canada continues to participate as a member in the Agency's activities.

Financing and Operation:
Canadian participation takes two forms: participation by the federal government and participation by the Quebec and New Brunswick governments. Canada, represented by

the federal government, is a full member of the Agency, while Quebec and New Brunswick have a status of participating governments in the institutions, programs and activities of the Agency.

Payments:
Canada's share is 34.37 per cent of the Agency's budget, 31.13 per cent of which is paid by the federal government, 2.94 per cent by the Quebec government and 0.29 per cent by the New Brunswick government. The total contribution of the federal government for 1985 was 26,938,877 French francs ($3,941,158).

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Francophone Affairs Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 996-3906

Quebec:

Mr. Jacques Côté
Director
Francophone Affairs Division
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs
Quebec, Quebec

Tel.: (418) 643-3075

New Brunswick:

Mr. François Rioux
Director
Cultural Relations and Cooperation
Department of Historical and Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick

Tel.: (506) 453-2976

CONFERENCES OF EDUCATION MINISTERS AND OF YOUTH AND SPORTS MINISTERS OF FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Administered By:
The Department of External Affairs, Francophone Affairs Division and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate in the activities and programs of the international French-speaking community by financially supporting the Standing Technical Secretariat of these Ministers' conferences.

Authority:
Canada has been participating in Education Ministers' conferences and Youth and Sports Ministers' conferences for French-speaking countries since 1969. However CIDA's initial financial contribution was made in 1974-75.

Time Frame:
Contributions to be paid for annually as long as Canada continues to participate in these conferences.

Financing and Operation:
The conferences are held yearly. The Canadian delegation comprises representatives from Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba and advisers from the federal government. At the CONFEMEN the chief of the Canadian delegation is usually a provincial Minister.

The federal contribution makes it possible to carry out a variety of activities (technical assistance to the conference secretariat, scholarship program, various training programs), while the provinces primarily send experts, and also provide some financial support.

Payments:
Canada assumes 26% of the two Secretariats' operating budgets. The government of Quebec contributes 50% of the Canadian share. Canada's contribution for 1985 is approximately $28,000.

In 1985-86, CIDA will set aside near $700,000 for this program.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Francophone Affairs Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 996-3906

Mrs. Michelle Lévesque
Senior Program Officer
Health and Population Program
Francophone and Commonwealth Institutions Branch
Canadian International Development Agency
(CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4

Tel.: (819) 997-7718

Quebec

Mr. Pierre Lamoureux
Francophone Affairs Division
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs
Quebec, Quebec

Tel.: (418) 643-3075

CONSEIL AFRICAIN ET MALGACHE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR (CAMES)

Administered By:
Department of External Affairs
Francophone Affairs Division

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate in the activities of this body of the international francophonie.

Authority:
Decision of the Canadian Government to participate in the CAMES meeting in 1969 in Kinshasa.

Time Frame:
The Canadian share to CAMES is being paid in terms of the adhesion of Canada to that agency.

Financing and Operation:
The meetings of CAMES are held annually. Representatives of Quebec and of the federal administration participate in these meetings. Canadian experts and specialists participate in the activities sponsored by CAMES, particularly in the area of post-secondary diploma equivalence.

Payments:
The CAMES operating budget is equally shared by member States (African countries) and friendly observer States (France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Canada). Canada pays 35% of the contribution of the friendly States. Fifty per cent of the Canadian contribution is paid by Quebec. In 1985, Canada's share was approximately $20,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Francophone Affairs Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 996-3906

Quebec

Mr. Pierre Lamoureux
Francophone Affairs Division
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs
Quebec, Quebec

Tel.: (418) 643-3075

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS RELATED TO EDUCATION

Administered By:
Department of External Affairs, Academic Relations Division, in cooperation with the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC).

Purpose:
To permit delegates, proposed by provincial authorities, to participate in education-related international meetings held at the level of officials. These meetings are usually held under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and its Centre for Innovation and Research in Education; of UNESCO; of the Commonwealth, and of the Council of Europe.

Authority:
Agreement on grants between the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the CMEC, under Treasury Board Directive 774951 of February 17, 1981.

Time Frame:
Renewable annually

Financing and Operation:
The grant, presently in the amount of $70,000, is awarded to the CMEC on the basis of planned conferences for the current fiscal year. The grant is used by the CMEC to cover the expenses of the participating delegates, who are named by the Secretary of State for External Affairs upon recommendations by the provinces.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Academic Relations Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

Tel.: (613) 996-4551

Department of Finance

The Department of Finance is responsible for providing advice on the economic and financial affairs of Canada. The Department also administers a number of federal-provincial programs.

The Federal-Provincial Relations Division of the Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy Branch administers several programs and advises on the operation and development of the various federal-provincial fiscal arrangements. These arrangements include the joint occupancy of tax fields, conditional and unconditional fiscal transfers to provinces and municipalities, shared-cost programs, "opting out" provisions, intergovernmental taxation, and intergovernmental cooperation in fiscal and economic matters generally. The Division administers most of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, as well as other fiscal arrangements including the statutory subsidies and the transfer of public utility corporation taxes. The Financial Services Division of the Administration Branch administers the Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund.

The Minister of Finance also reports to Parliament on the activities of several government agencies including the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, the Bank of Canada, the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Department of Insurance and the Tariff Board. While the activities of these agencies are of interest to provinces and municipalities, none of them operates programs under which funds are made available to provincial and municipal governments.

	Page
STATUTORY SUBSIDIES	102
FISCAL EQUALIZATION PROGRAM	102
FISCAL STABILIZATION PROGRAM	105
TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS	105
PROVINCIAL PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE GUARANTEE PAYMENTS	106
TRANSFER PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO TAX ON 1971 UNDISTRIBUTED INCOME ON HAND	107
ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING	107
CONTRACTING OUT ARRANGEMENTS	109
PUBLIC UTILITIES INCOME TAX TRANSFER	110
CANADA PENSION PLAN INVESTMENT FUND	111
SUPPLEMENTARY FISCAL EQUALIZATION PAYMENTS	112

STATUTORY SUBSIDIES

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
This program is constitutionally defined. The original reasons behind these payments were:

1. To provide a source of revenue to the provinces and to compensate for revenues lost on joining the union.
2. To support provincial governments and legislatures.

Authority:
The Constitution Acts, 1867 to 1982 and other constitutional documents together with the following statutes:

Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies Act;

Provincial Subsidies Act;

Newfoundland Additional Financial Assistance Act.

Time Frame:
The first of these subsidies date from 1867. They are payable in perpetuity unless subjected to further constitutional amendments.

Financing and Operation:
These are unconditional payments by the government of Canada to the governments of the provinces. The federal government is wholly responsible for the operation of this program.

The payments fall into four classes:

1. allowances for provincial governments;
2. allowances per head of population;
3. interest on provincial debt allowances; and
4. special grants and allowances.

The amounts are determined by the Department of Finance according to statutory formula. The first two classes of payments listed above also provide for escalation with population increase, so payments are automatically increased according to the official census population figures.

Since these are statutory payments there is no need for the provinces to submit claims. Payments are made automatically every six months on July 1 and January 1 of each year except for the Maritime provinces Additional Subsidies which are paid on April 1 and October 1 of each year and the interest on debt allowances paid to Saskatchewan and Alberta on September 1 and March 1.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Statutory Subsidies to the Provinces
Expenditures
($ millions)

Province	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*
Newfoundland	9.7	9.7	9.7
Prince Edward Island	0.7	0.7	0.7
Nova Scotia	2.3	2.3	2.3
New Brunswick	1.8	1.8	1.8
Quebec	4.7	4.7	4.7
Ontario	6.1	6.1	6.1
Manitoba	2.2	2.2	2.2
Saskatchewan	2.2	2.2	2.2
Alberta	3.6	3.6	3.6
British Columbia	2.5	2.5	2.5
Total	35.8	35.8	35.8

For Further Information:
General:

Ms. Anne Park
Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-1731

FISCAL EQUALIZATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
The purpose of equalization is to make it possible for all provinces to provide reasonable standards of public services at reasonable levels of taxation.

Authority:
Part I of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977 and regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:

Equalization is a continuing program. The federal government and the provinces are committed to the principle of equalization by Section 36 of the Constitution Act, 1982. In practice, the program is based upon legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada following consultation between the federal and provincial governments. It has been the practice, since the program began on April 1, 1957, to have it extend for a five year period, as one element of the quinquennial fiscal arrangements between Canada and the provinces. The present quinquennial period began on April 1, 1982 and will run to March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:

The purpose of the equalization program, as stated by Section 36 of the Constitution Act, 1982, is "to ensure that provincial governments have sufficient revenues to provide reasonably comparable levels of public services at reasonably comparable levels of taxation". Consistent with this purpose the payments are made free of any conditions.

It has not yet been feasible to quantify, in any satisfactory way, differences among provinces in the cost of providing public services or in the need for such services. However, there appears to be general agreement that, on an over-all basis, provincial costs and needs are likely to be relatively uniform per capita. It has been possible to make relatively good comparisons between provinces in respect of their capacity to derive revenues from taxation. As a consequence of these considerations, equalization payments in Canada have always been based upon a comparison of the per capita productivity or per capita yield of provincial tax bases or, more simply, a comparison of "provincial fiscal capacity".

The equalization system used in Canada has two basic elements — the measure of fiscal capacity and the standard. As noted, fiscal capacity is a measure of the capacity of each province to raise revenues by taxation. The standard of equalization is a specified level of fiscal capacity to which each province is entitled to be raised.

The measurement of fiscal capacity for each province is done by estimating the per capita yield in each province from each of the taxes that are levied by provinces, including their local governments. The taxes taken into account in the equalization system include personal income taxes, corporation income taxes, retail sales taxes, gasoline taxes, motor vehicle licences, alcoholic beverage mark-ups, tobacco taxes, succession duties, health insurance premiums, lotteries, payroll taxes, taxes on corporation paid-up capital, property taxes and a wide variety of levies designed to capture some portion of the economic rent from oil, natural gas, potash, other metallic and non-metallic minerals, forestry and water power sites.

The comparison of fiscal capacity is not based upon the actual yields of these taxes in the various provinces, but rather upon standardized yields. The standardized yield of a tax in a given province is determined by estimating the amount of a commonly defined base for that tax in the province, and then applying to that base the average rate of tax that is levied in the provinces as a whole.

Examples of tax bases that are used in the equalization formula are taxable income (with some adjustments) in the case of the income taxes, retail sales (with some adjustments) in the case of the retail sales tax, and the value of oil production in the case of oil revenues. Since any one of the uniformly measured tax bases varies on a per capita basis from one province to another, the per capita yield after applying the average rate of tax also varies. Any province which has, for a given tax, a per capita yield that is below the standard per capita yield has an equalization entitlement equal to the amount of the per capita shortfall multiplied by its population.

The standard of equalization in the present formula is the average per capita fiscal capacity for the five provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. This standard is considered to be "representative" of the provinces as a whole because it excludes Alberta, the richest province, and the four Atlantic Provinces, which are the poorest. The two exclusions account, in each case, for about 9 per cent of total provincial population.

The procedure of comparing each province's per capita fiscal capacity with the average per capita fiscal capacity for the five standard provinces is repeated for each of 33 different categories of provincial-local revenue. A province's total per capita equalization entitlement is derived by taking the sum of its per capita entitlements for these 33 sources. These entitlements will be positive where a province's fiscal capacity is below the five province standard, and negative where a province's fiscal capacity is above the five province standard. If the net total of these positive and negative amounts is zero or negative, the province's equalization entitlement will be zero. If the net total is positive, the province will have an equalization entitlement equal to the net per capita total multiplied by its population.

The present equalization formula has three special features:

First, there is a transitional provision which guarantees any province that would be eligible for equalization in 1982-83 successively higher minima entitlements in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85. The amount of the minimum payment for such a province in 1982-83 is equal to its 1981-82 entitlement plus the average annual absolute increase in its entitlement between 1977-78 and 1981-82 — the first and last years of the previous fiscal arrangements. The minimum payment for 1983-84 is equal to the minimum payment in 1982-83 plus two-thirds of the average annual increase from 1977-78 to 1981-82. The minimum payment for 1984-85 is equal to the minimum payment in 1983-84 plus one-third of the average annual increase from 1977-78 to 1981-82. Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have benefitted from the transitional provision in all three years to which it applies, while New Brunswick has benefitted in the first two years.

Second, there is a ceiling on total equalization payments for 1983-84 and subsequent years. The ceiling is applied on a cumulative, rather than a "year-over-year", basis with reference to the increase in equalization entitlements from 1982-83 to the relevant fiscal year. The percentage increase in total equalization entitlements from 1982-83 to the relevant fiscal year may not exceed the percentage increase in GNP from 1982 to the relevant calendar year. The ceiling has not been applicable up to the present and is not expected to come into effect during the course of the present program.

Third, there are floors which protect individual provinces from any sharp year-over-year drop in equalization. There are three floors which vary according to the relative per capita fiscal capacity of the province. At the present time a 95 per cent floor (preventing more than a 5 per cent year-over-year drop) would apply to Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, a 90 per cent floor would apply to Nova Scotia and an 85 per cent floor would apply to Manitoba and Quebec. The floor has not been applicable up to the present.

Payments:

Payments to eligible provinces commence with the first month of the fiscal year and are made in 24 equal instalments payable on the 1st and 3rd working days following the 15th day of each month. Payments during the fiscal year are made on an interim basis. Successive calculations of equalization are made during the course of the year — each incorporating the latest available data, and each resulting in a new level of instalment payments for the balance of the year. Successive adjustments are made following the end of the year, culminating in the final calculation of equalization some 24 months after the end of the fiscal year.

At the present time six provinces qualify for equalization — the four Atlantic Provinces, Quebec and Manitoba. The following table indicates the entitlements of each of these provinces, as most recently calculated, for 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86.

See table 2.

TABLE 2

Estimated Fiscal Equalization Entitlements

	Total (\$ millions)			*Per capita (\$)*		
Province	*1983-84(1)*	*1984-85(2)*	*1985-86(3)*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*
Newfoundland	526	560	602	914	967	1,036
Prince Edward Island	125	129	128	1,008	1,027	1,003
Nova Scotia	605	620	570	702	711	648
New Brunswick	517	533	577	730	746	802
Quebec	2,977	3,074	2,734	457	470	415
Manitoba	466	480	408	445	453	381
Total	5,216	5,396	5,019	531	546	504

(1) As per the sixth official estimate calculated in October 1985.
(2) As per the fourth official estimate calculated in October 1985.
(3) As per the second official estimate calculated in August 1985.

For Further Information:

General:

Ms. Anne Park
Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Douglas H. Clark
Assistant Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-5826

FISCAL STABILIZATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
To protect each province from a sudden year to year loss in revenue as a result of a severe economic downturn in the national economy or in the province's own economy.

Authority:
Part II of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary and Health Contributions Act, 1977 and regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which began in 1967 and was renewed in 1972 and again in 1977 and 1982, in each case with certain modifications. The present program, which was devised following discussions with the provinces, began on March 31, 1982 and has no termination date. However, it will undoubtedly be subject to the quinquennial review which has become traditional for programs falling within the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements.

Financing and Operation:
Stabilization payments are intended to be unconditional payments to provinces whose total revenues, measured on the basis of constant rates of taxation and constant tax structure, decline from one year to the next. The revenues which are stabilized are the same as those which are subject to equalization (except that local government revenues are excluded) plus equalization itself (except that portion of equalization which relates to local government revenues). There is however a threshold which a province must meet before it can qualify for stabilization payments in respect of natural resources. This threshold provides that payment may be made only if, and to the extent that, a year to year decline in natural resources exceeds 50%. This provision prevents the possibility of making stabilization payments in respect of natural resources to resource-rich provinces whose revenues could fall, from peak levels which they reach from time to time, as a result of declining volumes of production or reductions in the prices of resources. It is felt that such declines are foreseeable and, therefore, ought not to be covered by the stabilization program. The only change made to the program in 1982 was the removal of the fixed termination date.

Payments:
The severe economic recession which began in 1982 resulted in the first applications for a stabilization payment since this program began, in its present comprehensive form, in 1967-68. These applications came from British Columbia and Quebec and both relate to the 1982-83 fiscal year. The British Columbia application was made in June 1983 and has resulted in an estimated entitlement of $174 million, which was paid in two instalments in the course of the 1983-84 and 1984-85 fiscal years. The Quebec application was made in September 1984 and is currently under consideration.

For Further Information:
General:

Ms. Anne Park
Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Douglas H. Clark
Assistant Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-5826

TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division and the Department of National Revenue.

Purpose:
To provide income tax collection and related services to the provinces by collecting provincial personal and corporate income taxes and generally administering provincial income tax acts. The objectives are to prevent unnecessary duplication in the application of income tax systems by the federal and provincial orders of government, to reduce taxpayer confusion and to contribute to the maintenance of a relatively uniform income taxation system across Canada. This service is provided by the federal government at no cost to the provinces.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, as amended in 1982 and 1984, Part III and Regulations thereunder.

Agreements with the two Territories and all provinces except Quebec for personal and corporate income taxes and except Ontario and Alberta for corporate income taxes.

Time Frame:
The tax collection agreements between Canada and the provinces have been in existence since 1962. In addition, a

tax collection agreement was entered into with the Northwest Territories for the 1978 and succeeding taxation years and with the Yukon for 1980 and succeeding taxation years.

The agreements provide for the arrangements described below to proceed until notice is given by either the federal government or the province. The notice required for termination is a full year before the commencement of the next taxation year in the case of the federal government, and three months before the commencement of the next taxation year in the case of the provinces.

There are no formal arrangements for renegotiation of these agreements. Negotiations are undertaken as necessary between federal and provincial Ministers of Finance.

Financing and Operation:
Agreements authorized under Part III of the Fiscal Arrangements Act allow the federal government to provide tax collection services to provinces and territories and give responsibility for administration of provincial legislation to the Minister of National Revenue. The agreements vary slightly from province to province. The federal government collects the personal and corporate income taxes of the territories and all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. For Ontario and Alberta, the federal government collects only personal income taxes.

To maintain a relatively uniform income taxation system across Canada, and to simplify administration, provinces are required to adopt income tax legislation and regulations in a form not inconsistent with those of the federal government. The agreements provide flexibility for provinces to vary their income tax systems. For example, provinces have established a variety of tax credits and rebates against provincial income tax which are administered under the agreements. In addition, a number of other provincial tax reductions and surtaxes are also administered by the federal government. A fee, designed to cover administrative costs is charged for the administration of provincial tax credits and rebates.

Payments:
The agreements provide for the collection of provincial income taxes on the basis of tax assessed by the Department of National Revenue in accordance with provincial law. Transfers are then made to the provinces, in respect of these assessments, by the Department of Finance. Payments are made by the federal government only as an intermediary so there is no net transfer of federal funds to the provincial governments. The federal government generally makes payments to the provinces by instalments, throughout the period in respect of which the tax is assessed. These instalments are paid at specified intervals each month and are adjusted during the year as more accurate information on receipts becomes available. Subsequently, further adjusting payments are made when the actual data become available.

For Further Information:
General:

Ms. Anne Park
Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-1731

PROVINCIAL PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE GUARANTEE PAYMENTS

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
The Provincial Personal Income Tax Revenue Guarantee is intended to avoid serious disruption to provincial financial planning as a result of federal tax policy changes in the course of the tax year. Its purpose is to encourage maintenance of a common tax system across Canada by removing a potential provincial problem in the tax collection agreements. Provincial personal income tax rates under the tax collection agreements are applied to federal basic tax. As a result, any policy change that alters federal basic tax, after provincial rates are struck, alters provincial tax collections. This guarantee will pay for provincial revenue losses as a result of federal policy changes that exceed 1% of federal basic tax in the province. The purpose of this threshold is to avoid the necessity of making payments in respect of small tax changes.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, Part IV.

Time Frame:
This provision of the Act is effective up to March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The guarantee applies to all personal income tax changes announced after the beginning of the tax year and effective in that year. A province is eligible to a revenue guarantee payment if the net result of all these tax changes is to reduce the province's personal income tax revenue by more than

1% of its basic federal tax. The payment would compensate the province for that part of the reduction over the 1% floor. A province would not be eligible to a guarantee payment if it introduced amendments to its Act that are intended to offset the financial effect on its revenue of the federal tax changes. The Province of Quebec has its own personal income tax system and is not directly affected by federal tax changes; however, to encourage a common system across Canada, if Quebec makes in the same year similar tax changes to its system, it becomes eligible to a guarantee payment.

Payments:
Since the introduction of the 1977 revenue guarantee program, there have been no tax changes which made necessary the payment of a revenue guarantee payment.

For Further Information:
General:

Ms. Anne Park
Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. John Hodgson
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-4873

TRANSFER PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO TAX ON 1971 UNDISTRIBUTED INCOME ON HAND

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
To share with the provinces the proceeds of the special 15 per cent tax on distributions of corporation income surplus built up prior to the January 1, 1972 reform of the Income Tax Act and paid out after that date.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, Part V.

Income Tax Act, Part IX

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations, 1977

Time Frame:
The provisions contained in Part IX of the Income Tax Act for payment of the special 15 per cent tax on undistributed 1971 income on hand were repealed effective December 31, 1978. The taxation year 1978 will, therefore, be the last year in respect of which these transfer payments will be made.

Financing and Operation:
These are unconditional payments from the federal government to the provinces.

Early in March of each year Revenue Canada furnishes the Department of Finance with a statement of total income tax collections under Part IX of the Income Tax Act and the amount of such tax that is shareable in respect of each province for the preceding calendar year. Payment is then made to the provinces along with a statement of how it was calculated. Payments amount to 20 per cent of federal collections.

For Further Information:
General:

Ms. Anne Park
Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-1731

ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance

Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare

Education Support Branch
Department of the Secretary of State

Purpose:
The purpose of these arrangements is to provide financial assistance to the provinces and territories in the program areas of Insured Health Services, Extended Health Care Services and Post-Secondary Education.

Authority:

The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, Part VI and Regulations thereunder.

The Canada Health Act.

Time Frame:

The Established Programs Financing arrangements have no expiry date, and the federal government can modify the arrangements without provincial consent. Complete termination, however, requires prior notice. Termination takes effect on March 31 of the third year after the year in which the notice is given.

Financing and Operation:

The Established Programs Financing arrangements specify the method of financing federal contributions to Insured Health Services, Extended Health Care Services and Post-Secondary Education. In essence, the pre-1977 cost-sharing formulae for these programs have been replaced by a formula under which federal contributions are determined independently of program costs in the provinces. Federal contributions are in the form of cash and tax transfers.

Each province or territory's total Insured Health Service entitlement is equal to the national average per capita federal contribution for hospital insurance and medical care in a base year (1975-76), escalated by the rate of growth of the Canadian economy and multiplied by the population of that province or territory. Post-Secondary Education entitlements, determined separately, are escalated from 1975-76 PSE per capita contributions in a similar fashion except that for 1983-84 and 1984-85, the rates of escalation were 6 and 5 per cent respectively.

The total EPF tax transfer consists of 13.5 personal and 1 corporate income tax points. It is equalized to a representative average standard, under the general equalization formula, and grows with the yield of basic federal tax and corporate taxable income. In addition, Quebec receives a special abatement of 8.5 personal income tax points under the contracting-out arrangements. The EPF tax transfer is allocated between Health and Post-Secondary Education according to the national ratios existing in the base year with roughly 67.9% going to Insured Health Services and 31.1% to Post-Secondary Education.

The cash payment to any province or territory is the difference between its total entitlement and its tax transfer. This ensures that all provinces and territories receive an equal amount per person to finance these programs.

Starting in 1984-85, provinces permitting extra-billing to physicians or user charges are penalized, under the Canada Health Act, by dollar-for-dollar deductions from federal cash payments for Insured Health Services.

The provinces and territories also receive a grant of $20 per capita escalated from 1977-78 by the rate of growth of the Canadian economy. This grant is designed to cover certain Extended Health Care Services.

Additional information on the three programs covered by these arrangements is included in the material provided by the Departments of National Health and Welfare and the Secretary of State.

Payments:

Table 3 provides a summary of Established Programs Financing transfers for 1985-86.

TABLE 3

Federal Transfers to the Provinces for Health and PSE
Under the Established Programs Financing (EPF) Arrangements
1985-86
($ millions)

Province	*PSE Cash*	*PSE Tax**	*Total PSE**	*Health Cash*	*Health Tax**	*Total Health**	*EPF Cash*	*EPF Tax*	*Total EPF**
Newfoundland	62.4	41.2	103.6	170.3	87.1	257.4	232.7	128.3	361.0
Prince Edward Island	13.7	9.0	22.7	37.3	19.1	56.4	51.0	28.1	79.1
Nova Scotia	94.6	62.5	157.1	258.2	132.1	390.2	352.8	194.6	547.4
New Brunswick	77.3	51.0	128.3	210.9	107.9	318.8	288.2	158.9	447.1
Quebec	492.1	682.2	1,174.3	1,475.5	1,441.4	2,916.9	1,967.6	2,123.6	4,091.3
Ontario	898.0	719.3	1,617.3	2,497.4	1,519.9	4,017.3	3,395.3	2,239.2	5,634.5
Manitoba	114.9	75.9	190.8	313.6	160.4	474.0	428.5	236.3	664.8
Saskatchewan	120.0	61.9	181.9	321.0	130.7	451.8	441.0	192.6	633.6
Alberta	192.3	226.6	418.9	561.7	478.9	1,040.5	753.9	705.5	1,459.4
British Columbia	293.4	222.5	515.9	811.3	470.2	1,281.5	1,104.6	692.8	1,797.4
Northwest Territories	4.9	4.2	9.1	13.6	8.9	22.6	18.5	13.2	31.6
Yukon	2.1	2.0	4.1	5.9	4.2	10.1	8.0	6.1	14.2
Total	2,365.5	2,158.5	4,524.0	6,676.7	4,560.8	11,237.4	9,042.3	6,719.2	15,761.4

* Includes equalization associated with the tax transfer. First adjustment to advance calculation of entitlements as of August 1985.

Notes: Figures may not add due to rounding.
Refer to the description of Contracting-Out for an explanation of the payments to Quebec.

For Further Information:
General:

Ms. Anne Park
Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-1731

CONTRACTING OUT ARRANGEMENTS

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
The original purpose of these arrangements was to permit any province that so desired to assume the administrative and financial authority for certain joint programs. Quebec was the only province to take advantage of the contracting out arrangements when they were proposed to the provinces by the federal government in the mid-1960's.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, Part VII

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964

Income Tax Act

Time Frame:
The contracting-out arrangements have no specified termination date.

Financing and Operation:
Under the contracting-out arrangements the federal taxpayer in Quebec has his basic federal tax reduced by a certain number of percentage points. The amount of the federal revenue forgone in Quebec as a result is used to offset cash otherwise payable to the province by the federal government. The Quebec taxpayer now receives a special abatement of 16.5 personal income tax points. For administrative purposes, these are allocated as follows:

8.5 points for Established Programs Financing;

5 points for Special Welfare; and

3 points for Youth Allowances.

The 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing are used to offset cash otherwise payable for Insured Health Services and Post-Secondary Education.

The 5 points for Special Welfare are used to offset cash otherwise payable for the Canada Assistance Plan as well as for three other smaller programs (Blind Persons Allowances, Disabled Persons Allowances, and Unemployment Assistance).

Authority for the special abatements of 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing and 5 points for Special Welfare and for the making of adjustment payments or recoveries is in Part VII of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977.

The value of the 3 points for the now defunct Youth Allowances program is recovered from the province by means of a reduction of amounts otherwise payable. The authority for the 3 point abatement is in the Income Tax Act and the authority for the recovery of its value is in the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964.

The contracting out arrangements with Quebec constitute an alternative way of financing certain programs in the province. Provincial entitlements are determined in the same way as in the other provinces and Quebec is neither better nor worse off as a result of the special abatement of 16.5 personal income tax points.

Table 4 provides a summary of the financial data relating to contracting-out for 1985-86.

TABLE 4

Program and Form of Contracting Out Compensation
($ millions)

	1985-86
Established Programs Financing	
8.5 Tax Point Abatement	669.4
Special Welfare	
5 Tax Point Abatement	387.4
Youth Allowances Recovery	
3 Tax Point Abatement	232.4

For Further Information:
General:

Ms. Anne Park
Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-1731

PUBLIC UTILITIES INCOME TAX TRANSFER

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
To turn over to the provinces and territories 95% of the federal income tax paid by investor-owned public utilities on income which is attributable to the generation and/or distribution to the public of electrical energy, gas and steam.

Authority:
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act and Regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, subject to change only by federal legislation. There is no termination date specified in the Act.

Financing and Operation:
This is an unconditional transfer of federal income tax collections from certain investor-owned utilities to the provinces and territories in which they operate.

The payments are based on 95 per cent of income tax collections that are identified with the generation or distribution to the public of electrical energy, gas and steam.

On the basis of information provided by Revenue Canada, the Department of Finance makes the payments to the provinces. Since 1972-73, payments have been made on a current basis with adjustments being made when information as to the actual tax collections becomes available in a subsequent year.

Payments:
See table 5.

TABLE 5

Payments to Provinces under the Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act
($ millions)

Province	*1983-84 Expenditures*	*1984-85 Expenditures*	*1985-86 Estimates**
Newfoundland	12.2	10.7	14.0
Prince Edward Island	2.7	4.0	4.6
Nova Scotia	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—
Quebec	9.4	22.2	20.0
Ontario	−13.0	50.9	53.0
Manitoba	−0.9	6.1	2.6
Saskatchewan	−0.1	—	0.1
Alberta	165.8	193.8	200.0
British Columbia	4.7	3.4	5.0
Northwest Territories	—	0.9	0.2
Yukon	—	0.4	0.2
Total	180.7	292.5	299.7

* From the Main Estimates, 1985-1986.

For Further Information:
General:

Ms. Anne Park
Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-1731

CANADA PENSION PLAN INVESTMENT FUND

Administered By:
Financial Services Division, Administration Branch, Department of Finance.

Purpose:
To invest moneys surplus to the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan.

Authority:
Canada Pension Plan.

Time Frame:
The first loans were made in 1966. All loans are secured by securities having a 20-year term to maturity. The first securities mature in 1986. There is no termination date on the Canada Pension Plan.

Financing and Operation:
The Canada Pension Plan provides that moneys surplus to the operating requirements of the Plan be invested in securities of the provinces, their Crown agencies and Canada.

Every month the Department of Health and Welfare determines the amount of funds in excess of the amount needed to meet the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan. The excess money is available to loan to the provinces according to the proportion of contributions received during the preceding ten years from residents in each province. Loans are available within the first ten days of the following month in exchange for a provincial security, or a security issued by a provincial Crown agent and guaranteed by the province, having a term to maturity of twenty years.

Contributions received from the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories are invested in obligations of the Government of Canada. Also invested in obligations of the Government of Canada are contributions received from armed forces personnel and others employed outside of Canada as well as any excess money not taken up by the provinces.

The applicable interest rate is the weighted average of market yields of Canada bonds having terms to maturity of twenty years or more. The market yields are those at the close of trading on the first three business days of the month prior to the month in which the loan is drawn down and are weighted by the amount of each issue outstanding.

TABLE 6

Distribution of Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund
($ millions)

Province	*Total to March 31, 1984*	*Fiscal year 1984-85*	*Total to March 31, 1985*
Newfoundland	523.0	47.2	570.2
Prince Edward Island	109.2	10.5	119.7
Nova Scotia	992.5	85.8	1,078.3
New Brunswick	752.0	67.1	819.1
Quebec	104.5	5.4	109.9
Ontario	13,500.5	1,133.2	14,633.7
Manitoba	1,439.4	119.3	1,558.7
Saskatchewan	1,135.8	104.3	1,240.1
Alberta	2,747.7	305.5	3,053.2
British Columbia	3,811.3	354.9	4,166.2
Canada	188.7	16.6	205.3
Total*	25,304.6	2,249.8	27,554.4
Average Interest Rate	10.59%	13.03%	10.79%

* The figures are rounded.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Financial Services Division
Department of Finance
Lord Elgin Plaza
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-0554

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Sandy Gale
Financial Services Division
Department of Finance
Lord Elgin Plaza
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-5231

SUPPLEMENTARY FISCAL EQUALIZATION PAYMENTS

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
The purpose of these payments is to provide additional financial assistance to the six provinces eligible for equalization payments under Part I of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977.

Authority:
Supplementary Fiscal Equalization Payments 1982-87 Act.

Time Frame:
The Act provides authority to the Minister of Finance to make additional payments to equalization receiving provinces in respect of the fiscal years 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Financing and Operation:
Several provinces expressed strong concern about the prospect of an absolute decline in their equalization payments in 1985-86 as a result of the expiry of a three year transitional guarantee provision in the present equalization program. This provision was included in 1982 as part of the equalization program put in place at that time for the 1982-87 fiscal period; it was intended to help ease the impact of the new program on certain provinces, notably including Manitoba and Quebec. In response to these concerns, Parliament adopted the Supplementary Fiscal Equalization Payments 1982-87 Act in June 1985. The Act specifies the amounts of supplementary equalization to be paid to each of the equalization recipient provinces.

The supplementary equalization payments to Quebec, Manitoba and Nova Scotia for 1985-86 and 1986-87 represent the amount of additional equalization each of these provinces would have been entitled to receive in 1985-86 and 1986-87 if a 95% floor provision that was applicable to the other equalization-receiving provinces had been applicable to them. The amounts were computed on the basis of data available as of April 3 when the legislation was given first reading in the House of Commons.

The supplementary payments for the provinces of New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island are equal in each case to the average per capita payments to the first three provinces multiplied by the province's population.

All amounts have been rounded to the nearest $5 million.

TABLE 7

Supplementary Fiscal Equalization Payments

		($ millions)	
Province	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*Total*
Newfoundland	15	—	15
Prince Edward Island	5	—	5
Nova Scotia	20	—	20
New Brunswick	20	—	20
Quebec	110	—	110
Manitoba	50	65	115
Total	220	65	285

For Further Information:

General:

Ms. Anne Park
Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Douglas H. Clark
Assistant Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G5

Tel.: (613) 992-5826

Department of Fisheries and Oceans

ORIGIN AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans was established on April 2, 1979, on the promulgation of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Act. Prior to that, the organization had been the Fisheries and Marine Service of the Department of Fisheries and Environment.

The origin of the Department dates back to Confederation with the establishment in 1867 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Legislation to legally organize that Department was passed at the first session of Parliament on May 22, 1868.

Under Section 91(12) of the BNA Act of 1867, the federal government was vested with the responsibility to regulate fisheries in all parts of Canada as well as to administer the fisheries in all tidal waters belonging to Canada. As a consequence of Section 92(13) of the BNA Act, and of various court interpretations, federal-provincial administrative arrangements have emerged whereby some provinces have assumed delegated responsibility for the management of inland fisheries, subject to federally enacted legislation. However, in the Atlantic provinces except Quebec and in the territories, federal authorities continue to manage the inland fisheries.

The current powers, duties and functions of the Minister as set out in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Act (1979) extend to and include all matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, board or agency, relating to (a) sea coast and inland fisheries, (b) fishing and recreational harbours, (c) hydrography and marine sciences (d) the coordination of the policies and programs respecting the oceans and (e) such other matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction relating to oceans as are by law assigned to the Minister.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMS

The Department is composed of six major activity areas: Atlantic Fisheries Services, Pacific and Freshwater Fisheries, Marketing and International Fisheries, Policy and Program Planning, Ocean Science and Surveys, and Finance and Administration, each carried out under the direction of an Assistant Deputy Minister. In addition, a Small Craft Harbours Branch, a Management Services Bureau and a Personnel Directorate are each headed by a Director General.

The Department is responsible for a broad range of programs related to the management of the fisheries resources and to the protection of the aquatic environment. In summary these include:

- the management of all of Canada's ocean fisheries and some inland fisheries;
- fisheries, oceanography and freshwater research which contribute to the understanding, management and optimum utilization of renewable aquatic resources;
- the administration of international treaties and agreements covering management of fisheries and other aquatic renewable resources and the quality of the marine environment;
- the development of policies and strategies in areas of fisheries marketing and economic development;
- economic research and surveys related to the management of commercial and recreational fisheries;
- hydrographic surveying and charting of navigable coastal and inland waters.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Fisheries management programs are directed at ensuring maximum economic and social benefit to Canada from the use of fisheries and other aquatic living resources of coastal and inland waters and at maintaining and conserving these resources and the aquatic environment in a healthy, productive state.

Specific programs are carried out by the Department in all regions to ensure: the conservation, protection and development of fisheries resources; the upgrading of the quality of fish and fishery products and the assistance to fishermen and the industry in the development of new products and more effective harvesting and production. Programs are also carried out to develop information on the role and management of sport fishing in Canada.

Programs of fisheries research directly supporting national and international fisheries activities are conducted from research stations located in coastal and inland areas. The scope of fisheries research is extremely varied, covering studies in biology, ecology, population dynamics, distribution and migrations of economically valuable fish, marine mammals and shellfish, the forecasting of fish stock abundance, the quality control of fish catches and fishery products, the development and application of aquaculture techniques in salt and freshwater, the study of relationships between species, and the calculation of sustainable yields of fish and marine mammal stocks harvested in the commercial and recreational fisheries. In addition, specialists carry out social and economic analysis to assist in policy formulation for all significant aspects of fisheries use.

Support is given in various ways to strengthen the fishing industry's capabilities to market and promote the sale of fish products and obtain the most favourable prices. Long-range and strategic planning is also carried out in order to provide the orderly economic development of the industry. The Department is further involved with the collection, analysis and distribution of all kinds of statistics relating to fish catches, production and trade.

Various financial assistance programs for commercial fishermen are also carried out, including the Fishing Vessel Assistance Program, the Fishing Vessel Insurance Plan and the administration of the Fisheries Improvement Loans Program.

The Department is actively involved in negotiating agreements or treaties with foreign countries concerning fishing rights or trade arrangements.

OCEAN SCIENCE AND SURVEYS (OSS)

OSS is composed of two major operational elements: the Canadian Hydrographic Service (CHS) and Oceanographic Science.

The CHS is responsible for gathering and publishing bathymetric data and marine navigation information of Canada's navigable waters and adjacent international waters. This information is essential for the safe, orderly and efficient conduct of commercial, recreational and defence shipping. This service also has the operational responsibility for integrated geophysical/hydrographic surveys of the continental margin and inland seas. Such surveys are essential to obtain a comprehensive description of the extent of the submerged continental land mass and for the control, management and development of mineral and petroleum resources in these areas.

Oceanography is defined as the science related to the marine system, its resources, ecology and processes. The oceanographic programs of OSS are focused mainly on long term studies of physical, chemical and biological marine resources. These programs, therefore, include a substantial proportion of the entire field of marine ecology and thus, complement those Fisheries management programs which are directed towards understanding the ecology of economic, or potentially economic marine species.

	Page
SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS PROGRAM	116
FISHING VESSEL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	116
NATIONAL FISH INSPECTION PROGRAM	117
NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE	117
SALMONID ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA	117
GENERAL FISHERIES AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO	118
CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	118
CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	119
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA FISHERIES SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT	120
CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA GENERAL FISHERIES AGREEMENT	121

SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Small Craft Harbours Directorate, Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

Purpose:
To provide, maintain and manage, consistent with fisheries policy, regional harbour systems to accommodate the commercial fishing fleets and to assist in the provision, maintenance and management of recreational harbours.

Authority:
Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
With respect to recreational harbours, Small Craft Harbours administer the Marina Assistance Program and the Tourist Wharf Program in addition to maintaining recreational harbours under its jurisdiction.

Under the Marina Assistance Program, the Federal Government may enter into cost-sharing agreements with developers and municipalities wherein it will build breakwaters and/or perform initial dredging provided the other party establishes onshore facilities of equal dollar value.

Under the Tourist Wharf Program, the Federal Government may provide wharves and/or launching ramps as an initial and one time capital expenditure.

Under the Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act the Federal Government may also enter into these types of agreement with the Provinces.

The intent of these programs is to encourage the development of additional public facilities for recreational boaters and in particular those who might be classed as tourists.

There are no cash grants but rather the construction is performed by the Federal Government (Department of Public Works).

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Dr. K.T. Brodersen, Director General
Small Craft Harbours Directorate
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
200 Kent Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE6

Tel.: (613) 993-3012

FISHING VESSEL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
Director, Economic Programs Branch, Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Purpose:
To provide fishermen with financial assistance for the construction of well designed and well built vessels to replace those worn out from age and use, for the conversion of vessels for use in unexploited or underexploited fisheries, and for the modification of vessels to improve the quality of landed product.

Authority:
Fisheries Development Act

Fishing Vessel Assistance Regulations

Time Frame:
This program was begun in 1942. It has undergone changes since then and now applies to fishing vessels less than 22.86 and more than 4.87 metres long. However, funding has not been provided for the program in fiscal year 1985-86, apart from the $1.98 million necessary to cover the carry-over of commitment from 1984-85.

Financing and Operation:
The rate of subsidy in fiscal year 1984-85 under this program was 25% of the approved cost of a project, but the greatest subsidy payable in respect of the construction of a vessel with a steel hull was $125,000, and $100,000 for a vessel with a hull of any other material.

For Further Information:

Director, Economic Programs Branch
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
200 Kent Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E6

Tel.: (613) 993-2549

Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 550
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2S7

Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
501 University Crescent
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N6

Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 15500
901, Cap Diamant
Quebec, Quebec

Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 270
St. Joseph, Westmorland Co.
New Brunswick
E0A 2Y0

Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
3050 Harvester Road
Burlington, Ontario
L7N 3J1

Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5667
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5X1

NATIONAL FISH INSPECTION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Inspection Branch, Fisheries and Oceans

Purpose:
To ensure that fish available for domestic and export markets does not present a health hazard, is of acceptable quality and complies with canadian and importing country grade, identity, composition and labelling specifications.

Authority:
Fish Inspection Act as amended and similar legislation introduced by each of the ten provinces.

Fish Inspection Regulations (C.R.C. 1978, C.802, as amended) and complementary regulations introduced to date by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Although formal agreements have not been signed with each of the provinces having Fish Inspection legislation and regulations, there is an arrangement in each instance with the exception of the Province of Quebec, for federal inspectors to enforce provincial requirements. Such arrangements are made through provincial action where federal officers are either appointed by Order in Council as inspectors under provincial Fish Inspection legislation, or by virtue of the provincial Act are declared ex officio officers for the purposes of that Act or the regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program and has been in operation since it was agreed to by all of the ten provinces in the early 1950's.

Financing and Operation:
The National Fish Inspection Program is financed and operated by the federal government.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Director
Inspection Branch
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE6

Tel.: (613) 990-0144

NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE

Administered By:
Regional Director General of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's, Newfoundland

Purpose:
Under the 1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada the federal government undertook continuing responsibility for supplying bait to Newfoundland fishermen.

Authority:
1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
This activity is only federal-provincial in the sense that the Terms of Union represent a federal-provincial agreement. Under the Newfoundland Bait Service, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans operates a number of bait depots and small bait holding units throughout the Province to supply bait to fishermen.

Payments:
No payments are made to the Province of Newfoundland.

For Further Information:

Regional:

Mr. E. Dunne
Regional Director General
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5667
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5X1

Tel.: (709) 737-4419

SALMONID ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA

Administered By:
Salmonid Enhancement Program, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Purpose:
To preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance natural salmonid stocks in order to:

1. increase national and provincial income;
2. create employment opportunities;
3. improve economic opportunities for the native Indian peoples;
4. foster development of economically disadvantaged communities;
5. improve and increase recreational opportunities.

Authority:
Cabinet approval in Spring of 1977 and May, 1983.

Time Frame:
Phase I of a two phase program, started in August, 1977 and lasted seven years. In May 1983, Cabinet approved a two year transitional Phase during 1984-85 and 1985-86.

Financing and Operation:
A Federal-Provincial agreement was signed March 1, 1979, between the Federal Government and British Columbia, to facilitate cooperation in the planning, financing and implementation of the program. The Agreement covers such matters as: program direction, funding responsibilities, cost-recovery, resource-use interactions and development of sub-agreements. During Phase I, the parties agreed to the following target commitments: Canada, $150 million; and British Columbia, $7.5 million; starting in 1979-80.

A Subsidiary Agreement with respect to transfers of land was signed in June, 1981.

The Phase I agreement was amended in June, 1984 to cover activities during the two year transition phase.

To facilitate implementation, the agreement also provides for the establishment of a Salmon Enhancement Board, chaired by the federal Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and made up of twelve members, of whom seven are from outside government organizations. The Board offers advice to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans on such matters as program priorities and options, budget allocations and evaluations of effectiveness.

Payments:
The Province of British Columbia conducts certain activities for the federal government under contract.

For Further Information:

Dr. J.C. Davis
Director General
Operations Directorate
Pacific and Freshwater Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
200 Kent Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE6

GENERAL FISHERIES AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO

Administered By:
Regional Director of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Burlington, Ontario

Purpose:

- — to efficiently exploit, explore, and develop fishing resources;
- — to introduce and demonstrate to fishermen new fisheries;
- — to develop new fisheries products; and
- — to improve the handling, processing and distribution of fishery products.

Authority:
Order in Council — PC 1985 — 1075, March 25, 1985.

Time Frame:
April 1, 1984 to March 31, 1985.

Financing and Operation:
The Parties agreed to the following commitments: Canada — $76,000; Ontario — $92,900. Funds are earmarked for a program of eight specific projects. With mutual cooperation and consultation the lead agency will plan, program, implement, undertake and supervise projects for development, as detailed in the "schedules" which are annexed to the Agreement. The lead agency will maintain suitable records, data and related information of an economic, scientific, and technological nature for each of the projects and will produce a final report in writing to the second agency, on or before the due date indicated in the schedules of projects.

Reports shall acknowledge the participation of both parties to this Agreement with equal prominence.

Payments:
The lead agency will meet all costs associated with a project and claim reimbursement of contributions by the second agency. The second agency will, upon demand, reimburse by way of contributions, amounts to an agreed percentage of the expenditure by the lead agency in respect of any project.

For Further Information:

Dr. W. Falkner
Director General
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5050
Burlington, Ontario

Tel.: (416) 637-4673

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Prince Edward Island Area Director of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Purpose:
To set out measures to be undertaken by Canada and Prince Edward Island in support of fisheries development in the Province. Under the umbrella of an Economic Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) the undertaking provides for:

- — the coordination of existing federal-provincial policies and programs to promote fisheries and human resources development.

- the enhancement of the fishing industry in the Province by the implementation of a fisheries development plan.
- the coordination of fisheries development activities to achieve maximum benefit to the industry.
- the establishment of mechanisms to ensure an orderly implementation of programs and projects and proper coordination within the Agreement and with other federal-provincial programs and activities in the Province.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1984 - 2020 (T.B. 794 282) of June 12, 1984.

Time Frame:
The Agreement took effect June 13, 1984 and is scheduled to terminate March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
A Management Committee consisting of 4 members is responsible for the administration and management of this Agreement, including:

- the preparation of appropriate documentation to accommodate the budgetary cycle of each of the parties as well as the development of an annual work plan and annual estimates;
- the review of project descriptions;
- the preparation of reports on progress achieved under the Agreement;
- the consideration of a human resource plan for projects, including affirmative action and recruitment of labour through the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission;
- the development of public information programs that will provide for the permanent and continuing recognition of the respective contributions of Canada and the Province.

Expenditures to be made in connection with projects undertaken within the terms of the Agreement will not exceed $7.5 million for Canada and $2.5 million for Prince Edward Island. (See table 1).

For Further Information:

Mr. Bob Johnson
Director General
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Albert Thomas Building
Riverside Drive
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7M8

Tel.: (902) 566-7809

TABLE 1

Summary of Costs for the Canada — Prince Edward Island Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development, 1984 to 1989 ($ millions)

FEDERAL COMPONENTS	
Resource Development	2.0
Harvesting	2.0
Infrastructure	2.0
Pilot Projects, Industrial Development	.5
Implementation, Evaluation, Information	1.0
Total	7.5
PROVINCIAL COMPONENTS	
Extention	.650
Production/Marketing	.250
Processing	.650
Aquaculture Development	.150
Financial Incentives	.800
Total	2.500

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Regional Director of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. Joseph, Westmorland County, New Brunswick.

Purpose:
Under the umbrella of an Economic Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) this subsidiary agreement provides for:

- the coordination of existing federal-provincial policies and programs which sustain measures to promote the development of the fisheries sector;
- support, including financial assistance, not available under other existing government programs;
- the enhancement of the fishing industry in New Brunswick by implementing a fisheries development plan;
- the coordination of fisheries development activities of the two levels of government to achieve maximum benefit for the industry;
- the establishment of mechanisms to ensure an orderly implementation of programs and projects and a proper coordination within the agreement and with other federal-provincial programs and activities in the Province.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1984 - 6-2564 of July 12, 1984.

Time Frame:
The Agreement took effect August 27, 1984 and is scheduled to terminate March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and New Brunswick have appointed a Management Committee of four members who will be responsible for the administration and management of this Agreement, including:

- the preparation of appropriate documentation to accommodate the budget cycle of each of the parties and the development of an annual work plan and annual estimates;
- the preparation, and submission of annual reports on progress achieved;
- the consideration of a human resource plan in respect of projects where significant human resource implications have been identified;
- the development and maintenance of suitable record and information systems, including the evaluation data base, the management of contract work loads and the necessary financial management.

Also, a federal-provincial public information sub-committee will advise and recommend to the Management Committee, public information activities to be implemented under the terms of the Agreement.

Expenditures to be made in connection with projects undertaken within the Agreement will not exceed $25 million for Canada and $20 million for New Brunswick of which $10 million are loan funds. (See table 2).

TABLE 2

Summary of Costs for the Canada — New Brunswick
Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development, 1984 to 1989
($ millions)

Sector/Program	*Federal Contributions*	*Provincial Loans and Contributions*	*Total Loans and Contributions*
A. Resource Development	3,500,000	3,500,000*	7,000,000*
B. Harvesting	5,400,000	8,000,000*	13,400,000*
C. Fishery Adjustment	5,500,000	5,500,000	11,000,000
D. Infrastructure	6,000,000	1,000,000	7,000,000
E. Processing and Product Diversification	2,100,000	400,000	2,500,000
F. Native Fishery Development	500,000	—	500,000
G. Research, Program Management Operation, Training and Information	2,000,000	1,600,000	3,600,000
Total	25,000,000	20,000,000*	45,000,000

* The provincial program includes $10 million in loans; $2 million for Resource Development and $8 million for Harvesting.

For Further Information:

Mr. Jean-Eudes Haché
Director General
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5030
234 Halifax Street
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 9B6

Tel.: (506) 758-9044

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA FISHERIES SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Regional Director General, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Purpose:
The principal purpose of this Agreement is to establish the framework for implementation of various programs in order to:

- enhance the quality of fish and seafood products;
- to improve the efficiency of the fishing and fish processing industry;
- to further develop products and markets and to enhance the fisheries resource base;
- to strengthen the fishing industry of the province and its contribution to the economy;
- to establish mechanisms to ensure an orderly implementation of programs and projects and a proper coordination within the Agreement and with other federal-provincial programs and activities in the Province.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1984-3477 of October 26, 1984.
Treasury Board Recommendation 795800.

Time Frame:
The Agreement took effect October 25, 1984 and will terminate March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
A Management Committee including two co-chairmen, one appointed by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and the other by the Provincial Minister of Fisheries, shall be responsible for the administration of this Agreement. The powers and duties of the Committee shall be, inter alia;

- to approve procedures in respect of its own management practices;
- to approve guidelines for funding under the Agreement;
- to prepare budgets and financial statements, to identify projects for funding and to submit progress reports, for the purpose of informing Ministers;
- to ensure the preparation and to approve a communication strategy and program to serve the information requirements of the public and to encourage public awareness of the activities of both governments under the Agreement.

Expenditures to be made in connection with projects undertaken within the terms of the Agreement will not exceed $35 million for Canada and $15 million for Nova Scotia. (See table 3).

TABLE 3

Summary of Costs for the Canada — Nova Scotia
Fisheries Subsidiary Agreement, 1984 to 1989
($ millions)

Sector/Program	*Federal Share*	*Provincial Share*	*Total Costs 5-Years*
Quality Enhancement	21.0	1.5	22.5
Efficiency Improvement	10.5	6.0	16.5
Market Development	0.5	2.0	2.5
Resource Enhancement	1.5	5.0	6.5
Public Information, Evaluation and Administration	1.5	0.5	2.0
Total	35.0	15.0	50.0

For Further Information:

Mr. Paul Sutherland
Director General
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 550
1650 Bedford Row
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2S7

Tel.: (902) 426-2581

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA GENERAL FISHERIES AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Director General
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Vancouver, British Columbia

Purpose:
To facilitate federal-provincial cooperation and coordination in the planning and application of fishery resource management policies and programs in order to:

(a) avoid duplication of effort;

(b) achieve maximum benefits from development of fish and aquaculture resource;

(c) reduce magnitude and frequency of resource use conflicts.

Authority:
Section 3 of the Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. F — 21 — Provincial Order in Council OIC 1230 — July 12, 1984.

Time Frame:
The Agreement took effect February 20, 1985 and is in force until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation:
Financing arrangements between Canada and British Columbia will be established on the basis of the nature of the matters included in subsidiary agreements, the federal and provincial responsibilities and interest in respect of those matters and such other considerations as may be agreed.

The provision of financing by Canada and British Columbia for the implementation of subsidiary agreements is subject to the Fisheries Development Act and the Legislature of the Province having provided funds for such financing for the fiscal year in which financing is required.

A Canada — British Columbia Fishery Committee of Deputy Ministers is responsible for action to be taken under the Agreement and any subsidiary agreement developed pursuant to this Agreement.

For Further Information:

Director General — Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
1090 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Tel.: (604) 666-6098

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has three main areas of operational responsibility. One of these, in which he is assisted by the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, involves a variety of agreements with provinces. One aspect of this concerns the settlement of native land claims through a process of negotiated agreements, some of which require the direct participation of the provinces. He is supported in the third area of responsibility by the Northern Affairs Program which undertakes financial arrangements with the territorial governments.

The activities of the Specific Claims Branch (Lands, Revenues and Trusts Program) and the Comprehensive Claims Branch (Self-government Program) in the negotiation of native claims settlements is guided by separate policy statements on comprehensive claims "In All Fairness" issued by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in December 1981. Where claims fall in provincial areas of jurisdiction and in those cases where provincial interests and responsibilities are affected, provinces must be involved in claims negotiations in order to arrive at fully equitable settlements. In the Territories, the territorial governments are provided with full membership on the federal negotiating teams as many of the provisions in claims settlements relate to areas of territorial jurisdiction.

In the case of native claims arising in the Provinces, there are negotiations of a tripartite nature in both comprehensive and specific claims areas, and the resultant settlement agreements set out the rights and benefits to be granted to the native groups concerned by the federal and provincial governments, commensurate with their respective roles and responsibilities. Where comprehensive claims settlements take place in the Territories, the roles and responsibilities of the territorial governments are also set out in the settlement agreements in question. Although land claims settlements are held to be outside the scope of this report, the agreements reached to date in the Provinces (tripartite) and in the Territories (bilateral) are listed hereunder for information purposes:

Comprehensive Claims Agreements:
James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, 1975 (Quebec)
Northeastern Quebec Agreement, 1978 (Quebec)
Inuvialuit Final Agreement, 1984 (N.W.T.)

Specific Claims Agreements:
Cut-Off Lands Settlement Agreements (B.C.) — Penticton and Osoyoos
Bands (1982); Clinton, Westbank and Squamish Bands (1983); Okanagan,
Chemainus and Becher Bay Bands (1984).

In the administration of the Indian Services, the Department enters into numerous and varied cooperative arrangements with provinces and municipalities.

Much of the intergovernmental cooperation takes place informally and the greatest number of joint arrangements, apart from the informal ones, take the form of contracts for municipalities to extend municipal services to local Indian or Inuit populations. Many of the activities in which the Department is involved with other levels of government lead to the provision of community services for Indians, such as housing, roads, water, sewerage and electrification. Other activities are directed to improving Indian and Inuit social welfare services and assistance, education and economic development; including such activities as Indian business support. There are still other agreements for forest fire control and prevention, fishing, timber and minerals regulation and flood protection for Indian communities.

Seventeen programs operate under formal agreements on other provisions governing provincial participation. They are:

1. Canada—Newfoundland—Native Peoples Agreements;
2. Northern Quebec Transfer Agreement;
3. Forest Fire Agreements;
4. Indian Economic Development Fund;
5. Policing Agreements;
6. Road Construction Agreement with Saskatchewan;
7. Agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education;
8. Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs for Indians;
9. Agreement with Manitoba Respecting Child Welfare Services for Certain Indian Communities;
10. Agreement with Nova Scotia Respecting Child Welfare Services for Indian Communities;
11. Canada — Nova Scotia — Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for all 13 Bands in Nova Scotia;
12. Canada — Manitoba — Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for Indian Bands in Southern Manitoba;
13. Canada — Manitoba — Brotherhood of Indian Nations Child Welfare Agreement for 8 Bands;

14. Canada — Manitoba — Northern Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for 25 Indian Bands;
15. Canada — New Brunswick — Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for 8 Indian Bands;
16. Lesser Slave Lake Indian Regional Council — Canada — Alberta Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for 9 Indian Bands;
17. Agreement with Yukon Territory Covering the Administrative Costs for Services Provided to Indian Children in the Yukon.

Implementation of the mandate of the Northern Affairs Program is based upon Canada's seven national objectives for the North, established in 1972. Those include provision for a higher standard of living and quality of life, equality of opportunity for northern residents, for maintenance of the northern environment with due consideration to economic and social development, and for progress toward self-government in the northern territories. The Northern Affairs Program, which deals with economic, social and cultural development in the territories, has no program which directly involves the provinces. However, in carrying out its Northern mandate, the Department has entered into a number of arrangements and agreements with both the Yukon Territorial Government and the Government of the Northwest Territories. They include the following:

1. Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories;
2. Financial Agreement with the Yukon Territory;
3. Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement;
4. Canada — Northwest Territories Subsidiary Agreements — Natural Resource Development Subsidiary;
5. Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping in the Northwest Territories;
6. Canada — Northwest Territories Cooperative Wildlife Research Agreement;
7. Canada — Northwest Territories Home Heating Oil Subsidy Agreement;
8. Canada — Yukon Territory Home Heating Oil Subsidy Agreement;
9. Canada — Northwest Territories Federal Power Support Program for Non-Government Domestic Consumers Agreement;
10. Canada — Yukon Territory Federal Power Support Program for Non-Government Domestic Consumers Agreement;
11. Canada — Northwest Territories Power Rate Relief Program for Small Non-Government Commercial Enterprises Agreement;
12. Canada — Yukon Territory Power Rate Relief Program for Small Non-Government Commercial Enterprises Agreement;
13. Canada — Manitoba — Northwest Territories — Saskatchewan Agreement to Establish an Interjurisdictional Caribou Management Board;
14. Canada — Yukon Economic Development Agreement;
15. Canada — Yukon EDA Subsidiary Agreements — Economic Development Planning;
16. Canada — Yukon EDA Subsidiary Agreements — Mineral Resources;
17. Canada — Yukon EDA Subsidiary Agreements — Renewable Resources;
18. Canada — Nanisivik Mines Ltd. Agreement.

Indian Services **Page**

CANADA—NEWFOUNDLAND—NATIVE PEOPLES AGREEMENTS 126
NORTHERN QUEBEC TRANSFER AGREEMENT 126
FOREST FIRE AGREEMENTS 126
INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND 127
POLICING AGREEMENTS 128
ROAD CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH SASKATCHEWAN 128
AGREEMENTS WITH SCHOOL BOARDS OR DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION 129
AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO RESPECTING WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS 130
AGREEMENT WITH MANITOBA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR CERTAIN INDIAN COMMUNITIES 130
AGREEMENT WITH NOVA SCOTIA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR INDIAN COMMUNITIES 130
CANADA—NOVA SCOTIA—INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR ALL 13 BANDS IN NOVA SCOTIA 131
CANADA—MANITOBA—INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR INDIAN BANDS IN SOUTHERN MANITOBA 131

CANADA—MANITOBA—BROTHERHOOD OF INDIAN NATIONS CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT FOR 8 BANDS 132
CANADA—MANITOBA—NORTHERN INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 25 INDIAN BANDS 132
CANADA—NEW BRUNSWICK—INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 8 INDIAN BANDS 132
LESSER SLAVE LAKE INDIAN REGIONAL COUNCIL—CANADA— ALBERTA CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 9 INDIAN BANDS 133
AGREEMENT WITH YUKON TERRITORY COVERING THE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR SERVICES PROVIDED TO INDIAN CHILDREN IN THE YUKON 133

Northern Affairs

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 134
FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE YUKON TERRITORY 135
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 136
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT—NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY 136
FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AND FLOOD RISK MAPPING IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 137
CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE RESEARCH AGREEMENT 138
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES HOME HEATING OIL SUBSIDY AGREEMENT 138
CANADA—YUKON TERRITORY HOME HEATING OIL SUBSIDY AGREEMENT 139
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES FEDERAL POWER SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR NON-GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC CONSUMERS AGREEMENT 139
CANADA — YUKON TERRITORY FEDERAL POWER SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR NON-GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC CONSUMERS AGREEMENT 140
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES POWER RATE RELIEF PROGRAM FOR SMALL NON-GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES AGREEMENT 140
CANADA—YUKON TERRITORY POWER RATE RELIEF PROGRAM FOR SMALL NON-GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES AGREEMENT 141
CANADA—MANITOBA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—SASKATCHEWAN AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH AN INTERJURISDICTIONAL CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD 141
CANADA—YUKON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 142
CANADA—YUKON EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING 142
CANADA—YUKON EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS—MINERAL RESOURCES 143
CANADA—YUKON EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS—RENEWABLE RESOURCES 143
CANADA—NANISIVIK MINES LTD. AGREEMENT 144

Indian Services

CANADA—NEWFOUNDLAND—NATIVE PEOPLES AGREEMENTS

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
Indian Services Program

Purpose:
To provide for the delivery and cost-sharing of Designated Programs to Eligible Communities with substantial Native populations in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Authority:
Orders in Council P.C. 1981-1844 and P.C. 1981-1845 authorize the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to enter into these Agreements on behalf of Canada.

Time Frame:
These Agreements were signed on July 4, 1981 and remain in force for five years from April 1, 1981.

Financing and Operation:
The province of Newfoundland extends Community and Economic Development, Education, Fisheries, Housing, Northern Development programs to the residents of seven native communities in Labrador and Community and Economic Development, Education and Housing programs to the residents of Conne River on the island of Newfoundland.

The federal government and the province respectively share 90% and 10% of costs of programs and services to Native People in the eligible communities, with the province assuming 100% of the costs of the same programs and services for non-native residents of the communities.

Payments:
The maximum Federal contribution over the term of the agreements relating to Designated Programs in Eligible Communities in Labrador is $29,135,100 to the province's share of $9,696,600.

For Conne River, the maximum federal contribution for the period of the Agreement will be $3,864,900 to the provincial share of $1,187,100.

For Further Information:

Dr. E.R. Daniels
Director
Research Branch
Indian Self-government
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-1560

NORTHERN QUEBEC TRANSFER AGREEMENT

(Part of the Indian Services Program)

Administered By:
Indian Services Program

Purpose:
To transfer to the province of Quebec responsibility for the provision of housing, electricity, water, sanitation and related municipal services to the Inuit of Northern Quebec.

To cede to Quebec the installations, houses, equipment and vehicles required for the provision of the above noted services.

The Agreement was necessary in order to fulfill provisions of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (1975).

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1981-4-324

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on February 13, 1981 and has no termination date.

Financing and Operation:
The province of Quebec assumes responsibility for the provision of housing, water, sanitation, and related municipal services to the Inuit of Northern Quebec living in 13 Inuit communities. All the services, with the exception of electricity, will be delivered through Quebec incorporated municipal corporations and/or the Kativik Regional Government.

Quebec assumes all financial responsibility for the provision of the designated services.

Payments:
Canada is committed under the Agreement to pay Quebec $72 million at the rate of $9 million a year for eight years. Thirty million dollars in capital assets were transferred to Quebec upon signing of the Agreement.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Vieni
Regional Director General
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 3725, Station St-Rock
Quebec, Quebec
G1K 7Y2

Tel.: (418) 648-3270

FOREST FIRE AGREEMENTS

(Part of the Indian Services Program)

Administered By:
The Regional Directorates concerned

Purpose:
The agreements are for the provision of services connected with the prevention and control of forest fires on Indian Reserves.

Authority:
Federal-provincial agreements have been signed with the provinces of New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, but agreements can be terminated or renegotiated by either party upon written notice on or before March 31 of any fiscal year. Upon giving notice the agreement terminates on March 31 of the year in which notice is given.

Financing and Operation:
The provinces do all things necessary to prevent, detect and suppress grass, bush or forest fires occurring on protected Indian Reserve land and assume the full cost of prevention and control of such fires. These services are the same as provided by the provinces for adjacent public land.

The federal government reimburses the provinces on an actual cost or a negotiated cost per acre/hectare basis for the total acreage protected. This per acre cost varies from province to province. In British Columbia there is a set annual administrative charge, and in addition, the federal government is required to pay the average cost of fire suppression on Indian Reserves in the province.

Payments:
Expenditures by the federal government fluctuate from year to year and are now approximately $900,000 annually.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

R.B. Kohls, Director General
Reserves and Trusts
Lands, Revenues and Trusts Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-1270

In each region please contact the Director of Reserves and Trusts, Indian Affairs.

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND
(Part of the Economic Development Program)

Administered By:
The Business Development and Financing Directorate of the Planning and Operations, Economic Development Program.

Purpose:
The fund provides a source of capital to Indian people for economic development both on and off reserves; assists Indian people engaged in business to have access to basic managerial, professional and technical services necessary for the successful operation of their businesses; and helps to achieve progressively greater participation by Indian entrepreneurs in relevant sectors of the Canadian business community in general, in order to help optimize Indian peoples' opportunities for economic development.

Authority:
Indian Economic Development Direct Loan Order (P.C. 1977-3609) and the Economic Development Guarantee Order (P.C. 1977-3608)

Time Frame:
The Orders governing this program were passed on December 22, 1977. The program will continue indefinitely.

Financing and Operation:
The Fund is administered wholly by the federal government, but provincial government agencies sometimes provide joint financing for projects which are established with assistance through the Fund.

Applications for business financing are made through the Indian Affairs field organization. The share of financing provided by federal, provincial or other agencies is negotiated in respect of each project involved. Besides contributions, the federal government provides loan guarantees and loans from the Fund. Such loans usually have a maximum term of fifteen years.

Payments:
No payments are made from the Indian Economic Development Fund to the provinces or to municipalities.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. G. Guay
Director
Economic Programs
Planning and Operations
Economic Development Program
Indian and Inuit Affairs
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 997-0109

POLICING AGREEMENTS
(Part of the Indian Services Program)

Administered By:
Housing and Band Support Directorate, Headquarters

Purpose:
To provide policing services on Indian Reserves which are comparable to those available to other Canadians.

Authority:
On June 21, 1973 the Department obtained Cabinet approval and on June 19, 1973 Treasury Board approval to negotiate cost-recovery arrangements for policing services with those provinces where the RCMP act as the provincial police force. On May 2, 1979 Treasury Board approved gradual expansion of the program into the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Approval was granted to expand the program in Ontario and Quebec under the aegis respectively of the OPP and Sûreté du Québec. Arrangements with all the provinces and Territorial Governments are in place with the exception of Quebec and New Brunswick. There is also a financial arrangement between the Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council Police Force, the Department and Attorney General of Manitoba.

Time Frame:
The first agreement was signed with Saskatchewan in the latter part of 1974. A policy review will be initiated in 1986-87 in cooperation with the Ministry of the Solicitor General which will determine a federal position on policing Indian Reserves.

Financing and Operation:
Cost-recovery arrangements for 1984-85 with the provinces and two northern territories is 46% federal, 54% provincial, with the exception of Ontario, where it is 52% federal and 48% provincial. Negotiations with Quebec are being reactivated for sharing financial responsibility for this program in Quebec between federal-provincial governments (current financing is 100% federal with the exception of the 22 communities covered under the James Bay Agreement which at this time are 100% funded by the Province of Quebec).

Payments:
The departmental share of payment for all federal-provincial cost-shared programs in 1984-85 was $7,532,000.00.

For Further Information:

Mr. W. Van Iterson
Director General
Housing and Band Support
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-3209

Officers Responsible:

Mr. Brian W. Eardley
Senior Projects Officer
Band Support
Indian Services
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-8321

Mr. Ben Basque
Development Officer
Band Support
Indian Services
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 997-8327

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH SASKATCHEWAN
(Part of the Indian Services Program)

Administered By:
Regional Directorate, Saskatchewan

Purpose:
The Agreement consists in cost-sharing of road construction and road maintenance on Indian Reserves.

Authority:
Agreement between Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Department of Municipal Affairs of the government of Saskatchewan.

Time Frame:
Although this Agreement has been in use since June 20, 1974, it is presently being re-negotiated and has not yet been approved.

Financing and Operation:
These are major items for renegotiation. Due to the changes made to the Agreement, we recommend that no mention of cost-share or actual figures be identified.

Payments:
Under the authority of the Regional Director General, Saskatchewan.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. M. Smith
Director
Capital Management Director
Indian Services
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
2221 Cornwall Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2L1

Tel.: (819) 994-3566

Mr. D.E. Goodleaf
Regional Director General
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
2332—11th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2G7

Tel.: (306) 780-5950

AGREEMENTS WITH SCHOOL BOARDS OR DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION

(Part of the Indian Services Program)

Administered By:
The regional directorates concerned

Purpose:
The Department (Education Branch) negotiates two types of agreements with school boards or Departments of Education.

1. Tuition Agreement: To provide instructional and other educational services to Indian students who attend provincially administered schools.
2. Capital Agreement: To contribute on a pro rata basis toward the capital cost in respect of educational facilities where Indian students attend provincial schools.

Authority:
The Indian Act (Section 114)
Order in Council P.C. 1963-5/382 March 9, 1963
Treasury Board Authority 601776 — March 9, 1963

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. Tuition agreements are adjusted to reflect the annual provincial or school district net operating cost on which the annual per pupil tuition fees are calculated.

Financing and Operation:
Subsequent to negotiation by the Indian band(s), the provincial school authorities and the Department, tuition and capital agreements are entered into in response to the bands' wishes to have their students educated in provincial schools. Requests by bands to participate in provincial schools are usually communicated by bands in the form of band council resolutions and are often confirmed by the band(s) signing the agreement.

The provincial school boards retain overall jurisdiction over the administration and operation of the school in which the Indian students are enrolled including the employment and supervision of teaching personnel and matters relating to curriculum and methods of instruction. School boards promote Indian involvement in school matters and often develop culturally-oriented programs designed basically for the Indian student population.

With regard to capital construction involving federal funds, the school boards, after receiving departmental assurance of financial contribution, plan and implement the construction project.

The Department reimburses the provinces or school boards for instructional services and contributes toward education facilities. Reimbursement and contribution is provided on a pro-rata basis for Indian students resident on reserve or Crown land.

Payments:
Contributions by the Department for provincial school construction fluctuate from year to year and are now approximately $6,000,000.

Tuition fee reimbursement also fluctuates annually according to the operational costs of the school boards or the provincial Departments of Education and according to the enrolment of Indian students who are resident on reserve or Crown land.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. P.E. Bisson
Director
Education Directorate
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-3050

AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO RESPECTING WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS

Administered By:
Regional Director General, Ontario

Purpose:
To make available to persons living on Indian Reserves four specific provincial welfare services and programs.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and Ontario

Time Frame:
The Agreement became effective as of December 1, 1965. It contains no fixed termination date. There are provisions for termination 12 months after either party has given notice of the desire to terminate to the other party. All three parties i.e. Canada, Ontario and Indian Nations of Ontario are currently reviewing the possibility of re-negotiating all or part of this agreement.

Financing and Operation:
With respect to financial assistance and services, Canada reimburses Ontario some 95 per cent of the costs incurred by Ontario in providing financial assistance and services for basic needs, day care, child welfare and homemakers services to persons to whom the Agreement applies. The actual amount is determined by the services provided and the number of individuals and families receiving assistance and services as per the Agreement.

Payments are made to Ontario by the Department of National Health and Welfare,which recovers from the Department.

The Agreement requires that Indian Bands be consulted and that they concur with the provision of welfare programs by Ontario before programs are so provided.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. N. Levasseur
A/Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-3995

AGREEMENT WITH MANITOBA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR CERTAIN INDIAN COMMUNITIES

Administered By:
Regional Director General, Manitoba

Purpose:
To make available to Indian families and children in Indian communities in the area served by Childrens' Aid Societies (about 1/3 of the Indian population of Manitoba), the services of those societies both to prevent neglect and to protect children from neglect where this occurs by removing them from their own home and placing them preferably with Indian families.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 655395 dated May 26, 1966

Time Frame:
The Agreement came into effect April 1, 1965 and contains no fixed termination date although it may be terminated by either party on submission of 90 days' notice to the other party.

Financing and Operation:
Canada reimburses Manitoba for the cost of services to and maintenance of children in care and for the cost of services to families up to a maximum of $350,000 per year, as negotiated and allowed under the Agreement.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. N. Levasseur
A/Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-3995

AGREEMENT WITH NOVA SCOTIA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR INDIAN COMMUNITIES

Administered By:
Regional Director General, Atlantic

Purpose:
To make available to Indian families and children the services of Childrens' Aid Societies both to prevent neglect and to protect children from neglect.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 624755 dated April 23, 1964

Time Frame:
The Agreement became effective April 1, 1964 and contains no fixed termination date although it may be terminated by either party on submission of three months' notice to the other party. A new agreement recently signed between Canada, Nova Scotia and the Chiefs of the 13 Indian Bands in Nova Scotia provide that this agreement will only be in effect should the Canada—Nova Scotia—Indian Child Welfare Agreement terminate.

Financing and Operation:
Canada reimburses Nova Scotia the full cost of maintenance of children in care (as determined by the Nova Scotia statutory rate of maintenance) and also the full cost of services to children in care and to families.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. N. Levasseur
A/Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-3395

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR ALL 13 BANDS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Administered By:
Nova Scotia Indian Child Welfare Committee composed of representatives of Canada, Nova Scotia and the Chiefs of the Bands.

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and related family services to children and families on-reserve, through the negotiation of a subsidiary agreement.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority IIA-85-24 dated July 31, 1985 and Order in Council P.C. 1985-1/2581 dated August 23, 1985.

Time Frame:
The agreement expires March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
Canada provides funding to the Micmac Family and Children's Services for the cost of child welfare and related family services provided pursuant to the subsidiary agreement.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. N. Levasseur
A/Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-3995

CANADA — MANITOBA — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR INDIAN BANDS IN SOUTHERN MANITOBA

Administered By:
The Manitoba Indian Child Welfare Committee composed of representatives from Canada, Manitoba and the First Nations Confederacy.

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to Indian Bands in southern Manitoba through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 781-354 and Order In Council P.C. 1982-581 dated February 19, 1982.

Time Frame:
The Agreement expires on March 31, 1986.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the appropriate Indian Child Caring Agencies or Authorities the cost of Indian Child Welfare and Family Services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. N. Levasseur
A/Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-3995

CANADA — MANITOBA — BROTHERHOOD OF INDIAN NATIONS CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT FOR 8 BANDS

Administered By:
The Indian Child Welfare Committee composed of representatives of Canada, Manitoba, and the Brotherhood of Indian Nations.

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to Indian children and families of 8 northern Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 781-354 and Order In Council P.C. 1982-581 dated February 19, 1982.

Time Frame:
The agreement expires on March 31, 1986.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the Anishinaabe Child and Welfare Services the cost of child welfare and family services pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. N. Levasseur
A/Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-3995

CANADA — MANITOBA — NORTHERN INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 25 INDIAN BANDS

Administered By:
The Northern Manitoba Indian Child Welfare Committee composed of representatives of Canada, Manitoba and the Manitoba Keewatoninowi Okimakanak Inc.

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to Indian children and families of 25 northern Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 781-354 and Order in Council P.C. 1982-581 dated February 19, 1982.

Time Frame:
The agreement expires on March 31, 1986.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the Awasis Agency the cost of child welfare and family services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. N. Levasseur
A/Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-3995

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 8 INDIAN BANDS

Administered By:
New Brunswick Indian Child Welfare Committee composed of representatives of Canada, New Brunswick, Big Cove, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Tobique, Kingsclear, Saint Mary's, Red Bank and Eel River Bands.

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to children and families of 8 Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements. There is also provision for the other 7 Bands to join if and when they wish to do so.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 788-369 and Order in Council P.C. 1983-1509 dated May 20, 1983.

Time Frame:
The agreement expires on March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the appropriate Indian Child Welfare and Family Services Agencies or Authorities the cost of child welfare and family services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. N. Levasseur
A/Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-3995

LESSER SLAVE LAKE INDIAN REGIONAL COUNCIL — CANADA — ALBERTA CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 9 INDIAN BANDS

Administered By:
The Lesser Slave Lake Indian Children's Service Committee composed of representatives from Canada, Alberta and the Council.

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to children and families of 9 Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 788-369 and Order in Council P.C. 1983-1509 dated May 20, 1983.

Time Frame:
The agreement expires on March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the Council the cost of child welfare and family services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. N. Levasseur
A/Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-3995

AGREEMENT WITH YUKON TERRITORY COVERING THE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR SERVICES PROVIDED TO INDIAN CHILDREN IN THE YUKON

Administered By:
Regional Director, Yukon

Purpose:
To reimburse the Government of Yukon for administrative costs incurred in providing child welfare services to or on behalf of Indian children in the Yukon.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 577872 dated June 22, 1961.

Time Frame:
The agreement became effective April 1, 1960 and has no termination date. This agreement could be renegotiated within the land claim process now underway in the Yukon Region.

Financing and Operation:
The Minister reimburses the Government of Yukon up to $10,000 for administrative costs incurred during each fiscal year.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. H.V. Carson
Acting Director
Yukon Region
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 4100
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3S9

Tel.: (403) 668-6726

Officer Responsible:

Mr. B. Brinley
Director, Social Development
Yukon Region
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 4100
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3S9

Tel.: (403) 668-6474

Northern Affairs

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program

Purpose:
To make it possible for the territorial government to provide reasonable standards of public services to residents of the Northwest Territories.

Authority:
Appropriation Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which is currently in the second year of a 3 year formula financing agreement.

Financing and Operation:
The Transfer Payments to the Territorial Governments Program are being made, for a trial period, on a formula basis in lieu of the former process of annually negotiated grants. The trial period will endure for three years to permit a meaningful experimentation period and to assess effectiveness. The formula has been incorporated into a financial agreement with each territory. The agreements will be renewable for a further two years, on agreement by both parties.

The funding level determination process has changed from one of negotiation between federal and territorial officials leading to the determination of annual operating grants to a more global formula based funding approach. The formula and operating procedures are intended to produce a grant which would be equal to base period revenues, escalated by the growth rate of provincial/local government expenditures, minus actual territorial revenues at base period tax rate in effect on implementation. The grants produced by the formula are expected to cover all normal operational requirements. The territorial governments are to present, annually, updated five year capital plan forecasts and status reports in order to monitor territorial capital programs.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories

	1982-83 ($000)	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*	*Projected Actual 1985-86 ($000)*	*Estimate 1986-87 ($000)*
Operating Grant	239,764	276,639	306,348	447,390	476,417
Capital Grant	62,472	79,564	83,479		

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Northern Coordination and Social Development Branch
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 997-0230

Officer Responsible:

Mr. B. McLennan
Senior Analyst, Territorial Funding
Territorial Relations Division
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 932
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 997-8293

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE YUKON TERRITORY

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program

Purpose:
To make it possible for the territorial government to provide reasonable standards of public services to residents of the Yukon.

Authority:
Appropriation Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which is currently in the second year of a 3 year formula financing agreement.

Financing and Operation:
The Transfer Payments to the Territorial Governments Program are being made, for a trial period, on a formula basis in lieu of the former process of annually negotiated grants. The trial period will endure for three years to permit a meaningful experimentation period and to assess effectiveness. The formula has been incorporated into a financial agreement with each territory. The agreements will be renewable for a further two years, on agreement by both parties.

The funding level determination process has changed from one of negotiation between federal and territorial officials leading to the determination of annual operating grants to a more global formula based funding approach. The formula and operating procedures are intended to produce a grant which would be equal to base period revenues, escalated by the growth rate of provincial/local government expenditures, minus actual territorial revenues at base period tax rate in effect on implementation. The grants produced by the formula are expected to cover all normal operational requirements. The territorial governments are to present, annually, updated five year capital plan forecasts and status reports in order to monitor territorial capital programs.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Financial Agreement with the Yukon Territory

	1982-83 ($000)	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*	*Projected Actual 1985-86 ($000)*	*Estimate 1986-87 ($000)*
Operating Grant	50,439	79,006	83,402	147,042	159,278
Capital Grant	24,438	26,784	28,123		

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Northern Coordination and Social Development Branch
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 997-0230

Officer Responsible:

Mr. B. McLennan
Senior Analyst, Territorial Funding
Territorial Relations Division
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 932
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-8293

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, Canadian Employment and Immigration Commission, Government of the Northwest Territories.

Purpose:
To facilitate joint federal-territorial cooperation in initiatives undertaken in respect of planning and implementation of economic and socio-economic development in the Northwest Territories.

Authority:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act

Time Frame:
This is a five-year agreement which began in 1982 and will terminate in 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The Economic Development Agreement is an enabling document to facilitate joint federal-territorial cooperation in economic development. The $21 million agreement is to be cost-shared — 90% and 10% by the federal and territorial governments respectively. Subsidiary agreements indicate the specific measures which the federal and territorial governments undertake to achieve joint development objectives and as well, identify specific financial commitments.

Payments:
No payments are made through the Economic Development Agreements. See subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:
General:

Ms. R. Rodger
A/Director
Northern Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 997-0951

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Sterling, Assistant Director
Socio-Economic Agreements and Native Economy
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 801
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6821

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS — NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY

Administered By:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Regional Office and the Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Renewable Resources.

Purpose:
To develop and expand intersettlement trade in country foods, quarried soapstone and other craft materials and to support planning and implementation of projects in areas of wildlife, forestry, agriculture, fur harvesting and fisheries.

Authority:
Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame:
This subsidiary agreement, signed August 29, 1983 expires March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
Funding is cost-shared 90:10 by Canada and Northwest Territories; the federal share is $4.2 million. A Management Committee comprised of equal federal and Northwest Territories representation is responsible for the operation of the agreement while the financial administration of the two programs is split between DIAND which is responsible for Renewable Resource Use and the Government of the Northwest Territories Renewable Resources which administers the Intersettlement Trade Program.

Payments:
The payments are made in the form of contribution between governments and third party.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. B. Perlman
Head
Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

Tel.: (403) 920-8565

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Sterling, Assistant Director
Socio-Economic Agreements and Native Economy
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 801
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6821

FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AND FLOOD RISK MAPPING IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By:
A Steering Committee whose members are:

Mr. R.A. Halliday, Chairman
Environment Canada

Mr. H. Gerein
Government of the Northwest Territories

Mr. A.J. Cullen
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Purpose:
To reduce the potential for future flood damage through identification and designation of flood risk areas.

Authority:
Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping signed May 2, 1979, by the Government of Canada and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

Time Frame:
Thirteen year agreement starting in 1979, extended by three years in 1985.

Financing and Operation:
Financing shared equally by Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs.

Reports Available:
Flood Risk Maps of Hay River, Fort Simpson, Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson and Aklavik, Northwest Territories.

For Further Information:

Mr. A. Cullen
Regional Manager,
Water Resources, Renewable Resources
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

Tel.: (403) 920-8110

Mr. H. Gerein
Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of Local Government
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9

Tel.: (403) 873-7118

Mr. R. Halliday
A/Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Inland Waters Directorate
Department of the Environment
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R4

Tel.: (306) 780-5318

Purpose:
To map and identify areas subject to flooding and reduce future flood damage control costs by development in these areas.

Authority:
Order in Council No. P.C. 1978-2-3077, October 4, 1978
Treasury Board Minute 759552, September 22, 1978

Financing and Operation:
The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Department of the Environment will share equally the cost of the $400,000 Flood Risk Mapping Program which is scheduled for the period 1979-80 to 1986-87. The Flood Risk Maps of Hay River, Fort Simpson, Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson and Aklavik were completed by September, 1985 at cost of approximately $325,000.

Mapping and hydraulic studies have been initiated and are nearing completion for the communities of Fort Norman, and Tuktoyaktuk, Fort Liard, and Nahanni Butte. Public information maps have been produced and distributed for flood risk areas in Hay River (May, 1984), Fort Good

Hope, Fort McPherson, Fort Simpson and Aklavik (July-August, 1985), and are planned for Fort Norman, Fort Liard, Nahanni Butte next fiscal year. Total program expenditures to end of fiscal year 1985-86 are projected at $335,000.

For Further Information:
General:

J.N. Jasper
Head, Water Planning and Management
Water Resources, Renewable Resources
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

Tel.: (403) 920-8249

CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE RESEARCH AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Jointly by Regional Director, CWS, Western ad Northern Region; Director, Wildlife Management, GNWT; Regional Manager, Environment and Conservation, NWT Region, NAP, INAC.

Purpose:
To review and recommend a program for wildlife research in the Northwest Territories other than migratory bird research and research in National Parks.

Authority:
The general authority comes from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act, the Canada Wildlife Act, and the Northwest Territory Act.

Time Frame:
The Agreement came into effect on July 26, 1979 and terminates on March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
The Federal Government may contribute a sum not to exceed $800,000 for each year of the Agreement; the Government of the Northwest Territories may contribute a sum not to exceed $400,000 for each year of the Agreement (no funds have ever been voted by Parliament or the Executive Council of the GNWT toward this Agreement).

For Further Information:

Mr. E.T. Ladouceur
Regional Manager
Office of Environment and Conservation
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

Tel.: (403) 920-8233

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES HOME HEATING OIL SUBSIDY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Government of the Northwest Territories

Purpose:
To provide assistance to the northern residents occupying private dwellings and paying their own heating bills. The Program, called the Home Heating Oil Subsidy Program (HHOSP), equalizes the annual cost to the levels paid in Yellowknife of the maximum of 1,500 gallons of heating fuel for qualified consumers residing in the outlying communities.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and the Northwest Territories

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1986

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government and financed by the federal government. The assistance is provided upon making an application and submitting fuel purchase invoices to the Territorial Government.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the Program including a 6.5% administration fee to the territorial government.

For Further Information:
General:

Ms. R. Rodger
A/Director
Northern Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel. (819) 997-0951

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.N. Spalding
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6775

CANADA—YUKON TERRITORY HOME HEATING OIL SUBSIDY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Yukon Territorial Government

Purpose:
To provide assistance to the northern residents occupying private dwellings and paying their own heating bills. The Program, called the Home Heating Oil Subsidy Program (HHOSP), equalizes the annual cost to the levels paid in Whitehorse of the maximum of up to 1,500 gallons of heating fuel for qualified consumers residing in the outlying communities.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and Yukon

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1986

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government and financed by the federal government. The assistance is provided upon making an application and submitting fuel purchase invoices to the Territorial Government.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the Program including a 6.5% administration fee to the territorial government.

For Further Information:
General:

Ms. R. Rodger
A/Director
Northern Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0951

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.N. Spalding
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6775

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES FEDERAL POWER SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR NON-GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC CONSUMERS AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Government of the Northwest Territories

Purpose:
To provide assistance to non-government residential consumers of electricity residing in communities other than in Yellowknife. The Program, called the Federal Power Support Program (FPSP), equalizes the monthly cost to the same level as paid in Yellowknife of up to 700 kwh/month of electricity.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and the Northwest Territories

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1986

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government, implemented through the electrical utilities operating North of 60°, and financed by the Northern Affairs Program.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the program including a 6.5% administration fee to the territorial government.

For Further Information:
General:

Ms. R. Rodger
A/Director
Northern Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0951

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.N. Spalding
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6775

CANADA—YUKON TERRITORY FEDERAL POWER SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR NON-GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC CONSUMERS AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Yukon Territorial Government

Purpose:
To provide assistance to non-government residential consumers of electricity residing in communities other than in Yellowknife. The Program, called the Federal Power Support Program (FPSP), equalizes the monthly cost to the same level as paid in Whitehorse of up to 700 kwh/month of electricity.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and Yukon

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1986

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government, implemented through the electrical utilities operating North of 60°, and financed by the Northern Affairs Program.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the program including a 6.5% administration fee to the territorial government.

For Further Information:
General:

Ms. R. Rodger
A/Director
Northern Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0951

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.N. Spalding
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6775

CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES POWER RATE RELIEF PROGRAM FOR SMALL NON-GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Government of the Northwest Territories

Purpose:
To provide assistance to the small non-government commercial enterprises operating in communities other than in Yellowknife. The Program, called the Commercial Power Rate Relief Program (CPRRP), equalizes the monthly cost to the same level as paid in Yellowknife of up to 1,000 kwh/month of electricity.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and the Northwest Territories

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1986

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government and financed by the federal government. The assistance is provided upon making an application to the Territorial Government.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the program including a 6.5% administration fee to the territorial government.

For Further Information:
General:

Ms. R. Rodger
A/Director
Northern Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0951

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.N. Spalding
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6775

CANADA—YUKON TERRITORY POWER RATE RELIEF PROGRAM FOR SMALL NON-GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Yukon Territorial Government

Purpose:
To provide assistance to the small non-government commercial enterprises operating in communities other than in Whitehorse. The Program, called the Commercial Power Rate Relief Program (CPRRP), equalizes the monthly cost to the same level as paid in Whitehorse of up to 1,000 kwh/month of electricity.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and Yukon

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1986

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government and financed by the federal government. The assistance is provided upon making an application to the Territorial Government.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the program including a 6.5% administration fee to the territorial government.

For Further Information:
General:

Ms. R. Rodger
A/Director
Northern Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0951

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.N. Spalding
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6775

CANADA—MANITOBA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—SASKATCHEWAN AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH AN INTERJURISDICTIONAL CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, Environment, Governments of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Purpose:
To co-ordinate the management of the Beverley and Kaminuriak Barren-Ground Caribou herds and to establish a process of shared responsibility between Governments and the native users of the caribou herds.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1982-83-2945

Time Frame:
Until June 3, 1992

Financing and Operation:
The objective of this Agreement is to ensure the management of the Barren-Ground Caribou herds which migrate from the Northwest Territories to Saskatchewan and Manitoba with the full involvement of Native people who have traditionally hunted this resource.

The Agreement provides funds for a Secretariat, the production of an Annual Report, an independent research review capability and the production of a newsletter.

Payments:
The Agreement calls for the expenditure of $75,000 annually divided equally between DIAND, DOE, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

For Further Information:
General:

Ms. J. Falconer
Coordinator
Social and Cultural Development Division
Northern Policy and Coordination Branch
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-9316

CANADA — YUKON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
DIAND, DRIE, CEIC, Government of the Yukon

Purpose:
To facilitate federal-territorial co-operation in initiatives to promote the planning and implementation of economic, socio-economic and regional development in the Yukon.

Authority:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame:
Five-year agreement which began in 1984 and will terminate in 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The Economic Development Agreement is an enabling document to facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation in economic development. Subsidiary agreements indicate the specific measures which the federal and territorial governments undertake to achieve joint development objectives and as well, identify specific financial commitments.

Payments:
No payments are made through Economic Development Agreements. (See subsidiary agreements).

For Further Information:
General:

Ms. R. Rodger
A/Director
Northern Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0951

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Sterling, Assistant Director
Socio-Economic Agreements and Native Economy
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 801
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6821

CANADA — YUKON EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS — ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Administered By:
DIAND and the Yukon Department of Economic Development: Mines and Small Business.

Purpose:
To support the identification and analysis of economic development opportunities at the local, regional and sectoral level.

Authority:
DIAND Act

Time Frame:
This agreement, signed May 10, 1985, expires March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Funding is cost-shared 90:10 by Canada (DIAND) and Yukon; DIAND's share is $600,000. A Management Committee comprised of equal representation from Canada and Yukon handles the operation of the agreement. The Yukon departments of Economic Development: Mines and Small Business and Community and Transportation Services are responsible for the financial administration of the two programs: Planning and Community Economic Development Planning.

Payments:
Projects are funded through contribution agreements and contracts.

For Further Information:
General:

EDA Manager
Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1

Tel.: (403) 668-5151

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Sterling
Assistant Director
Socio-Economic Agreements and Native Economy
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 801
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6821

CANADA — YUKON EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS — MINERAL RESOURCES

Administered By:
Department of Indian and Northern Development, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and the Yukon Department of Economic Development: Mines and Small Business.

Purpose:
To implement projects and programs designed to strengthen, expand and diversify the mineral exploration and development sector of the Yukon economy.

Authority:
DIAND Act

Time Frame:
The subsidiary agreement, signed May 10, 1985, expires March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Funding is cost-shared 90:10 by Canada (DIAND & EMR) and Yukon; the federal share is $3.5 million. A Management Committee comprised of equal representation from Canada and Yukon handle the operation of the agreement. DIAND's Regional Office and EMR are responsible for the financial administration of the three programs: Geochemical Surveys (EMR), Geological Mapping and Placer Mining (DIAND).

Payments:
Projects are funded through contracts and contribution agreements.

For Further Information:
General:

EDA Manager
Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1

Tel.: (403) 668-5151

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Sterling
Assistant Director
Socio-Economic Agreements and Native Economy
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 801
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6821

CANADA — YUKON EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS — RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Administered By:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Yukon Department of Renewable Resources.

Purpose:
To support the planning and implementation of projects in areas of wildlife, forestry, agriculture, fur harvesting and fisheries and to assist northern residents to benefit from renewable resources.

Authority:
DIAND Act

Time Frame:
The subsidiary agreement, signed May 10, 1985, expires March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Funding is cost-shared 90:10 by Canada (DIAND) and Yukon; DIAND's share is $3.8 million. A Management Committee comprised of equal representation from Canada and Yukon handles the operation of the agreement. The Yukon Department of Renewable Resources is responsible for the financial administration of the two programs: Renewable Resource Development Assistance and Renewable Resource Demonstration Projects.

Payments:
Projects are funded through contracts and contribution agreements.

For Further Information:
General:

EDA Manager
Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indain Affairs and Northern Development
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1

Tel.: (403) 668-5151

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Sterling
Assistant Director
Socio-Economic Agreements and Native Economy
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 801
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6821

CANADA — NANISIVIK MINES LTD. AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Monitoring Committee comprised of federal/territorial representatives and an Inuit from Arctic Bay. The names of the members of the Monitoring Committee are:

Dr. J. Lazarovich, Chairman, DIAND
D. Paget, Secretary, DIAND
A. Thériault, DIAND
C. Spry, CEIC
M. Stillwell, GNWT
David Kalluk, Inuit of Arctic Bay, Northwest Territories

Purpose:
Provide financial assistance for the construction of infrastructure facilities including an airport, dock, roads and townsite and in return acquire an 18 per cent equity interest in the mine. The project also provides significant benefits to Canada: The Inuit receive training and employment; maximum use is made of Canadian materials and services; it provides a major opportunity for Canadian shipping; it provides opportunities for the federal government to obtain experience in construction and mining in the high Arctic.

Authority:
T.B. No. 732460 dated December 20, 1974.

Time Frame:
At least 12 years from 1976 (the mine is now expected to remain operational until at least 1990).

Financing and Operation:

Nanisivik Mines Ltd.
Suite 400, 44 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5C 1Y2

Payments:
Originally, the costs by the federal government for airport, dock and road were estimated to be $9.4 million, however, by the time the facilities were completed the total costs were $11.1 million. In accordance with the provisions of the agreement, a portion of the above expenditures will be recovered.

For Further Information:
General:

Dr. J. Lazarovich
Director
Mining Management and Infrastructure
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-9828

Department of Justice

The Department of Justice was first established in 1868 and at present operates under the legislative authority of the Department of Justice Act. The Minister of Justice is responsible for the management and direction of the Department and has superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the governments of the provinces.

In carrying out its responsibilities, however, the Department of Justice interacts on a regular basis with these governments. An important ingredient of this interaction is the development and implementation of three federal-provincial justice programmes described in the following pages.

Page
ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES 146
ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW 147
NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAMME 150

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

Administered By:

Projects Administration Section (Administration), Programs Policy and Law Information Development Section (Policy).

Purpose:

This assistance to the provinces encourages the development of a basic system of compensation across Canada for innocent victims of crime.

Authority:

Annual Appropriation Acts

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-637, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1794, dated June 26, 1973.

Agreements have been signed with all provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing programme. The first agreements came into effect on January 1, 1973 and are to be of indefinite duration. Agreements are terminable by either party upon one year's written notice. The financial terms of the agreements are to be reviewed every three years.

Financing and Operation:

The provinces carry out the operation of the compensation programmes. Under the federal-provincial agreements listed above, the federal government has agreed to assist each province by providing an annual payment of an amount determined by the application of whichever of the following two formulae yields the most beneficial result to the province:

Formula(1) A contribution by Canada of an amount which is the larger of:

(a) ten cents per capita of the population of the province, or

(b) $50,000, provided that in no case shall the contribution by Canada exceed 50% of the actual amount paid by the provincial agency for crime compensation.

Formula(2) A contribution by Canada of an amount which is the lesser of:

(a) five cents per capita of the population of the province, or

(b) 90% of the actual amount paid by the provincial agency for crime compensation.

At present, some forty crimes are covered by the agreements, and the schedule of crimes covered may be amended by the mutual agreement of the parties.

In order to receive the federal payment the provinces complete a detailed claim form and supply supporting documentation.

The funding formula with the territories requires a federal contribution of 75% of the amount of compensation paid with a set of maxima for individual awards.

TABLE 1

Actual and Estimated Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Crime Compensation Agreements

Province or Territory	*1980-81 ($)*	*1981-82 ($)*	*1982-83 ($)*	*1983-84 ($)*	*1984-85 ($)*
Newfoundland	14,675	15,613	8,800	21,734	28,950
Nova Scotia	—	42,372	85,200	85,930	87,210
New Brunswick	24,448	30,933	34,900	35,335	35,710
Quebec	630,340	643,840	648,000	652,160	652,300*
Ontario	857,040	862,511	871,500	881,590	905,600*
Manitoba	102,830	102,624	103,000	104,720	105,810
Saskatchewan	96,920	96,635	97,900	99,280	101,400*
Alberta	207,850	223,772	231,000	235,000	234,060
British Columbia	263,650	274,447	279,000	282,390	286,510
Yukon	18,876	18,125	18,300	4,980	40,000*
Northwest Territories	27,815	18,851	26,900	37,873	23,170
Total	2,244,444	2,329,723	2,404,500	2,440,992	2,500,720

Note: The figures shown are for the expenditure year of the province/territory. Justice payments are made in the following year.

* The actual payments have not been determined and the figures provided for these provinces are estimates.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Programs and Projects Administration Section
Department of Justice
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Marcel A. Laniel
Programs and Projects Administration Section
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8

Tel.: (613) 993-7310

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW

Administered By:
Programs and Projects Administration Section (Administration), Programs Policy and Law Information Development Section (Policy).

Purpose:
The aim of this assistance to the provinces is the provision across Canada of a minimum standard of legal aid services to the economically disadvantaged in criminal cases.

Authority:
Annual Appropriation Acts.

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-638, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1793, dated June 26, 1973.

Agreements have been signed with all of the provinces as well as with the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing programme. The federal government initially decided in principle to provide financial support to the provinces for the provision of legal aid in early 1972. Following this, agreements providing for federal cost-sharing of criminal legal aid were signed with the governments of all 10 provinces in 1972 and 1973.

The original cost-sharing formula provided for a federal contribution of up to 90% of shareable criminal legal aid costs for legal fees and disbursements to a maximum of .50 per capita. The 90% provision was designed as an incentive to early implementation of the schemes by the provinces.

In 1975, the per capita maximum was raised to .75, bringing the federal contribution to 50% of national shareable expenditures. Agreements were renewed for a year (1976-77) while the federal contribution continuing to be payable a year in arrears.

The agreements were renegotiated on a long-term basis (4 years) ending March 31, 1981 and were extended for 1 year to March 31, 1982.

Following a series of discussions with the provinces, commenced in the fall of 1981, 3-year agreements (ending March 31, 1985) were signed by all provinces except Quebec.

A federal-provincial working group was established to develop alternatives to the present formula, with which the provinces are dissatisfied. The group produced a report in February, 1985.

A one-year agreement (1984-85) for the provision of legal aid services to young offenders has been signed by all provinces except Quebec.

Financing and Operation:
The provinces are responsible for the operation of their legal aid programmes. Under the terms of the proposal of June 1978 the federal government's contribution during the first year of the long-term agreement, 1977-78, was fixed retroactively at the lesser of 82 cents (formerly 75 cents) per capita or 90% of the province's shareable expenditures.

With respect to the years 1978-79, through 1980-81, the federal government provided an annual payment equal to the lesser of 85 cents per capita or 90% of the province's shareable expenditures, with an escalation formula so that the federal contribution would keep pace with the costs of the provinces within reasonable limits. For the fiscal year 1981-82, an extension to the existing agreement was signed, providing for a federal contribution calculated as follows:

The lesser of:

(a) the percentage increase in current dollars, in the Gross National Product minus one per cent for the fiscal year in respect of which the federal contribution applies, or

(b) the percentage increase in the national shareable criminal legal aid expenditures.

Under the terms of the 1984-85 agreement, the federal share is calculated based on a formula which consists of two components:

— a base component reflecting 50% of national shareable expenditures in 1982-83 and a growth component containing a ceiling on the growth in the federal contribution of G.N.P. — 1%.

Some provinces including Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick may use a base component reflecting up to 90% of the national shareable expenditures in 1982-83.

Under the terms of the 1984-85 young offenders agreement, the federal contribution is the lesser of:

(a) 50% of the provincial shareable expenditures (90% of the provincial shareable expenditures for the Atlantic Provinces); or

(b) 40 cents per capita (for Yukon and Northwest Territories, 40 cents per capita is replaced by a maximum amount of $45,000 for Yukon and $40,000 for the Northwest Territories).

Under the Criminal Legal Aid Agreements coverage to eligible persons is mandatory in relation to:

1. Offences contrary to an Act of Parliament punishable by way of indictment;
2. Proceedings under the Juvenile Delinquents Act and all summary conviction offences for a violation of i) an Act of Parliament, or ii) a Regulation made pursuant to an Act of Parliament where, in the opinion of the Provincial Agency, there is a likelihood that upon conviction there will be a sentence of imprisonment or the loss of means of earning a livelihood, or where, in the opinion of the Provincial Agency, special circumstances exist that warrant the provision of Legal Aid;
3. Proceedings pursuant to the Extradition Act and the Fugitive Offenders Act;
4. Appeals by the Crown in any of the matters referred to in 1, 2 and 3; and
5. Appeals by an accused in any of the matters referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 where, in the opinion of the Provincial Agency, the appeal has merit or where the court appealed to requests the appointment of counsel on behalf of the appellant.

Under the Young Offenders Legal Aid Agreement coverage to eligible persons is mandatory in relation to:

1. Summary conviction offences for a violation of i) an Act of Parliament, or ii) a regulation made pursuant to an Act of Parliament where, in the opinion of the Provincial Agency, there is a likelihood that upon conviction there will be a sentence of open or secure custody or the loss of means of earning a livelihood or where, in the opinion of the Provincial Agency, special circumstances exist that warrant the provision of Legal Aid; and
2. Indictable offences at any stage of a proceeding under the Act for which a Young Person has a right to retain and instruct counsel.
3. Appeals by the Crown in any of the matters referred to in paragraphs 1 or 2; and
4. Appeals by an Eligible Young Person in any of the matters referred to in paragraphs 1 or 2 where, in the opinion of the Provincial Agency, the appeal has merit or where the court appealed to requests the appointment of counsel on behalf of the appellant.

In order to receive the annual federal payment the provinces complete a detailed claim form and supply supporting documentation.

The federal-territorial legal aid agreements, which cover civil and criminal legal aid, are also ongoing. They were due for re-negotiation as of April 1, 1982. Territorial officials, however, elected to await the outcome of the federal-provincial negotiations before entering into discussions for revisions to the federal-territorial agreements. Until this occurs, the federal contribution to legal aid in both territories remains fixed under the current agreements at the level of the 1981-82 contribution, i.e., Yukon — $220,000, Northwest Territories — $415,000.

TABLE 2

Actual and Estimated Payments by the Federal Government to the Provinces and Territories under the Adult Legal Aid Agreements

Province or Territory	*1982-83(1) ($)*	*1983-84 ($)*	*Estimates 1984-85 ($)*	*Estimates 1985-86(3) ($)*
Newfoundland	—	750,168	798,116	798,116
Prince Edward Island	—	127,927	128,794	128,794
Nova Scotia	—	1,357,694	1,370,130	1,370,130
New Brunswick	—	797,951	907,013	907,013
Quebec	7,042,476(2)	7,042,476(2)	7,042,476(2)	7,042,476(2)
Ontario	—	14,546,400	16,175,639	16,175,639
Manitoba	—	1,726,395	1,851,677	1,851,677
Saskatchewan	—	1,548,744	1,483,286	1,483,286
Alberta	—	3,883,770	4,244,935	4,244,935
British Columbia	—	4,606,380	4,109,040	4,109,040
Yukon	270,000	220,000	220,000	220,000
Northwest Territories	418,481	415,000	415,000	415,000
Total	7,730,957	37,022,905	38,746,106	38,746,106

Note: For each fiscal year, the figures show the federal payments to provinces and territories.

(1) Further to the 1983-84 Criminal Legal Aid Agreement, the federal contribution is now paid on a quarterly basis and related to current fiscal year.

(2) The 1981-82 and 1983-84 cost-sharing agreements have not been signed by the province of Quebec. Therefore, since 1980-81, the federal contribution to Quebec has remained at the same level. The Justice payment is made for the Expenditure Year, in the following year.

(3) The federal contribution to provinces for 1985-86 remains at the 1984-85 level pending renegotiation of the financial provisions.

TABLE 2A

Actual and Estimated Payments by the Federal Government to the Provinces and Territories under the Young Offenders Agreement

Province or Territory	*Estimates 1984-85 ($)*	*Estimates 1985-86 ($)*
Newfoundland	45,000	189,000
Prince Edward Island	9,900	27,000
Nova Scotia	194,400	352,320
New Brunswick	14,580	44,582
Quebec	—(1)	—(1)
Ontario	618,850	1,992,550
Manitoba	422,560	427,960
Saskatchewan	140,000	95,382
Alberta	320,000	699,740
British Columbia	811,400	425,000
Yukon	—(2)	—(2)
Northwest Territories	32,500	—(2)
Total	2,609,190	4,253,534

Note: Justice payments are made on current year basis.

(1) The Young Offenders Agreement has not been signed by the province of Quebec.

(2) Yukon has signed the Young Offenders Agreement but has not yet submitted a budget.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Programs and Projects Administration Section
Department of Justice
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Marcel A. Laniel
Programs and Projects Administration Section
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8

Tel.: (613) 993-7310

NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAMME

Administered By:
Programs and Projects Administration Section (Administration), Programs Policy and Law Information Development (Policy).

Purpose:
This programme provides Native defendants in criminal cases with guidance and information concerning their case and also assists Native people to understand and appreciate the law in order to avoid conflicts with the law. The program also assists the criminal courts to better take into account the culture, values and traditions of Native people as well as their socio-economic backgrounds.

Authority:
Annual Appropriation Acts.

Terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board.

Agreements are in effect with all provinces and territories except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing programme.

Financing and Operation:
This is a programme under which the Department of Justice makes agreements with provincial and territorial governments which in turn negotiate with a Native carrier agency to administer a courtworker programme for the benefit of Native people. The amounts and conditions of these contributions are subject to negotiation with the Department of Justice. By exception in the case of Manitoba, the program is administered by the Manitoba Attorney General's Department.

The criteria for eligibility for funding under the programme are as follows:

1. the programme must serve status and non-status Indian people alike;
2. the programme must be administered by an independent service organization which has the support of the majority of Native people or alternatively the federal government is satisfied that the programme is operated by a non-Native agency that has the support of the Native people;
3. any contribution by the Department of Justice must be limited to providing courtworker services (i.e., it cannot be used to finance half-way houses, or alcohol or drug abuse programmes, etc.);
4. at least 50% of the cost of the courtworker programme must be borne by the province involved;
5. the province or territory involved must be willing to monitor the operation of the programme in order to assure that the service provided maintains certain minimum standards of quality; and
6. provision must be made for periodic audit.

TABLE 3

Actual and Estimated Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Native Courtworker Agreements

Province or Territory	*1980-81 ($)*	*1981-82 ($)*	*1982-83 ($)*	*1983-84 ($)*	*1984-85 ($)*
Newfoundland	51,450	55,118	61,601	66,981	70,200
Prince Edward Island	—	997	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	55,575	63,750	130,526	219,750	309,228
Ontario	270,043	333,736	383,820	378,850	420,039
Manitoba	174,157	160,718	161,291	196,112	221,272
Saskatchewan	283,750	382,598	414,733	449,298	411,724
Alberta	468,605	538,555	657,242	681,491	751,770
British Columbia	570,640	578,141	675,014	627,226	591,632
Yukon	43,350	46,445	49,607	45,450	52,795
Northwest Territories	158,000	155,700	195,950	201,615	245,507
Total	2,075,570	2,315,758	2,729,784	2,866,773	3,074,167

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Programs and Projects Administration Section
Department of Justice
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Eddie Gardner
Programs and Projects Administration Section
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8

Tel.: (613) 992-9649

Labour Canada

In 1900, the Conciliation and Labour Act created the Department of Labour to provide a mechanism for the voluntary resolution of labour-management disputes, and to gather and publish statistical and other information affecting labour. Since that time, departmental activities have expanded to include the enforcement of labour standards and occupational safety and health legislation, the establishment of programs for labour education, research into the impacts of technological change and labour-government employee exchanges, and the administration of labour adjustment benefits and fair wages and hours of work.

The Women's Bureau works with federal, provincial and international agencies to research issues involving women in the labour force, and publishes a wide range of relevant information.

The Minister of Labour is responsible for statutory employment conditions and industrial relations in industries within federal jurisdiction. These are restricted to industries involved in interprovincial or international transportation and communications, as well as air transport, broadcasting and banking, many Crown corporations, and enterprises declared by Parliament to be for the general benefit of Canada. Labour Canada administers legislation governing labour standards, employment safety, industrial relations and other related matters.

Labour Canada serves the public through five Regional Offices:

Atlantic Region

Moncton headquarters, embraces the three Maritime provinces and Newfoundland;

St. Lawrence Region

Montreal headquarters, serves all of Quebec;

Great Lakes Region

Toronto headquarters, encompasses the greater part of Ontario;

Central Region

Winnipeg headquarters, includes Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario;

Mountain Region

Vancouver headquarters, takes in British Columbia, Alberta, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Increasingly, the Department seeks informal consultation with labour and business representatives, in order to secure consensus on a range of labour issues and keep open channels of communication between the parties involved in industrial relations. With departmental funding, an independent business-labour research centre, the Canadian Labour Market and Productivity Centre, was established in 1984 to encourage co-operative approaches to improving the nation's economic performance.

The Department's relations with provincial governments involve a wide variety of joint committees and conferences which provide for a discussion of aspects of industrial relations and employment conditions. These groups and meetings include the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation (CAALL), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and meetings of federal and provincial Ministers of Labour.

Another series of federal-provincial contacts relates to the collection and exchange of statistics on various aspects of labour and employment conditions. The agreements with Saskatchewan and Alberta are for survey information on salaries, wages, working conditions and fringe benefits. Other such arrangements operate on an informal basis.

Labour Canada transfers funds to the provinces under a program dealing with injury compensation. Under this arrangement, the provincial Workers' Compensation Boards are reimbursed for the costs of handling claims made by employees in the Public Service of Canada.

Four other bodies, none of which operates programs leading to transfers of funds to the provincial or municipal governments, report to Parliament through the Minister of Labour. These are the Merchant Seamen Compensation Board, the Canada Labour Relations Board, the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, and the Labour Adjustment Review Board.

	Page
ANALYSIS OF LABOUR LAWS — ALL CANADIAN JURISDICTIONS	153
EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFITS PROGRAM	153
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM	154
SURVEY OF SALARIES, WAGES, WORKING CONDITIONS AND FRINGE BENEFITS — SASKATCHEWAN	155
ALBERTA PAY AND BENEFITS SURVEY	155

ANALYSIS OF LABOUR LAWS — ALL CANADIAN JURISDICTIONS

Labour Canada conducts analyses of federal and provincial labour laws relating to such topics as industrial relations, employment standards and occupational safety and health. A series of research documents is produced and these documents are available upon request.

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Branch.

Purpose:
To develop an information base on labour law that can be used by the federal government and that can also be accessed by the provinces.

Authority:
The general mandate of the Federal Minister of Labour is to collect, study and disseminate information in the labour field.

Time Frame:
For the most part, the research documents are updated once a year.

Financing and Operation:
Labour Canada subscribes to the provinces' statutes, bills and official gazettes. The financing is wholly provided by the Department.

For Further Information:

Mr. M. Gauvin
Federal-Provincial Relations
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2

Tel.: (819) 953-0067

EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFITS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Regional offices with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

Purpose:
The program organizes and co-ordinates the provision of employment injury compensation to federal government employees pursuant to the Government Employees Compensation Act. It also reimburses the provincial Boards and Commissions for their disbursements and costs of handling claims for work injuries made by employees of the Public Service of Canada and most Crown agencies. Employees' claims are processed in this way since the Government of Canada does not have the facilities to adjudicate, process and pay such claims.

Authority:
Government Employees Compensation Act
Government Employees Compensation Regulations

The Act sets out who is covered and how the provincial compensation boards are to be recompensed.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Claims in respect of injuries on the job are made by federal government employees to the regional offices of Labour Canada which forward them to the provincial Workers' Compensation Boards which adjudicate, process and pay these claims as required. The Boards, in turn, submit billings for disbursements and administration costs to Labour Canada on a monthly basis. After audit the Department makes payments directly to the compensation boards for all expenses incurred in respect of federal government employee claims.

Payments:
Reimbursements to Provincial Workers' Compensation Boards for Costs Incurred In Respect of Federal Government Employee Claims.

TABLE 1

1984-85 Expenditures

Province	*Compensation Costs ($)*	*Administration Costs ($)*	*Total ($)*
Newfoundland	446.282	64,585	510,867
Prince Edward Island	114,376	18,760	133,136
Nova Scotia (Fed. Gov't.)	1,898,988	379,635	2,278,623
—CBDC(1)	12,097,732	1,137,914	13,235,646
—CBDC (OS)(2)	695,143	—	695,143
New Brunswick	705,390	135,345	840,735
Quebec	7,532,617	726,642	8,259,259
Ontario	9,858,479	1,971,388	11,829,867
Manitoba	1,124,692	258,937	1,383,629
Saskatchewan	1,544,443	290,290	1,834,733
Alberta(3)	3,031,102	534,643	3,565,745
British Columbia	2,691,883	1,409,284	4,101,167
Total	41,741,127	6,927,423	48,668,550

(1) Cape Breton Development Corporation.

(2) Claims for silicosis contracted prior to 1968.

(3) Includes costs of claims in Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.

For Further Information:
General:

Injury Compensation Division
Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OJ2

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.F. Ellsworth
Chief, Injury Compensation Division
Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KlA OJ2

Tel.: (819) 997-2281

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM

(for industries subject to federal labour laws and the Public Service of Canada)

Administered By:
Regional offices with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

Purpose:
To achieve a working environment that is conducive to the physical and social well-being of employees of enterprises subject to Part IV of the Canada Labour Code and of employees of the Public Service of Canada in order to minimize human suffering and to conserve manpower and material resources.

Conventional (non-radiation) safety in the uranium mining industry located in the province of Saskatchewan is regulated by the provisions of the Canada Labour Code. The mining inspection services are conducted for Labour Canada by the Province.

Authority:
Canada Labour Code, Part IV (Safety of Employees), Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations under the Canada Labour Code.

Time Frame:
Albeit not by formal agreement, the province of Saskatchewan provides mining inspection services for Labour Canada on a continuing basis.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Payments to the Provincial Departments and Agencies for Occupational Safety and Health

Province	*1982-83 Expenditures ($000)*	*1983-84 Expenditures ($000)*	*1984-85 Expenditures ($000)*	*1985-86 Estimates ($000)*
Newfoundland	69.1	73.0	74.0	74.3
Prince Edward Island	31.4	38.0	31.8	32.3
Nova Scotia	46.7	52.0	59.0	59.0
New Brunswick	68.8	64.0	70.0	70.0
Quebec	196.6*	205.0*	198.6*	217.7*
Ontario	589.7*	716.0*	272.6*	259.9*
Manitoba	41.0	44.0	45.3	47.0
Saskatchewan	39.2	39.0	49.0	54.7
Alberta	30.0	30.0	45.0	45.0
British Columbia	24.1	20.0	26.0	26.0
Yukon	10.0	4.0	17.0	17.0
Northwest Territories	30.4	50.0	93.0	68.0
Total	1,177.0	1,335.0	981.3	970.9

* Includes payments made to private firms for occupational safety and health services.

For Further Information:
General:

Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.W. McLellan
Director
Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2

Tel.: (819) 997-3520

Regions:

Mr. B.W. Dodd
Director, Mountain Region
Labour Canada
750 Cambie Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 2P2

Tel.: (604) 666-2344

Mr. M. Valiquette
A/Director, Central Region
Labour Canada
400 — 303 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3G7

Tel.: (204) 949-7226

Mr. R.E. Mattey
Director, Great Lakes Region
Labour Canada
Government of Canada Building
4900 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6C3

Tel.: (416) 224-3820

Mr. M. Archambault
Director, St. Lawrence Region
Labour Canada
Guy-Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Blvd. West
Suite 101, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-2808

Mr. G.J. Blanchard
Director, Atlantic Region
Labour Canada
100 Arden Street
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 4B7

Tel.: (506) 857-6648

SURVEY OF SALARIES, WAGES, WORKING CONDITIONS AND FRINGE BENEFITS — SASKATCHEWAN

The Saskatchewan Department of Labour conducts an annual survey, covering all employers with ten or more employees in the province, to obtain information on occupational wage and salary rates and certain conditions of employment.

Administered By:
Surveys Division of Labour Data Branch.

Purpose:
To collect wage and working conditions information in Saskatchewan and avoid duplication of data collection.

Authority:
Agreement with the Saskatchewan Department of Labour.

Time Frame:
The Saskatchewan Survey of Salaries, Wages, Working Conditions and Fringe Benefits is conducted annually and the data relates to the last normal pay period preceding October 1st.

Financing and Operation:
Prior to 1974, Labour Canada conducted its annual Survey of Wages and Working Conditions in all ten provinces. With the advent of the Saskatchewan Survey, arrangements were made whereby Saskatchewan would collect, in addition to its own requirements, the data normally collected in the federal survey. Labour Canada ceased its survey operation in Saskatchewan and arranged with the Saskatchewan Department of Labour to obtain tape copies of the Saskatchewan data. Consultation between federal and provincial officers takes place on a regular basis.

Payments:
Labour Canada pays about $8,000 per survey to the Province of Saskatchewan to share the costs of the Saskatchewan survey.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. W.E. Walker
Chief
Surveys Division
Labour Data Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KlA OJ2

Tel.: (819) 997-3189

Officer Responsible:

Mr. A.J. Agius
Surveys Division
Labour Data Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KlA OJ2

Tel.: (819) 997-1306

ALBERTA PAY AND BENEFITS SURVEY

The Alberta Bureau of Statistics conducts an annual survey of occupational wage and salary rates and certain conditions of employment. The survey covers all firms with 20 or more employees and a selection of firms with fewer than 20 employees. All industries except fishing, trapping, logging and farming are surveyed.

Administered By:
Surveys Division of Labour Data Branch.

Purpose:
To collect wage and working conditions information in Alberta and remove duplication of data collection.

Authority:
Agreement with the Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

Time Frame:
The Alberta survey is conducted annually and the data relate to the last normal pay period preceding October 1st.

Financing and Operation:
Prior to 1980, Labour Canada's national annual survey of Wages and Working Conditions included establishments in Alberta having 20 or more employees. Arrangements were made whereby the Alberta Bureau of Statistics would collect, in addition to its own requirements where necessary, the data normally collected in the federal survey. Labour Canada ceased its survey operation in Alberta and contracted with the Alberta Bureau of Statistics to obtain tape copies of the raw data from Alberta establishments. Consultation between federal and provincial officers takes place on a regular basis.

Payments:
The Department of Labour pays about $15,000 per survey to the Alberta Bureau of Statistics to share the costs of the Alberta survey.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. W.E. Walker
Chief
Surveys Division
Labour Data Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OJ2

Tel.: (819) 997-3189

Officer Responsible:

Mr. A.J. Agius
Surveys Division
Labour Data Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OJ2

Tel.: (819) 997-1306

Department of National Defence

The Department of National Defence operates under the legislative authority of the National Defence Act. The Governor General is the Commander in Chief of the Canadian Forces, with the Cabinet, the executive body of the government, responsible for matters of defence policy. The Minister of National Defence is responsible for the overall administration, control and management of the Canadian Forces, for all matters relating to national defence, and for certain civil emergency powers, duties and functions. The Deputy Minister is the principal civilian assistant, and the Chief of the Defence Staff is the senior military adviser to the Minister.

The many activities that are necessary to carry out the department's responsibilities are administered under the Defence Services Program (DSP). Although Emergency Planning Canada is not part of the Department of National Defence, it is funded from within the Defence Services Program and the Executive Director of EPC reports directly to the Associate Minister of National Defence.

Under the Defence Services Program, the department has activities which involve timely assistance to civil authorities from the Canadian Forces for internal security and others in which the Canadian Forces and/or personnel assigned provide the basic essential staff for an emergency and disaster capability; for co-ordinating search and rescue operations; and for assisting in many aspects of national development including youth programs, development in the North and support of community activities. Additionally, the Department of National Defence is responsible for administering military training programs of allied nations which are conducted in Canada and which may involve issues of provincial interest. The general aim of Research and Development in Department of National Defence is the effective application of science and technology to all departmental functions ranging from strategic policy decisions and military operations to the development and maintenance of effective personnel and material resources. Approximately two thirds of the activities are conducted in-house and one third by contracts to industry, universities and other governmental departments. The Emergency Planning Canada Program is reported on separately within the Crown Agencies section of this volume.

	Page
AID OF THE CIVIL POWER	158
CAPITAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS	159
PURCHASE OR SALE OF UTILITIES AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES	159
PROVISION OF SERVICES TO NON DEFENCE AGENCIES	160
FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING IN CANADA	161

AID OF THE CIVIL POWER

Administered By:
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:
The program provides for the requisition of armed assistance to the provinces and territories for the maintenance of law and order, beyond the capabilities of civil authorities.

Authority:
National Defence Act Part XI
National Defence Act Section 33(1)

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity of the Department. In any given instance Canadian Forces activity in aid of the civil power commences on receipt of a requisition from a Provincial Attorney General and continues until the Attorney General officially terminates the requisition.

Financing and Operation:
In any case where a riot or disturbance occurs, or is considered as likely to occur, and which is believed to be beyond, or will be beyond, the capabilities of the civil authority, the Attorney General of a Province, or the equivalent on his/her own, or having received notification from a judge of a superior, county or district court having jurisdiction, that the services of the Canadian Forces are required in aid of the civil power, may requisition in writing, direct to the Chief of Defence Staff, Canadian Forces to be called out in aid of the civil power. When any part of the Canadian Forces is on service in aid of the civil power, they do not replace the civil power but are assisting civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order.

Armed assistance in the maintenance of law and order may be requested because of the scarcity of other police resources in the immediate area of an incident or because the Canadian Forces have resources not available within existing police resources. When Canadian Forces' officers and men are called out for service in the aid of the civil power they have all the duties and powers of peace officers.

The scope of this activity includes the Canadian Forces undertaking the following possible tasks: confrontation/dispersal action, protection of personnel, security of vital points, control of movement, and cordons and searches.

The province is required to pay all expenses and costs incurred by reason of the Canadian Forces being called out on service in aid of the civil power.

Payments:
Amounts vary from year to year depending upon the number of requisitions or requests for armed assistance received by the Department. Separate figures are not available for these expenditures.

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.T. Liston
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 996-0562

or

The Regional Office of Information (see below)

Department of National Defence Offices of Information

DND Office of Information
FMO Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3K 2X0

Tel.: (902) 426-5680

DND Office of Information
CFB Montreal
St. Hubert, Quebec
J3Y 5T4

Tel.: (514) 443-7364

DND Office of Information
4900 Yonge Street, Penthouse Suite
North York, Ontario
M2N 6A4

Tel.: (416) 224-4087

DND Office of Information
CFB North Bay
Hornell Heights, Ontario
P0H 1P0

Tel.: (705) 474-9292

DND Office of Information
Canadian Forces Base Winnipeg
Westwin, Manitoba
R2R 0T0

Tel.: (204) 895-5277

DND Office of Information
Canadian Forces Base Edmonton
Lancaster Park, Alberta
T0A 2H0

Tel.: (403) 456-2450 Local 203

DND Office of Information
Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt
FMO Victoria, British Columbia
V0S 1B0

Tel.: (604) 388-2380

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Administered By:
Chief of Construction and Properties

Purpose:
The program provides for capital assistance contributions to provincial and municipal construction projects where benefits will accrue to the department.

Authority:
Treasury Board Minute 786343 dated February 11, 1983.

Formal agreement between the department and province or municipality is signed for each project.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity relating to a number of isolated projects.

Financing and Operation:
Included in this activity are construction projects involving road safety improvements, school and recreation facilities, regional water and sewage projects, upgrading environmental standard and such other municipal facilities improvements which will benefit the department.

The projects are funded on the basis of cost-sharing agreements. The department's portion is expressed as a percentage of the total cost of the project with a maximum contribution stated. Payment is whichever sum is the least. The funds to be expended are approved on an individual project basis in accordance with Treasury Board authorization.

Payments:
Payments are made directly to the province or municipality responsible for the construction project in accordance with the terms of the related agreement. (See table 1).

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.T. Liston
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 996-0562

or

The Regional Office of Information
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

TABLE 1

Capital Assistance Projects for Fiscal Year 1985-86

Project Description	*DND Contribution ($000)*
Town of Wainwright	
Connection of Camp and Town water supply system	300
Ontario Ministry of Environment	
Upgrade of Regional Sewage Treatment Plant at Petawawa	348
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications	
Widen Highway and new Base entrance at Trenton	170
City of Moose Jaw and Saskatchewan Department of Highways and Transportation	
Upgrade Highway 363 between City and Base Moose Jaw	120
Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton	
Extension of water service	9
New Brunswick Department of Transport	
Improve Highway at north gate CFB Gagetown	150
Upgrade Highway at main entrance CFB Gagetown	310
City of Belleville	
Assistance for construction of a Fire Training Aid by Hastings and Prince Edwards Counties Mutual Fire Fighting Association	15
Village of Masset	
Construction of sidewalks and improve road safety	65
Greater Victoria School Board	
Shared cost for start-up of French Language School	130
Township of Langley	
Extension of municipal water system	39
City of Moose Jaw	
Assistance to upgrade sewage treatment	46

PURCHASE OR SALE OF UTILITIES AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Administered By:
Director General Properties and Utilities

Purpose:
To purchase from municipalities and provincial franchized utility suppliers the required utilities and services for the operation of departmental facilities, and in other cases to recover the cost of similar services provided by departmental installations.

Authority:
Government Contract Regulations

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity

Financing and Operation:
Utilities and services (water, sewage, electricity, gas, garbage removal and other similar miscellaneous services), are purchased in accordance with a formal contract or agreement which is subject to normal review as to rates and terms, etc. In areas where no other source of supply is available the department supplies certain utilities and services on a cost recoverable basis to villages and other users. Examples of this are the Village of Petawawa where water service is provided and the Village of Alsask where sewage service is provided.

Payment for purchases, and claims for utilities and services provided, are made directly between the municipality or public utility commission and the Canadian Forces Base or Station concerned.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Purchase of Utilities and Municipal Services for Departmental Facilities in each Province since Fiscal Year 1979-80

Province	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*
Newfoundland	1.808	2.137	2.734	4.559	4,219	4,729
Prince Edward Island	539	596	774	920	927	1,142
Nova Scotia	6.939	6.965	7.770	8.168	10.144	10,197
New Brunswick	2.090	2.260	2.520	2.746	2.918	3.190
Quebec	4.634	5.015	6.011	9.391	11.263	13.765
Ontario	16.834	20.957	24.977	29.431	27.693	29.510
Manitoba	4.442	4.632	5.361	6.031	5.659	6,080
Saskatchewan	1.857	1.828	2.427	3.037	2.964	3.178
Alberta	5.925	7.235	9.694	11.111	9.750	10.556
British Columbia	3.225	3.259	4.160	5,085	5.868	6,431
Yukon Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	259	337	426	587	646	657
Total	48.552	55.221	66.854	81.065	82.051	89.435

The total amount recovered by the Department from the sale of utilities in fiscal year 1984-85 was $2.938.000.

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.T. Liston
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 996-0562

or

The Regional Office of Information
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

PROVISION OF SERVICES TO NON DEFENCE AGENCIES

Administered By:
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:
This program provides for the use of departmental services or facilities by individuals, municipal, provincial or federal departments or agencies when such use would be in the public interest and not compete with existing commercial resources.

Authority:
National Defence Act Part II

Department of National Defence Publication 55

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity of the Department. Requests for services can be made at any time but the degree to which they are met is dependent upon the availability of departmental resources.

Financing and Operation:
The scope of activities in this area include assistance in civil disasters, humanitarian assistance, assistance in disposal of non-defence explosives or radiation hazards, provision of routine services, land maintenance services, support to amateur sporting events, temporary use of works and buildings, transfer and loan of materiel.

Disaster assistance includes assistance by the Canadian Forces in countering situations such as floods, forest fires, land slides, hurricanes, snow storms and pollution emergencies.

Humanitarian assistance includes searches for missing persons, provision of mercy flights or medical evacuation of seriously ill or injured persons, transportation of vital medical resources, provision of decompression facilities, isolation and treatment of persons suffering from certain highly contagious diseases which may have been contracted outside Canada, provision of emergency care when normal community service is interrupted by strike, fire, etc., and provision of care in isolated areas where there is no civilian health care facility or local resources are inadequate.

Explosive ordnance disposal includes the disposal or rendering safe of abandoned commercial explosive, military ordnance and improvised explosive devices.

Provision of services includes work done by the Canadian Forces or assistance given to persons or organizations.

The Department provides support to amateur sporting events through the loan of materiel, the provision of services or the use of facilities.

The activities are cost recoverable with the party requesting the use of the services or facility being required to meet whatever costs are judged to be appropriate in each case.

Recovery action may be effected at the base, station or Region Headquarters level or at National Defence Headquarters.

Payments:
Amounts vary depending upon the circumstances of the assistance.

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.T. Liston
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 996-0562

or

The Regional Office of Information
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING IN CANADA

Administered By:
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:
A number of foreign military training programs are conducted in Canada to facilitate improving the military effectiveness of Canada's allies. This is done by providing, where possible and when in the national interest, departmental facilities and space at various Canadian locations. The two major training programs in Canada at the present involve the United Kingdom with air force personnel training at Goose Bay, Labrador, and army personnel training at CFB Suffield and Wainwright, Alberta, and the Federal Republic of Germany with air force personnel also at Goose Bay, Labrador, and with army personnel at CFB Shilo, Manitoba. In addition, small unit exchange training occurs throughout the year, notably concentration of U.S. Army reserve units at CFB Gagetown each summer and U.S. Air Force units at CFB Cold Lake twice a year.

Federal interface with the provinces concerning such training can involve such issues as the environment, land leases, taxation and driver licences.

Authority:
Cabinet Direction, May 13, 1971
Various International Agreements

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation:
As directed by the Cabinet in 1971, training programs of the type conducted by the Germans and British military forces are carried out on the basis that the full financial burden of all aspects of the training are borne by the foreign nation involved. Incremental costs may be recovered from U.S. military units utilizing DND training establishments on the same basis that reciprocal financial terms are accorded to Canadian Forces training in the United States.

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.T. Liston
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 996-0562

Department of National Health and Welfare

The Minister of National Health and Welfare is responsible for one of the major areas of federal government concern which gives rise to the need for close cooperation and coordination with the provinces. The Department of National Health and Welfare conducts activities within the federal jurisdiction relating to the promotion and preservation of health, social security and social welfare of the people of Canada. Part of this responsibility includes investigation and research into public health and welfare, supervision of health facilities on all forms of transportation, conservation of the health of federal government employees and information services relating to health conditions and practices. But a major part of the Department's activities involves cooperation with provincial authorities in efforts directed toward the preservation and improvement of public health and toward the provision of social security and welfare for all Canadians.

HEALTH

In the area of preservation and improvement of the health of Canadian residents, much of the Department's involvement with the provinces originates with the operation of the Health Services and Promotion Branch. Its main federal-provincial programs are the Insured Health Services Program and Research. The Insured Health Services Program is designed in cooperation with provincial health authorities, to make medically necessary insured health services of high quality accessible to all residents of Canada unimpeded by financial barriers. Contributions under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, for Insured Health Services and Extended Health Care Services are made. The National Health Research and Development Program (NHRDP) is the Department's major source of funds for the support of health research performed extramurally.

Other activities of the Department which involve cooperation with the provinces originate in the Health Protection Branch. These activities are aimed at increasing health protection through surveillance of health hazards; dissemination of information about these hazards; and efforts to eliminate potential health problems. Many of these activities are directed to private institutions and individuals and may include provincial agencies only incidentally. Others depend heavily on provincial inputs to operate. The activities most directly involving the provinces are described under Health Protection Cooperative Activities.

The mandate of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, determined by the 1961 Fitness and Amateur Sport Act, is "to promote, encourage and develop fitness and amateur sport in Canada". This two-fold mandate is achieved through the activities of its two program directorates, Fitness Canada and Sport Canada. Fitness Canada initiates its own programs and instructional or promotional materials designed to increase public awareness of the benefits of fitness and to encourage mass participation in physical activity. Sport Canada provides financial assistance to Canada's national and international athletes and teams and encourages opportunities for training and competition and the development of high-calibre coaches and officials. Sport Canada also assists in the hosting of major international sporting events in Canada and supports international sport exchanges.

WELFARE

The provision of social security and welfare services for Canadians is, in its federal-provincial aspects, largely within the ambit of the Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of Social Service Programs Branch. The Canada Assistance Plan provides the framework for federal sharing in the costs of social assistance to persons in need and welfare services to persons in need or likely to be in need unless they receive these services. Assistance and services are provided by provincial and municipal departments of welfare. The Young Offenders Agreements established under authority of the Appropriation Act are in effect with certain provinces and territories to enable cost sharing of certain care and after-care services provided to young offenders. The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act permits federal sharing in the costs of comprehensive provincial programs for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons.

Under the National Welfare Grants Program, project contributions are available to the provinces, as well as to voluntary agencies and organizations, research institutions and universities.

(Health) **Page**
INSURED HEALTH SERVICES PROGRAM 164
NATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 166
HEALTH PROTECTION COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES 167
CANADA GAMES 171

(Welfare)
NATIONAL WELFARE GRANTS 172
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 172
CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN (CAP) 173
YOUNG OFFENDERS AGREEMENTS 176
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS (VRDP) 176

Health Activities

INSURED HEALTH SERVICES PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Health Insurance Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose:
To provide support to provinces and territories to ensure that all residents of Canada have reasonable access to insured health services, and to provide provinces and territories with payments to assist in the development of extended health care services programs.

Authority:
The Canada Health Act, 1984: the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, as amended.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government contributes to provincial health care programs on a cost-sharing basis. The formulae for calculating the transfer payments are contained in the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, administered by the Department of Finance. Federal contributions take the form of a tax transfer and cash contributions. Total federal contributions are based on the current Gross National Product of the 1975-1976 federal contributions for Hospital Care, Medical Care, and Post-Secondary Education, and on a per capita contribution for Extended Health Care Services.

Insured Health Services:

In order for provinces to qualify for a full cash contribution in respect of insured health services, provincial plans must satisfy the following program criteria:

- public administration: the program must be administered on a non-profit basis by a public authority accountable to the provincial government;
- comprehensiveness: the program must cover all necessary insured health services provided by hospitals and medical practitioners, including surgical-dental procedures performed in hospitals;
- universality: 100% of insured persons must be entitled to insured health services;
- portability: the program must provide for the payment of insured health services provided to insured persons while temporarily absent from the province or the Country;
- accessibility: must provide for insured health services on uniform terms and conditions and on a basis that does not impede or preclude reasonable access to those services by insured persons, either by charges or otherwise.

Provinces must also meet the following in order to be eligible for the full cash portion of the federal contribution:

- Provision of information: reasonable information on the operation of the programs.
- Visibility: recognition of federal contributions.
- Extra-billing and user charges: extra-billing and user charges must not be permitted except in the case of recipients of chronic care who are more or less permanent residents of an hospital or institution, where charges for meals and accommodation are authorized.

Defaults:

Where a province fails to comply with the condition of payment relating to extra-billing and user charges, the Act provides for a non-discretionary reduction of the cash portion of the federal contribution by the amount charged through extra-billing or user charges.

Refunds:
For the first three years after proclamation, funds withheld from provinces because of extra-billing or user charges will be held in the Public Accounts of Canada, and shall be paid to the province if the practices of extra-billing or user charges are eliminated during those three years.

Payments:
See table 1.

Extended Health Care Services:

In order for provinces to qualify for a full payment in respect of extended health care services, provinces must satisfy the following conditions of payment:

- Provision of information: reasonable information on the operation of their programs.
- Visibility: recognition of the federal contributions.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 1

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements
and Federal Post-Secondary Education and
Health Contributions Act, 1977

Insured Health Services
1985-86
($000)

Province	*Cash Payments***	*Tax Transfers*	*Total*
Newfoundland	141,880	90,726	232,606
Prince Edward Island	31,069	19,868	50,937
Nova Scotia	215,290	137,668	352,958
New Brunswick	172,505	112,423	284,928
Quebec	1,124,887	1,506,313	2,631,200
Ontario	1,969,960	1,609,876	3,579,836
Manitoba	262,277	167,196	429,473
Saskatchewan	277,650	132,378	410,028
Alberta	461,168	467,676	928,844
British Columbia	659,580	467,239	1,126,819
Northwest Territories	10,311	10,050	20.361
Yukon	5,301	4,362	9,663
CANADA*	5,331,878	4,725,775	10,057,653

* Source: Department of Finance, Established Programs Financing Tables.

** Forecast expenditures for 1985-86 include prior years adjustments, and net deductions for extra-billing and user charges as provided for under the Canada Health Act.

TABLE 2

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements
and Federal Post-Secondary Education and
Health Contributions Act, 1977

Extended Health Care Services
1985-86
($000)

Province	*Cash Payments***	*Tax Transfers*	*Total*
Newfoundland	24,613	—	24,613
Prince Edward Island	5,390	—	5,390
Nova Scotia	37,347	—	37,347
New Brunswick	30,499	—	30,499
Quebec	279,064	—	279,064
Ontario	384,465	—	384,465
Manitoba	45,358	—	45,358
Saskatchewan	43,233	—	43,233
Alberta	99,604	—	99,604
British Columbia	122,660	—	122,660
Northwest Territories	2,158	—	2,158
Yukon	968	—	968
CANADA*	1,075,359	—	1,075,359

* Source: Department of Finance.

** Forecast expenditures for 1985-86 include prior years adjustments.

For Further Information:

Director General
Health Insurance Directorate
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 993-6509

NATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Extramural Research Programs Directorate, Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose:
The National Health Research and Development Program enables the Department of National Health and Welfare to acquire science -based information pertinent to the achievement of broad departmental objectives which embrace the promotion and preservation of the health of the people of Canada. These objectives include the meeting of similar provincial requirements having national interest or implications.

The Program is designed to encourage and support research and development projects, studies, and demonstrations in the field of public health, developed either spontaneously or in response to departmental statements of research requirements. Currently, particular importance is attached to proposals to investigate factors which may or do impact on the availability, accessibility and quality of health care; chemical, physical, biological and psychological health hazards in the home, workplace and natural environments; primary and secondary illness prevention, including the development and evaluation of health promotion strategies; the health of Native peoples; and the habilitation and rehabilitation of the disabled and handicapped.

In addition, the Program provides for the creation, development and maintenance of research manpower in selected disciplines associated with public health.

Authority:
The Department of National Health and Welfare Act, Annual Appropriation Acts, and the terms and conditions of the National Health Research and Development Program.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Recipients may include: Canadian universities and hospitals; governments of provinces, territories, regions and municipalities; voluntary health agencies and corporations; individuals and other bodies capable of conducting scientific activities in the field of public health, with the exception of departments, agencies and employees of the Government of Canada.

All applications for assistance are submitted by the applicant to the Extramural Research Programs Directorate by predetermined closing dates, whereupon separate assessments are undertaken by departmental officials to determine relevance to departmental objectives and by panels of experts, which may include departmental experts, to determine feasibility, methodology and quality of planning.

Although the National Health Research and Development Program is not a federal-provincial shared-cost program, provincial health authorities are asked, as part of the review and appraisal process, to evaluate proposals emanating from within their boundaries (except those submitted by national organizations, regardless of locale) from the point of view of relevance to provincial priorities. If provincial support for proposals is lacking, this information is taken into account when recommending approvals.

All recipients must undertake to submit a final report within three months of completion. Copies of these reports may be borrowed from the Department's reference collection (National Health and Welfare Library, Ottawa, K1A 0W9) through established inter-library loan mechanisms.

Payments:
See table 3.

TABLE 3

National Health Research and Development Program Expenditures
($000)

1980-81	9,997
1981-82	11,150
1982-83	14,089
1983-84	16,043
1984-85	18,123
1985-86 (Est.)	19,309

For Further Information:

Dr R.A. Heacock
Director General
Extramural Research Programs Directorate
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 990-8126

HEALTH PROTECTION COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

Administered By:
Various divisions of the Health Protection Branch

Purpose:
These activities of the Department of National Health and Welfare with the close cooperation of the corresponding provincial agencies are all aimed at increasing health protection by expanding the impact of federal activities in the surveillance and correction of existing or potential health hazards and poor health practices, and in the dissemination of information about these hazards and practices.

Authority:
Generally, the Department of National Health and Welfare Act, the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations, the Narcotic Control Act and Regulations, the Radiation Emitting Devices Act and Regulations, the Emergency Planning Order, the Treasury Board Standards, the Hazardous Products Act and Regulations, the Environmental Contaminants Act and Regulations, the Atomic Energy Control Regulations and the Canadian Broadcasting and Television Act and Regulations. Informal agreements between the Health Protection Branch and the provincial health agencies concerned in each activity.

Time Frame:
These are all continuing programs.

Financing and Operation:
The Department of National Health and Welfare is concerned with protecting the health of Canadians. To further this objective the Department carries out a wide range of activities to identify, publicize and eliminate conditions which are dangerous to the population's health.

Some of these programs are carried out entirely by federal staff, others with private institutions such as universities and hospitals or practising doctors, and still others in cooperation with the provincial governments. Some of the projects with agencies outside the federal government, especially in the private sector, are carried out under contract. Others involve no exchange of funds but do involve agreements on the assignment of resources. The twelve health protection activities, in which provincial cooperation is of particular importance, are:

1. Environmental Quality and Hazards;
2. Food Safety Quality and Nutrition;
3. Federal-Provincial Memorandum of Understanding;
4. National Health Surveillance;
5. Methadone Control Program;
6. Drug Quality Assessment Program;
7. Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians;
8. Purchasing, Prescribing and Dispensing of Narcotic and Controlled Drugs;
9. Disposition of Drugs and Assets Seized by Police Departments;
10. Prosecutions Under the Federal Drug Statutes;
11. Provision of Expertise and Training Aids to Assist Municipal and Provincial Law Enforcement Agencies;
12. Exchange of Information.

A paragraph outlining each of these activities follows.

Environmental Quality and Hazards:

The Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Environmental and Occupational Health was established in June 1974 to advise Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Health on all matters of environmental and occupational health including risk identification, standards, provision of services and control measures, and on related policy and programme options, with due regard for respective jurisdictions and responsibilities, and with particular consideration of appropriate health actions associated with:

— contamination of food, air, water, and land by physical, chemical, radioactive and other substances;

— urban, industrial and other waste disposal activities, effluents, and emissions;

— new chemical compounds and operational innovations;

— physical, chemical, radiation and other health hazards of work environments;

— personal health services provided at the work-place;

— other factors as concerns and priorities may dictate.

Specific activities are carried out by the federal-provincial sub-committees on Radiation Surveillance and Drinking Water Quality and various Working Groups, e.g. guidelines for indoor air quality; guidelines for occupational and environmental noise; bio-assay and *in vivo* monitoring. Development of radiation Safety Codes (x-rays, microwave, use of radio-nuclides, ultrasounds, shortwave diathermy) have also been discussed; "Guidelines for Recreational Water Quality", "Health and Safety of Laboratory Workers in Canada — a review of the literature", "Guidelines for Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals Used in Educational Institutions", "General Guidelines for Bio-Assay Programs", "Municipal Wastewater Disinfection in Canada — Need and Application", "Bioassay Guidelines 2 — Guidelines for Tritium Bioassay", "Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality" "Bioassay Guidelines 3 — Guidelines for Radioiodine Bioassay", "Health and Safety of Laboratory Workers in Canada of Code of Conduct" have been published. A document entitled "The Pregnant Worker — A Resource Document for Health Professionals" is being published.

Other activities are carried out by the Environmental Health Directorate upon request and/or in collaboration with provincial authorities, some of which include: analyses of blood of exposed workers for lead, and the analysis of airborne dust samples in support of provincial industrial hygiene programs. Collaboration projects concerning analysis and evaluation of Drinking Water Contaminants and Improved Treatment are being conducted through joint Federal-Provincial projects. In addition, drinking water samples have been examined for trihalomethanes, asbestos, gasoline and PCB content. The Sub-Committee on Radiation Surveillance is currently working on the preparation of an Emergency Procedures Manual; setting standards for industrial radiographers; Guidelines for laser light shows and criteria for occupational dosimetry services and guidelines for dignostic x-ray quality assurance. Surveys and studies have been conducted to determine whether air pollution in Sydney, Nova Scotia adversely affects human respiratory health; to determine background radon levels in homes across the country, to conduct a safety assessment of electromagnetic radiation (microwaves and radiofrequency) emissions from the CN Tower in Toronto, to determine radioactive waste levels, and to study health effects of a new municipal incinerator in Prince Edward Island. To commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Committee, special "issues" meeting was held in September 1984. The proceedings of the workshop were published under the title "Environmental Health Issues for the 21st Century".

Food Safety, Quality and Nutrition:

The Food Directorate conducts several programs in collaboration with provincial authorities:

(a) The Food-Borne Disease Reporting System in which federal and provincial authorities cooperate in investigating and exchanging information on food poisoning outbreaks in Canada.

(b) The Botulism Reference Centre which assists provincial departments of health and Canadian physicians in cases where botulism is suspected, through examination of food samples and clinical specimens and maintenance of reference cultures and supplies of antitoxin, and by alerting responsible agencies rapidly when commercially produced food is involved and serving as an information and liaison centre.

(c) The Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning Program through which analytical data on microorganisms and toxins in shellfish are provided to the provinces through the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

(d) The Food and Animal Feed Contamination Monitoring Program (also with the WHO/FAO), through which provinces report a wide variety of data on, for example, organochlorine pesticides and PCBs in dairy products and human milk.

Various other activities are carried out by the Food Directorate upon request and/or in collaboration with provincial authorities. These include examination of samples and/or exchange of data, for example on trace elements in soils, foods and feeds, PCB's in human fluids and tissues, pesticide residues in seafoods, etc.

Provincial authorities and agencies are invited to provide input into food regulatory proposals through the Information Letter communication mechanism, are kept aware of relevant developments in the international Codex Alimentarius program, and are advised of developments regarding the health hazard of substances in the food supply. All provinces, except the province of Quebec, were visited with respect to the Labatt Lite beer Supreme Court decision. Discussions are continuing concerning the Federal Food Standards with provincial authorities.

Federal-Provincial Memorandum of Understanding:

Health Protection Branch has signed memoranda of agreement with the majority of provincial governments with a view to making efficient use of their respective resources so as to ensure a safe food supply and provide the Canadian food industry with cohesive regulation. Other agreements address concerted action plans for withdrawing products from the market, avoidance of duplication of efforts, or specific data gathering or data sharing operations. These programs have now been reinforced by the formation of the National Committee on Food and Regulatory Health Officials.

Additionally, there is close informal cooperation and information exchange between senior Field Operations Directorate program managers and provincial authorities. This cooperation extends through to the working levels in the form of joint inspections, occasional provision of specialized laboratory analyses, and information exchange concerning field investigations of food-borne illness.

National Health Surveillance:

The role of the Centre is directed towards the achievement of acceptable national strategies for communicable disease prevention and control, and for a national perspective on the health status of Canadians, and requires strong federal/provincial cooperative programs. Among the activities carried out by this centre are a variety of Laboratory diagnostic reference services for diseases such as tuberculosis, influenza, hepatitis, measles, diphtheria, and for infections caused by enteric, streptococcal and staphylococcal organisms, as well as arboviruses and parasites. A program to provide standard methods and reagents to diagnose immune deficiencies in infections is in place. These services in some cases provide diagnostic reagents for the provincial laboratories, where none are available from commercial sources or are of poor quality.

National Quality Assurance and Proficiency Testing programs have been developed by the laboratory services to ensure quality diagnosis in virology, bacteriology, and clinical chemistry. These programs are federal/provincial cooperative programs, some of which are coordinated through various professional societies in Canada. Epidemiological studies are conducted to assist the provinces in the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and to work with the reference centres to assist in the formulation of strategies for the control of diseases on a national basis. Another of the Centre's roles is to provide microbiological and epidemiological input into the diagnosis, management and control of newly emerging diseases. In recent years, examples of emergent diseases are Legionnaires' Disease, Toxic Shock Syndrome, and AIDS. Medically qualified epidemiologists are attached to several provinces to help coordinate provincial and federal epidemiological programs. From data submitted by the provinces, the Poison Control and Adverse Reaction Program provides data to provincial and other health authorities on cases of human poisoning and on adverse effects resulting from the administration of drugs. Congenital anomaly surveillance integrates with existing provincial systems to provide a national perspective.

A program to control laboratory and hospital acquired infections is underway.

Programs addressing control policies regarding social use of tobacco and selected psychotropic drugs continue to be developed and pursued.

Methadone Control Program:

The objective of this activity is to establish guidelines for the use and control of methadone in the treatment of narcotic addiction. Under the authority of the Narcotic Control Act and Regulations, authorizations are issued for using methadone to physicians affiliated with federally recognized methadone treatment programs or, to individual practitioners for the use of methadone in the management of narcotic addiction or for other medical purposes. The activity is to some extent shared cost. It is administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch.

Drug Quality Assessment Program:

The program is designed to provide objective information regarding the quality of drug products available in Canada in order to assist the ten provincial Departments of Health and other federal departments in the selection of drugs for their drug reimbursement or purchasing programs. The information is generated by evaluating the capabilities of pharmaceutical manufacturers to produce, control and distribute drugs; by conducting chemical or *in vitro* analyses. These activities are carried out under the authority of the Food and Drugs Act, but the permission to release the information is provided on the basis of voluntary agreement with the manufacturer. The QUAD Program is entirely financed by the federal government.

Authorization to possess Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drugs for purposes of analysis and scientific studies.

Authority exists in the Narcotic Control Act and the Food and Drugs Act and their regulations to authorize persons to use these drugs, under protocol, for scientific uses and to conduct analysis.

Narcotic and Controlled Drug Purchasing, Prescribing and Dispensing:

This program is intended to ensure that narcotic and controlled drugs that are imported and manufactured for medical purposes are not subject to abuse or diverted to illicit channels. Information concerning provincially licenced or accredited health related persons and places is used in the control and surveillance of distribution of these drugs. There is authority in Narcotic Control Regulations and Food and Drug Regulations Part G for the Department to share information with provincial licencing authorities of pharmacy, medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine in matters relating to the purchasing, prescribing and dispensing of narcotic and controlled drugs when there is evidence of misprescribing, abuse or other illegal activity. It is administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch.

The Field Operations Directorate of the Health Protection Branch, in cooperation with the Office of the Solicitor General of Canada, provides laboratory analyses and expert testimony services to provincial law enforcement agencies engaged in the control of the illicit drug trade. These services support the enforcement of the Narcotics Control Act and the Food and Drugs Act.

Disposition of Drugs and Assets Seized by Police Departments:

The Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act Parts III and IV require that drugs and things (including assets) seized by police forces be disposed of by the Minister. In addition, law enforcement agencies report drug offences committed under the federal legislation. The activity is administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch and in doing so, the Bureau is in regular contact with federal, provincial and municipal police departments across Canada.

Prosecution of Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Offences:

Prosecutions under the Narcotic Control Act and Parts III and IV of the Food and Drugs Act may be initiated by the federal, provincial and municipal authority. Administrative costs pertaining to these prosecutions such as legal agents' fees and disbursements, court reporters' fees, witness fees etc., are provided through the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs. The cost of maintaining the court systems is a provincial responsibility.

Provision of Expertise and Training Aids to Assist Municipal and Provincial Law Enforcement Agencies:

Personnel, training aids and expertise are supplied by the Branch to municipal and provincial law enforcement agencies for internal training purposes.

Exchange of Information:

Although the exchange of information is implicit in the working of committees and other ongoing programs, information dissemination also occurs outside these internal channels. For example, educational consultants attached to Health Protection Branch offices across Canada liaise with the provincial associations of health professionals and educators. In the past, workshops, seminars, and briefing sessions have been conducted by these consultants on a variety of health protection-related topics including food safety, and food additives. Complementary resource materials to explain legislation and encourage self-protection are provided to the provinces on request.

Payments:

No funds are transferred either to or from the provinces under these activities. Cost sharing is achieved by each level of government carrying out part of the activity and absorbing the corresponding expenses. However, hospital based programs such as poison control centres and methadone treatment centres can be shared under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act. Medically required services rendered by medical practitioners related to such programs are shareable under the Medical Care Program.

For Further Information:

Environmental Quality and Hazards

Dr. E. Somers
Director General
Environmental Health Directorate
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel.: (613) 990-9085

Food Quality and Hazards

Dr. S. Gunner
Director General
Food Directorate
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel.: (613) 990-8879

Federal-Provincial Memorandum of Understanding

Mr. R. Elliot
Director General
Field Operations Directorate
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel.: (613) 990-9001

National Health Surveillance

Dr. Alastair Clayton
Director General
Laboratory Centre for Disease Control
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel.: (613) 990-8973

Methadone Control Program

Mr. J.G. LeCavalier
Director
Bureau of Dangerous Drugs
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Jackson Building
122 Bank Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 990-2001

Drug Quality Assessment Program

Mr. L.B. Rowsell
Director
Bureau of Drug Quality
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel.: (613) 990-8997

Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians

Mr. E.V. Wilson
Assistant Director
Bureau of Dangerous Drugs
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 990-2005

Narcotic and Controlled Drug Purchasing, Prescribing and Dispensing and Disposition of Drug and Assets Seized by Police Departments; Prosecution of Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Offences; and Provision of Expertise and Training Aids.

Mr. J.G. LeCavalier
Director, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Jackson Building
122 Bank Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 990-2001

CANADA GAMES
(Part of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program)

Administered By:
The Canada Games Council is the principal authority of the Canada Games with equal representation from the Federal Government, Provincial Governments and the Sport Community of Canada.

Purpose:
To provide a major, national, multi-sport competition for the athletes representing the provinces and territories.

Authority:
The Fitness and Amateur Sport Act

Time Frame:
This first Canada Games were held in 1967. The summer and winter games alternate with one of them being held every two years. The following games have been held at this time: the 1967 Winter Games in Quebec City, Quebec; the 1969 Summer Games in Halifax—Dartmouth, Nova Scotia; the 1971 Winter Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; the 1973 Summer Games in New Westminster—Burnaby, British Columbia; the 1975 Winter Games in Lethbridge, Alberta; the 1977 Summer Games in St.John's, Newfoundland; the 1979 Winter Games in Brandon, Manitoba; the 1981 Summer Games in Thunder Bay, Ontario; and the 1983 Winter Games in the Saguenay—Lac St-Jean region of Quebec. The next games will be the 1987 Winter Games in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia and the 1989 Summer Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Financing and Operation:
The staging of the Canada Games is the responsibility of a local Games Society established in the host municipality. The municipal government and provincial government concerned, the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, and the private sector are all represented in this Society. In general, the federal government assumes 100% of the basic operating costs of the Games. It also contributes one third of the capital cost, with the host province and municipality each assuming an equal responsibility for the balance.

All federal payments are made to the host Society which expends and accounts for its expenditures, and is subject to audit procedures. Financing, together with other areas of responsibility for the Games, is provided for in advance of each Games by means of a formal Agreement signed by the federal government, the other two levels of government concerned, and the participating local Games Society.

On-going policy co-ordination of the Canada Games is exercised through a Council known as the Canada Games Council. This body is composed of representatives of the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, sport and recreation officials of the provincial governments, and representatives of the sport community generally.

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Fitness and Amateur Sport
Department of National Health and Welfare
365 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0X6

Officer Responsible:

Ms. Abby Hoffman
Director General
Sport Canada
Fitness and Amateur Sport
Department of National Health and Welfare
365 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0X6

Tel.: (613) 996-4510

Welfare Activities

NATIONAL WELFARE GRANTS

Administered By:
The National Welfare Grants Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The program aims, through research, demonstration and human resource development project contributions, to help improve and develop welfare services in Canada so that these services will more effectively meet social welfare needs while lessening welfare problems and dependency.

Authority:
Department of National Health and Welfare Act.
National Welfare Grants Rules as approved by Cabinet.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Contributions for research, demonstration, human resource development, and National Voluntary Agency projects are made available to provincial public welfare departments, voluntary agencies and organizations, schools of social work, research institutions, university departments, and, in the form of fellowships for doctoral studies. The majority of projects to which contributions are made are wholly federally financed.

Project contributions are monitored by the Directorate's staff although actual operations are the responsibility of the organization whose project is being funded. Claims for project costs are submitted directly to the National Welfare Grants Directorate for processing.

Payments:
The total of all National Welfare Grants contributions was $3,497,000 in 1984-1985 and is forecast at $3,497,000 in 1985-1986.

For Further Information:

Director
National Welfare Grants
Department of National Health and Welfare
Brooke Claxton Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Tel.: (613) 990-9563

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Information Systems Directorate of the Policy, Planning and Information Branch.

Purpose:
The objective of the program is to encourage and promote the development of health and welfare information systems which will improve the availability of nationally significant information on health and welfare programs in order to enhance program integrity and cost effectiveness, as well as program development, administration and evaluation.

Authority:
The program falls under the scope of the Department of National Health and Welfare Act. The program is administered under special Terms and Conditions approved by Treasury Board of Canada. Funding for specific projects is authorized under Contribution Agreements signed by the Associate Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare and the Deputy Minister of the recipient Provincial or Territorial Department.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Contributions are made available to assist in the costs of acquiring specialized system development resources e.g. consultants, contract staff, etc. The progress of projects is monitored by project coordinators within the Information Systems Directorate, who also provide recipients with advice and assistance in the planning, development and implementation of their information systems.

Payments:
See table 4.

TABLE 4

Contributions to Provinces and Territories under the National Health and Welfare Information Systems Development Program

Province	*Contributions 1975 to 1985 ($)*	*Estimated Contributions for 1985-86 ($)*
Newfoundland	1,029,403	270,000
Prince Edward Island	462,259	—
Nova Scotia	3,000,000	—
New Brunswick	1,880,346	335,000
Quebec	—	—
Ontario	2,444,507	—
Manitoba	522,638	560,000
Saskatchewan	1,493,036	228,000
Alberta	1,194,098	—
British Columbia	1,436,623	265,000
Northwest Territories	295,620	—
Yukon	335,078	—
Total	14,093,608	1,658,000

For Further Information:

Mr. J.A. Schriel
Director, Provincial Systems and
Analytical Services Division
Information Systems Directorate
Department of National Health and Welfare
Brooke Claxton Building, 12th Floor
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K9

Tel.: (613) 990-8534

CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN (CAP)

Administered By:
The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The Canada Assistance Plan enables federal sharing of costs incurred by provinces and municipalities in providing:

- social assistance to persons in need;
- welfare services to persons in need and persons likely to become in need if the services were not provided;
- work activity projects which are designed to improve the employability of persons who have unusual difficulty in finding or retaining jobs or in undertaking job training.

Authority:
Canada Assistance Plan Act

Canada Assistance Plan Regulations

Federal-Provincial Agreements under Parts I and III of the Act

Federal-Provincial Agreements under Part 1 of the Act have been signed by all the provinces and the territories. As for Part III of the Act, agreements have been signed with all the provinces but not the territories.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Under the Plan, the federal government reimburses each province and territory for 50% of the costs of:

- financial assistance provided to persons in need;
- providing welfare services to persons in need and persons likely to become in need if the services were not provided; and
- approved work activity projects.

1. Under the Plan, assistance includes aid to persons in need for:
   - basic requirements, i.e., food, shelter, clothing, fuel, utilities, household supplies and personal requirements;
   - items incidental to carrying on a trade or other employment (e.g., permits, tools or other equipment) and items necessary for the safety, well-being or rehabilitation of a person in need (e.g., essential repairs or alterations to property, items required by disabled persons);
   - certain welfare services (e.g., day care) purchased by, or at the request of, a provincially approved agency;
   - care in homes for special care, e.g., child care facilities and hostels for battered women and children. CAP shares in certain costs with respect to nursing homes and homes for the aged which are not covered under the Extended Health Care Services Program of the Canada Health Act;
   - certain health care costs (e.g., drugs, dental care) if they are not covered under universal health care programs of the provinces or are not covered under the Canada Health Act; and
   - the cost of maintaining children in foster homes.
2. Welfare services means services having as their object the lessening, removal or prevention of the causes and effects of poverty, child neglect or dependence on public assistance and include:
   - day care services for children;
   - homemaker, home support, and similar services to support individuals and families in emergency situations or as an aid to independent living in the community for the elderly and the disabled;
   - casework, counselling, assessment and referral services (includes services for children who are in need of protection because of abuse and/or neglect and preventive services to children in their own home);
   - adoption services;
   - rehabilitation services including services to the chronically unemployed (e.g., life skills training, referral and job placement services) and services to meet the special needs of persons at risk of being socially isolated, with particular emphasis on the aged and the physically and mentally disabled;

- community development services designed to encourage and assist members of deprived communities to participate in improving the social and economic conditions of their community;
- consulting, research, and evaluation services with respect to welfare programs; and
- administrative services relating to the delivery of assistance and welfare services programs.

The welfare services definition does not include health care services and any service relating wholly or mainly to education, correction and recreation.

CAP shares in staff costs (such as salary, travel and training) of welfare services provided to eligible clientele by the province or by provincially approved non-profit agencies.

3. Work activity projects are also cost-shared under the Canada Assistance Plan. Agreements under Part III of the Plan are in place with all provinces but not with the territories. Work activity projects are designed to improve participants' motivation and capacity to work and to prepare them for entry or return to employment.

Capital costs as well as plant or equipment operating costs incurred by the provinces and municipalities are not shareable under the Plan with the exception of day care services and work activity projects where certain operating and equipment costs are shareable.

The procedure for submitting claims to the federal government is for the province or territory to send its approved advance claim, each month, to CAP headquarters in Ottawa via the federal field representative located in the provinces. The federal government pays the province or territory a monthly advance of one-twelfth of the estimated yearly cost of its programs. The estimated cost is adjusted (plus or minus) by the actual expenditures incurred in the previous month. At the end of the year, the account is balanced and the necessary credit or debit satisfied, by means of an annual claim for contribution.

In some provinces a number of programs are administered by municipalities. In such cases, the province may claim the municipal expenditures under CAP.

Payments:
See table 5.

TABLE 5

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Canada Assistance Plan
($ millions)

Province	*1980-81 Expenditures*	*1981-82 Expenditures*	*1982-83 Expenditures*	*1983-84 Expenditures*	*1984-85 Expenditures*
Newfoundland	52.5	59.5	66.0	71.3	74.0
Prince Edward Island	12.5	16.2	18.3	16.5	17.6
Nova Scotia	60.5	70.7	86.5	93.0	104.7
New Brunswick	78.5	90.0	107.7	111.7	126.2
Quebec*	851.3	993.0	1,165.9	1,399.1	1,513.1
Ontario	533.5	618.7	742.3	830.9	943.5
Manitoba	69.3	84.7	91.7	108.9	132.2
Saskatchewan	72.2	87.0	119.9	142.5	143.5
Alberta	155.0	239.7	305.7	326.0	334.3
British Columbia	313.6	341.4	473.7	531.2	598.8
Northwest Territories	6.6	8.6	10.1	10.2	10.2
Yukon Territory	0.5	2.4	2.6	1.6	2.4
Total	2,206.0	2,611.9	3,190.4	3,642.9	4,000.5

* The federal contribution to Quebec is made up of cash payments and tax point transfers.

Note: These amounts reflect the payments made to the provinces for claims submitted during the fiscal year and may include costs incurred in previous years.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Officer Responsible:

Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Department of National Health and Welfare
Brooke Claxton Building, Room 900
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Tel.: (613) 990-9511

Field Representatives in each Provincial Capital:

Newfoundland

Mr. Ron Skirving
c/o Department of Social Services
Confederation Building
3rd Floor
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5T7

Tel.: (709) 576-3606

Prince Edward Island

Mrs. Janice Culliton
c/o Department of Social Services
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1

Tel.: (902) 892-5421 (Prince Edward Island)

Nova Scotia

Mr. Kevin McDonald
c/o Department of Social Services
P.O. Box 696
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2T7

Tel.: (902) 424-6763

New Brunswick

Mrs. Janice Culliton
c/o Department of Social Services
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1

Tel.: (506) 452-3344

Quebec

Mr. Raymond Peters
a/s Ministère des Affaires sociales
1005, chemin Ste-Foy
4^e étage
Québec, Québec
G1S 4N4

Tel.: (418) 643-3329

Ontario

Mr. P. Kutty
c/o Ministry of Community and Social Services
Hepburn Building
4th Floor, Room 427
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1E9

Tel.: (416) 965-5011

Manitoba

Miss Jane Kilpatrick
c/o Department of Community Services
and Corrections
270 Osborne Street North
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1V7

Tel.: (204) 945-3286

Saskatchewan

Mr. D. Wendel
c/o Department of Social Services
Chateau Tower, Room 920
1920 Broad Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3V6

Tel.: (306) 787-3595

Alberta (and Northwest Territories)

Mr. C. Podelec
c/o Department of Social Services
and Community Health
7th Street Plaza, South Tower
10030—107 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3E4

Tel.: (403) 427-7942

British Columbia (and Yukon Territory)

Mrs. Jean Sadowski
Department of National Health and Welfare
816 Government Street, Room 239
Victoria, British Columbia
V8W 1W9

Tel.: (604) 388-0143

YOUNG OFFENDERS AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Canada Assistance Plan Directorate, Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The Young Offenders Agreements are designed to enable the federal government to share in the costs to certain provinces and one territory of providing care and after-care services to young offenders where these costs do not qualify for sharing under the Canada Assistance Plan. Such costs would have been shareable under the Canada Assistance Plan if the "young offenders" had been in the care of the provincial child welfare authority both in fact and in law. Agreements are in effect with Ontario, New Brunswick, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

Authority:
Appropriation Act

Time Frame:
These agreements are subject to annual renewal.

With the proclamation of the new Young Offenders Act on April 2, 1984, there is no cost-sharing under the Young Offenders Agreements of any new intake. However, sharing will continue in services provided to "young offenders" who were in care prior to the proclamation of the Young Offenders Act until such services are completed or until the young persons come under the jurisdiction of the new Act. It is anticipated that these agreements will be phased out by 1988.

Financing and Operation:
These special agreements enable the federal government to share fifty per cent of the costs incurred by a province of providing care and after-care services to young offenders following their committal to care under paragraphs "h" or "i" of Section 20(1) of the Juvenile Delinquents Act.

Shareable costs are those defined under the Canada Assistance Plan and claiming by the provinces is the same as for claiming under the Canada Assistance Plan.

Payments:
See table 6.

TABLE 6

Payments Made under the Young Offenders Agreements

Province	*1980-81 Expenditures ($000)*	*1981-82 Expenditures ($000)*	*1982-83 Expenditures ($000)*	*1983-84 Expenditures ($000)*	*1984-85 Expenditures ($000)*
New Brunswick	539	659	792	768	419
Quebec	38,078*	5,364	21,598	—	—
Ontario	15,966	14,537	15,708	19,320	18,773
British Columbia	—	6,120	2,489	3,846	705
Yukon Territory	—	624	618	399	78
Total	54,583*	27,304	41,205	24,333	19,975

* Includes costs incurred in previous years but paid in 1980-81.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Department of National Health and Welfare
Room 900, Brooke Claxton Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Tel.: (613) 990-9511

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS (VRDP)

Administered By:
The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate. Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The VRDP program provides for the federal government to contribute 50% of the costs incurred by each province and territory in providing a comprehensive program for the vocational rehabilitation of the physically and mentally disabled persons.

Authority:
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act 1960-61, c.26, Sec.1.

Agreements with all provinces and territories except Quebec. Although Quebec does not participate in the VRDP program, a significant portion of the costs borne by the province in providing assistance and services to disabled persons is shared by the federal government under the Canada Assistance Plan.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. A new agreement, effective April 1, 1983 was entered into for a period of three years.

Financing and Operation:
The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act enables the federal government to share fifty per cent of the costs incurred by a province in providing a comprehensive program for the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons. Services to individuals under a comprehensive vocational rehabilitation program include:

- assessment;
- counselling;
- restorative services;
- provision of prostheses, wheelchairs, technical aids and other devices;
- vocational training and employment placement;
- provision of books, tools and other equipment required during the course of the vocational rehabilitation process; and
- provision of maintenance allowances as required by each individual.

Services are either provided directly by the province of through provincially supported voluntary agencies.

VRDP shares in the following costs:

- salaries, travel and training of staff whose duties are directly related to the vocational rehabilitation program, and other administrative expenses;
- specific goods and services for individual clients; and
- provincially supported research projects to improve the operation of vocational rehabilitation programs.

The provinces and territories submit interim claims for federal contributions regularly throughout the year, based on expenditures and accompanied by data sheets providing expenditure classification breakdowns. An annual claim is prepared in detail with a statement of actual expenditures, and certified by a provincial or territorial auditor before submission to National Health and Welfare headquarters.

Payments:
See table 7.

TABLE 7

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act

*Province**	*1980-81 Expenditures ($000)*	*1981-82 Expenditures ($000)*	*1982-83 Expenditures ($000)*	*1983-84 Expenditures ($000)*	*1984-85 Expenditures ($000)*
Newfoundland	697	810	1,130	1,143	1,816
Prince Edward Island	1,836	178	305	502	252
Nova Scotia	134	2,414	2,864	2,864	2,986
New Brunswick	1,446	3,009	3,168	4,401	4,231
Ontario	13,946	16,179	25,030	35,139	34,817
Manitoba	2,955	3,563	5,465	1,671	8,847
Saskatchewan	3,401	3,109	3,381	3,684	3,595
Alberta	5,314	5,758	8,584	10,368	21,081
British Columbia	1,092	3,247	3,442	7,050	20,978
Northwest Territories	852	181	442	—	707
Yukon Territory	—	842	1,744	686	430
Total	31,673	39,290	55,555	67,508	99,740

* Quebec has not signed an agreement under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act.

Note: These amounts reflect the payments made to the provinces for claims submitted during the fiscal year and may include costs incurred in previous years.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Department of National Health and Welfare
Room 900, Brooke Claxton Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Tel.: (613) 990-9511

Department of National Revenue (Customs and Excise)

The objective of Customs and Excise is "to ensure that all duties, taxes and other relevant charges and levies are assessed, collected and, where appropriate, refunded; to control, for the protection of Canadian industry and society the movement of people, goods and conveyances entering or leaving Canada as required to achieve compliance with the legislation; to protect Canadian industry from real or potential injury caused by the actual or contemplated importation of dumped or subsidized goods, as well as by other forms of unfair foreign competition".

The program consists of the following three activities:

EXCISE: To administer the Excise Act, the Excise Tax Act and other relevant legislation and thereby ensure that duties, taxes and other relevant charges and levies are assessed, collected and, where appropriate, refunded at least cost to the public and in a manner which ensures the highest degree of public confidence in the integrity, efficiency and fairness of the Excise process.

CUSTOMS: To administer the Customs Act, Customs Tariff, Special Import Measures Act and other legislation and regulations and thereby control, for the protection of Canadian industry and society, the movement of people, goods and conveyances entering or leaving Canada, and protect Canadian industry from real or potential injury caused by the actual or contemplated importation of dumped or subsidized goods as well as by other forms of unfair import competition.

CORPORATE ADMINISTRATION: To provide management direction, planning coordination and central administrative services to the Department.

The Department of National Revenue Act charges Customs and Excise with "the control, regulation, management and supervision of duties of customs and excise including taxes imposed by the Excise Tax Act".

The Customs Act, the Customs Tariff, the Special Import Measures Act, the Customs and Excise Offshore Application Act, the Excise Act and the Excise Tax Act are the major statutes administered by Customs and Excise. The Minister of Finance is responsible for formulating the policy expressed in the valuation provisions of the Customs Act and in the other legislation mentioned above. The Minister of National Revenue is responsible for other policy matters reflected in the Customs Act. The Customs Act provides for procedural and other matters relating to the collection of customs duties and the importation or exportation of goods. The Customs Tariff is a revenue statute providing protection to domestic industry. The Special Import Measures Act provides protection to domestic producers from the injurious dumping or subsidization of imported goods. The Customs and Excise Offshore Application Act extends Customs and Excise jurisdiction to 200 miles or the outer limit of the continental shelf from the inner limits of the territorial sea of Canada (normally 12 miles). The objectives of the Excise Act and the Excise Tax Act are to raise revenue, to promote tax equity and to influence consumption patterns.

Legislation of other departments and agencies, notably, Agriculture, National Health and Welfare, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, External Affairs (Office of Special Trade Relations), Statistics Canada and Employment and Immigration, also forms part of the Customs and Excise mandate. The extent of involvement by Customs and Excise in the legislation of other departments varies from a minimal provision of information on importations and exportations to actual administration and enforcement through the processing of international travellers, examination of goods and documents and, the detainment of goods pending examination by the department concerned.

Page
COLLECTION BY CUSTOMS OF PROVINCIAL FEES ON IMPORTATIONS OF LIQUOR 180

COLLECTION BY CUSTOMS OF PROVINCIAL FEES ON IMPORTATIONS OF LIQUOR

Administered By:
Customs and Excise

Purpose:
To facilitate the casual importation of small amounts of alcoholic beverages. Previously, the duty and taxes on importations of liquor in excess of the duty free limit could not be paid until the importer obtained a special permit and paid a fee to the provincial boards.

Authority:
Informal agreements through correspondence.

Time Frame:
Indefinite

Financing and Operation:
This agreement includes all provinces except Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories. All liquor importations in excess of the duty free limit up to two (2) Imperial gallons per traveller are subject to the following provincial fees:

Spirits	—15¢ per 28.4 ml
Sparkling Wines and Champagne	—15¢ per 28.4 ml
Other Wines	—10¢ per 28.4 ml
Beer	— 1¢ per 28.4 ml

Note: Agreements are currently in imperial measurements; metric values are approximate only.

Amounts in excess of 2 Imperial gallons require a permit issued by the provincial authority.

Payments:
All monies collected on behalf of the provinces are deposited in bank accounts to the credit of the respective provincial liquor commissions.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Stewart McLellan
Commercial Verification and Enforcement
5th Floor, Connaught Building
MacKenzie Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L5

Department of Public Works

The Department of Public Works was established in 1867, and operates under the legislative authority of the Public Works Act. The Department is responsible for the management and direction of federal public works and, except as specifically provided in other Acts, attends to the construction and maintenance of public buildings, roads and bridges. As well, it acts as construction agent and technical consultant to various other departments on request. The federal government's interest in the Trans-Canada Highway and the Northwest Highway System is managed by the Department. Public Works Canada also has the responsibility to manage and develop federal lands.

The many activities that are necessary to carry out the Department's responsibilities are administered under seven broad programs: the Administration Program, the Professional and Technical Services Program, the Accommodation Program, the Marine Program, the Transportation and Other Engineering Program, the Land Development and Management Program and the Municipal Grants Program. The Marine Program and the Transportation and Other Engineering Program, administered by the Department's Design and Construction Branch, have activities that are of particular interest in a federal-provincial context.

The Minister of Public Works Canada also reports to Parliament for the National Capital Commission and the Fire Commissioner of Canada.

	Page
SUBSIDY FOR DRY DOCKS	182
WATER LEVEL CONTROL	182
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES	182
THE NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM	183
THE TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN NATIONAL PARKS	183
MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM	184
SUBSIDIARY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK MONCTON CORE REVITALIZATION REDEVELOPMENT	184
SUBSIDIARY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA SHUBENACADIE CANAL REDEVELOPMENT	185
SUBSIDIARY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT CANADA — ONTARIO SAULT STE-MARIE INFRASTRUCTURE	185

SUBSIDY FOR DRY DOCKS
(Part of the Marine Program)

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch

Purpose:
The purpose of this part of the Marine Program is to make available financial assistance for the construction of dry docks, in support of the ship repair industry. At present, one subsidy is being administered, with the objective of providing a suitable standard of dry dock service at Montreal which would meet vessel requirements for lake and world shipping.

Authority:
Dry Docks Subsidies Act

The terms and conditions of the subsidy are approved by the Governor in Council.

Time Frame:
Not exceeding 35 years.

Financing and Operation:
In 1964, the Governor in Council authorized an agreement whereby the federal government would pay Canadian Vickers Limited of Montreal, Quebec, $180,000 per year for thirty-five years, towards the cost of construction of the company's "The General George P. Vanier" Floating Dry Dock.

WATER LEVEL CONTROL
(Part of the Marine Program)

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch

Purpose:
To contribute to the joint regulation of the levels and flows of water for the development of the natural resource for navigation and, where possible, for assistance to the provinces and others towards development of hydroelectric generation, water supply, and for lessening the incidence and magnitude of natural flooding.

Authority:
Public Works Act

Ottawa River Act

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Public Works Canada administers locks and dams on three river systems in consultation with the relevant provinces. These facilities include the Lockport Lock and Dam at Selkirk on the Red River in Manitoba; the dams on the French River in Ontario; the Latchford, Quinze and Temiscamingue Dams on the Ottawa River system in Quebec and Ontario and the Kipawa and Laniel Dam.

Payments:
For water level control under this program:

1980-81	$ 959,000
1981-82	$ 467,000
1982-83	$ 903,000
1983-84	$1,126,000
1984-85	$ 753,000

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
(Part of Transportation and Other Engineering Program)

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch

Purpose:
The purpose of this program is to provide and maintain at the most economical cost, roads, bridges and public utility services as required by federal government programs. As part of this responsibility Public Works Canada has sometimes shared, with other levels of government, the administrative and construction costs of road projects, and the construction and maintenance costs of international and interprovincial bridges.

The Department of Public Works also provides supervision and inspection of federal-provincial highway agreements sponsored by other federal departments.

Authority:
Public Works Act

Federal-provincial agreements are still operative in respect of the maintenance costs of the following interprovincial bridges:

The Macdonald-Cartier Bridge (joining Ottawa, Ontario and Hull, Quebec): Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories;

The Perley Bridge (joining Hawkesbury, Ontario and Grenville, Quebec): Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories.

Time Frame:
The agreements in relation to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges will continue in effect until the bridge in question goes out of use or an agreement is reached between Canada and the relevant provincial governments to end the annual federal payments.

Financing and Operation:
In the two agreements relating to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges, the federal government has agreed to provide the maintenance and then bill the relevant province(s) for their share of the maintenance costs. The maintenance costs of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge are shared three ways: ⅓ by Canada, ⅓ by Ontario, and ⅓ by Quebec. The maintenance costs of the Perley Bridge are shared only by Canada and Ontario to take account of the

fact that Quebec paid a larger share of the capital costs; Canada pays 75 per cent of the maintenance costs and Ontario pays 25 per cent.

In the future, however, the Department will endeavour to avoid this type of ongoing financial obligation by having the provinces assume responsibility for the maintenance of such works once construction is completed.

Payments:
Table 1 shows the total maintenance costs for the two interprovincial bridges from 1977-78 to 1983-84. These figures represent both federal and provincial expenditures. Two-thirds of these costs in the case of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge and 25 per cent in the case of the Perley Bridge would be reimbursed to the federal government by the provinces.

TABLE 1

Total Maintenance Costs of Interprovincial Bridges

	Macdonald-Cartier ($)	*Perley ($)*
1977-78	4,680	221,844
1978-79	105,000	1,040,000
1979-80	115,621	383,264
1980-81	3,657	245,282
1981-82	416,731	242,946
1982-83	108,533	49,380
1983-84	35,921	33,750

The increase in 1977-78 and 1978-79 for the Perley Bridge is a continuation of major repairs to the structure.

The increase in 1981-82 for the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge is for painting steel.

On several of the interprovincial bridges and the Temiscamingue Dam, the provinces provide snow clearing and power for lighting at no cost to the federal government. Normally, there is no agreement covering these charges.

THE NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM
(Part of Transportation and Other Engineering Program)

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch

Authority:
Public Works Act

Description:
The Northwest Highway System includes the Alaska Highway (1946 kilometres between Dawson Creek, B.C. and Beaver Creek at the Alaska/Yukon Border) and the Haines Road (185 kilometres between the Alaska/British Columbia Border and Haines Junction on the Alaska Highway).

Financing and Operation:
On 920 kilometres of the Alaska Highway, which is in British Columbia, the federal government is responsible for all construction and maintenance, while British Columbia has accepted responsibility for 133 kilometres at the southern end of the highway.

On 893 kilometres in the Yukon, the federal government is responsible for construction and maintenance. However, maintenance is carried out by the territorial government with funds provided by the federal government.

Eighty kilometres of the Haines Road, which is in British Columbia and 105 kilometres in the Yukon, are included in the reconstruction being carried out under agreement with the United States (Shakwak), commencing in 1978.

Payments:
The Shakwak project was estimated to cost approximately $200 million financed by the United States Government. Funding of $38 million was exhausted in 1983-84. In 1983-84, surplus State of Alaska Trust Funds amounting to $11 million were legislated for continuation of this project. This Funding will be spent over the next two years.

THE TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN NATIONAL PARKS
(Part of the Transportation and Other Engineering Program)

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch

Authority:
Public Works Act and the Trans-Canada Highway Act.

Purpose:
The Trans-Canada Highway Act of December 10, 1949 was an Act to encourage and to assist in the construction of a Trans-Canada Highway. It provided for the federal government to share costs with Provinces as well as providing the entire cost of construction of those portions of the highway passing through National Parks. The highway passes through Terra Nova National Park in Newfoundland; Banff National Park in Alberta as well as Glacier, Yoho and Revelstoke National Parks in British Columbia.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government approved in June 1981, thirteen (13) kilometres of four-laning of the Trans-Canada Highway through Banff National Park in Alberta. Total highway length in the Park is 82 kilometres. The work commenced in 1981 at the East Gate and extended to the Banff Traffic Circle. This initial phase of improvement costed approximately $15 million. In 1983, the federal government approved the Phase II four-laning of the Trans-Canada Highway in Banff. Phase II which commenced in the Spring of 1983 will continue the four-laning from kilometre 13 to kilometre 27 and is estimated to cost $40.3 million.

For Further Information:
For further information on any of the Marine and Transportation Programs described above:

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.D. Reid
Director
Transportation Directorate
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM2

Tel.: (613) 998-4216

Mr. James E. Coke
Director
Marine Directorate
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM2

Tel.: (613) 998-8171

MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Municipal Grants Division, Real Estate Services, Public Works Canada

Purpose:
Payment of grants to taxing authorities in Canada in lieu of property taxes and frontage and area taxes on federal departmental property.

Authority:
The Municipal Grants Act, 1980 and Regulations pursuant thereto.

Time Frame:
There is no time limit on payments under the Municipal Grants Act. Grants have been made every year since 1950.

Financing and Operation:
These grants are made by the Minister of Public Works out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on receipt of an application in a form approved by him.

Nearly all land and buildings of federal departments are subject to grants — with certain exceptions including Indian Reserves and urban parklands. Structures other than buildings are not eligible for grants.

Grants are not made in respect of property administered by a federal department but leased to or occupied by a third party; however certain such property is prescribed by regulation and so becomes eligible.

Properties now eligible for a grant include libraries, historic sites, historic parks, the Houses of Parliament, reclaimed lands, water conservation and irrigation projects and P.F.R.A. pasture lands, the latter commenced in 1982. In addition, national parks, museums, art galleries, concert halls and administrative and operational buildings on defence bases in rural areas became eligible for grants for the first time but such grants were phased in progressively at 25% per year between 1980 and 1983.

"Frontage or area taxes" is a term used for the first time in the 1980 Act, although grants-in-lieu of some such taxes had been paid for many years. The new Act does, however, remove restrictions against paying grants for non-capital maintenance services, for example, street-oiling provided by municipalities.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Grants-in-Lieu of Real Estate Taxes

	Expenditures	
Province	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*
Newfoundland	3,930	3,720
Prince Edward Island	400	1,376
Nova Scotia	18,917	16,253
New Brunswick	8,000	8,000(interim)
Quebec	35,795	60,288
Ontario	95,371	119,061
Manitoba	12,756	11,365
Saskatchewan	6,067	4,787
Alberta	16,500	18,768
British Columbia	22,065	24,756
Yukon Territory	966	—
Northwest Territories	1,757	1,930
Total	222,524	270,304

Note: Increase partly due to catching up a backlog in some areas.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J. Piché
Director, Municipal Grants Division
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM2

Tel.: (613) 998-4157

SUBSIDIARY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK MONCTON CORE REVITALIZATION REDEVELOPMENT

(Part of Property Development Program)

Administered By:
Real Estate Services Branch

Purpose:
The purpose is to initiate appropriate projects and to set into motion measures to accelerate the revitalization of the downtown core of Moncton.

Authority:
On November 24, 1983, the Department of Regional and Economic Expansion Subsidiary Agreement for Moncton Core Revitalization was transferred to the Department of Public Works.

Time Frame:
The subsidiary development agreement will terminate on March 31, 1986. It is expected that final payments will be made in 1986-87.

Financing and Operation:
This project is chargeable to PWC Vote 55 — Land Management and Development Contribution Program. The Department's financial contribution will amount to $8 million. This project also includes a $2 million provincial contribution.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. H. Van der Linde
Director, Property Development
Real Estate Services
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M2

Tel.: (613) 998-9430

SUBSIDIARY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA SHUBENACADIE CANAL REDEVELOPMENT

(Part of Property Development Program)

Administered By:
Real Estate Services Branch

Purpose:
The purpose of this project is to assist the Province of Nova Scotia in the redevelopment of the Shubenacadie Canal in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

Authority:
On November 24, 1983, DREE Subsidiary Agreement for Shubenacadie Canal Redevelopment was transferred to Public Works Canada.

Time Frame:
The redevelopment of part of the Shubenacadie Canal will be completed before March 31, 1986, with final payment expected to take place in 1986-87.

Financing and Operation:
This project is chargeable to PWC Vote 30 — Federal Land Development and Management Contribution Program. The Department's financial contribution will amount to $3 million. This project also includes a $1 million provincial contribution. The Department will have no on-going operational and maintenance responsibility.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Avrum Miller
Assistant Director
Property Development
Real Estate Services
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M2

Tel.: (613) 998-8391

SUBSIDIARY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT CANADA — ONTARIO SAULT STE-MARIE INFRASTRUCTURE

Administered By:
Design and Construction

Purpose:
The purpose of this project is to renew and extend the infrastructure of the city's water and sewage — handling facilities to respond to the projected increases on industrial demand and to accommodate existing residential, commercial and industrial needs.

Authority:
The federal responsibility for this agreement was transferred from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion to Public Works Canada on September 3, 1982.

Time Frame:
This project is scheduled to be completed during fiscal year 1986-87.

Financing and Operation:
This project is chargeable to PWC Vote 630 — Land Management and Development — grants and contributions. The $63 million cost is to be shared by federal, provincial and municipal governments. The federal contribution will amount to ⅓ of this sum, or $21 million.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. N. Alexeichenko
Ontario Region
Public Works Canada
4900 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A6

Tel.: (416) 224-4130

Department of Regional Industrial Expansion

The objective of the Department is to increase overall industrial, commercial and tourism activity in all parts of Canada and in the process reduce economic disparity across Canada.

The Department will achieve this by:

- working with business and labour, other governments and the academic community;
- shaping the framework set by government policies;
- providing financial, marketing and other technical information to businesses; and
- where necessary, extending direct financial assistance.

The Department will have to foster a climate which encourages firms to be more internationally competitive by:

- developing new products, processes, and services;
- establishing the capacity to produce these goods and services;
- expanding and modernizing this production;
- marketing these goods and services at home and abroad;
- restructuring the firms' activities to adjust to changing market conditions.

The Department will strive continuously to increase its own productivity by increasing its activity in relation to the available financial and human resources.

Page
GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL FAMILIARIZATION TOURS 187
VISIT CANADA PROGRAM — MEDIA 187
SPECIAL PROJECTS 188
TOURISM PRODUCT UPGRADING — AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE 188
MEETINGS AND INCENTIVE TRAVEL 189
CANADIAN TRAVEL SURVEY 189
COOPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (COMDP) — BRITISH COLUMBIA WOOD PRODUCTS 190
COOPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (COMDP) — QUEBEC WOOD PRODUCTS 190
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS 191
  CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND 191
  CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND 193
  CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA 194
  CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK 195
  CANADA — QUEBEC 196
  CANADA — ONTARIO 197
  CANADA — MANITOBA 198
  CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN 200
  CANADA — ALBERTA 201
  CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA 202
  CANADA — YUKON 202
  CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 203
SPECIAL ARDA AGREEMENTS 204
PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION ADVISORY SERVICE AGREEMENT 205
REGIONAL EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS 205
FEDERAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COORDINATORS 206

GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL FAMILIARIZATION TOURS

Administered By:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:
To promote the variety (regionally and seasonally) of Canadian vacation destinations.

Authority:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
These tours are directed towards foreign travel agents, tour operators and tour wholesalers to test a range of Canadian tour products and thereby determine the feasibility of marketing such products in the United States and Overseas. The tours are produced for each market area to conform with the varying requirements of each area. They are operated with the physical and financial cooperation of the provinces and the carriers serving those areas.

Formal or informal agreements are reached between the federal government and the other parties involved in respect of these activities.

The program is supported by continuing liaison with Canada's transportation companies, hotels, provinces, and municipalities to ensure optimum results.

Payments:
The federal government shares in the costs of the tours with the provinces and, in most cases, the tour wholesalers and airline carrier partners pro-rate on the basis of the estimated benefits.

For Further Information:
General:

Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officers Responsible:

Mrs. Sharon Orr
A/Manager
Marketing Operations (U.S.A.)

Ms. Mary Pavich
Manager
Market Trade Development (Overseas)

VISIT CANADA PROGRAM — MEDIA

Administered By:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:
To publicize and promote Canada's travel attractions through mutual achievement of the objectives of the media and of Canada's tourism industry.

Authority:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
Under this program influential newspaper or magazine travel editors and writers, radio and television broadcasters and personalities, publishers, photographers, filmmakers, lecturers, and others in the communications field are brought in to tour Canada to report on travel attractions.

Costs are shared in a similar manner to that of Group and Individual Familiarization Tours. The provinces often provide ground transportation, tour guides and cover other expenditures involved while hosting guests.

Payments:
Visit Canada Program (media) guests are provided with a per diem (based on Treasury Board Travel Directives) to cover costs of accommodation and meals. The Tourism Canada budget is $271,900 for 1985-86.

For Further Information:
General:

Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officers Responsible:

Ms. Lesley Dorion
Supervisor
Media Relations
Market Development (U.S.A.)

Mrs. Louise Rickenbacker
Supervisor
Public Relations and Media
Market Development (Overseas)

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Administered By:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:
To provide the promotional support required to communicate to the travel trade via seminars, conferences and two (2) marketplaces.

Authority:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The activity regularly involves cooperation on a cost-shared basis with provinces and related Canadian trade partners. The chief thrust of the program is toward the United States and Overseas markets. The major components of this project area in Canada are Rendez-vous Canada and Tourcan travel marketplaces.

Payments:
The division of costs is determined in advance of each project and is dependent on benefits anticipated by each cooperating partner.

An estimated $1,352,000 will be spent by the federal government on this activity in 1985-86.

For Further Information:
General:

Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officers Responsible:

Mr. Paul Michaud
Supervisor
Special Projects
Market Development (Canada)

Ms. Jodi Redmond
Supervisor
Special Projects
Market Development (U.S.A.)

Mr. Reg Hamernick
Supervisor
Special Projects
Market Development (Overseas)

TOURISM PRODUCT UPGRADING — AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE

Administered By:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:
To increase the awareness of all levels of government, the business community and the general public of the benefits of tourism to the Canadian economy; the importance of positive, hospitable attitudes towards visitors; to improve upon visitor reception at ports of entry by Canada Customs and Immigration and nationally, by the Canadian tourism industry; and to encourage greater interaction between Canadians and the travelling public.

Authority:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
Of the many program activities, some are operated in partnership with the Tourism Industry Association of Canada (TIAC). A promotional program advertising (print and radio), has been developed to reach the designated target markets.

Payments:
The federal government's expenditure share for 1985-86 is $200,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. R. Duncombe, Director
Tourism Product Upgrading, Tourism Development
Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel.: (613) 995-7091

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.A. Carman, Manager
Attitude and Awareness Program
Tourism Product Upgrading
Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel.: (613) 995-0040

MEETINGS AND INCENTIVE TRAVEL

Administered By:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:
To increase the awareness of Canada as a viable meeting and incentive travel destination, thereby increasing the number of corporate meetings, association conventions, international congresses and incentive travel programs to Canada; to position Canada in the U.S. and overseas markets by coordinating marketing activities of federal, provincial and municipal governments and private sector elements of the meetings and incentive travel industry.

Authority:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The activity regularly involves cooperation on a cost-shared basis with provinces, municipal convention bureaux, convention centres, conference organizers and the accommodation and transportation segments of the industry in organizing research projects, sales blitzes, marketplace seminars, site inspection tours, advertising and direct marketing campaigns.

Payments:
The division of costs is determined in advance of each project. For fiscal year 1985-86, the combined program budget for Overseas markets and the United States will be $1,815,500.

For Further Information:
General:

Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officers Responsible:

Mrs. Sharon Orr
A/Manager
Marketing Operations (U.S.A.)

Manager
Meetings and Incentive Travel
Market Development (Overseas)

CANADIAN TRAVEL SURVEY

Administered By:
Tourism Canada
Statistics Canada

Purpose:

1. To estimate the value, volume, patterns and characteristics of travel by Canadians intra and interprovincially and internationally.
2. To collect information on the frequency, seasonality, characteristics and habits of Canadian travellers in terms of:
    a) purpose of trip, type of accommodation used, mode of transportation, length of trip, duration of stay, size of party, origin and destination of trip, spending habits, trip activities;
    b) socio-economic characteristics of the traveller
3. To collect information on the characteristics of the traveller.

Authority:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, through Tourism Canada is responsible for conducting a basic survey quarterly utilizing a supplementary questionnaire to Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey. Provincial governments are given the option of increasing the sample size in their provinces in any and all quarters of the year. The survey will be carried out every other year starting in 1982.

Regular publications on the results are provided by Tourism Canada and Statistics Canada. Micro-data tapes are available to provinces and the public. Special data computer runs can be obtained at cost on request to Tourism Canada or Statistics Canada.

Payments:
No payments are made to provinces or municipalities. Tourism Canada budget for this program is $600,000.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Blair Stevens
Manager, Research and Analysis
Policy, Analysis and Liaison
Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel.: (613) 993-4328

COOPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (COMDP) — BRITISH COLUMBIA WOOD PRODUCTS

Administered By:
Resource Processing Industries Branch

Purpose:
The COMDP was established to stimulate integrated growth and development of the wood products industry of British Columbia and to reduce its dependence on the highly cyclical North American market, through efforts to achieve greater recognition and acceptance of Canadian wood products in overseas markets, particularly within building codes and standards.

Authority:
Authorization to enter into a tripartite agreement between the federal Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, the British Columbia Ministry of International Trade and Investment and the Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development, and the Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia (COFI) to jointly fund the project was obtained from Treasury Board (TB800199) and Governor General in Council (P.C. 1985-4/3547).

Time Frame:
The term of the project is for the period January 1, 1986 to December 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, the Province of British Columbia and COFI have agreed to each contribute an equal amount of $11.8 million to the five-year COMDP for a combined total of $35.4 million for that period. The federal share of project eligible costs is contributed under the Industrial and Regional Development Program of DRIE. The program is operated by COFI under the direction of the Steering Committee on which each party to the agreement has an equal vote. Federal involvement in this tripartite program is administered by the Resource Processing Industries Branch of Regional Industrial Expansion which maintains close contact with the British Columbia government and COFI in setting an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

W.W. Cram
Director General
Resource Processing Industries Branch
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Tel.: (613) 996-4963

COOPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (COMDP) — QUEBEC WOOD PRODUCTS

Administered By:
Resource Processing Industries Branch

Purpose:
The project was established to diversify the market base of the wood products industry of Quebec in order to reduce its dependence on highly cyclical North American markets.

Authority:
Authorization to enter into a tripartite agreement between the federal Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, the Quebec Ministère du Commerce extérieur and the L'Association des manufacturiers de bois de sciage du Québec (AMBSQ) to jointly fund the project was obtained from Treasury Board (TB796988) and Governor in Council (P.C. 1985-480).

Time Frame:
The term of the project is for the period from March 1, 1985 to December 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, the Province of Quebec and AMBSQ have agreed to each contribute an equal amount of $1.14 million to the project for a combined total of $3.42 million over the period. The federal share of project funding is contributed under the Industrial and Regional Development Program of DRIE. The project is operated by AMBSQ under the direction of the Steering Committee on which each party to the agreement has an equal vote. Federal involvement in this tripartite program is administered by the Resource Processing Industries Branch of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion which maintains close contact with the Quebec government and AMBSQ in setting an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. W.W. Cram
Director General
Resource Processing Industries Branch
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Tel.: (613) 996-4963

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENTAL AGREEMENTS

General Development Agreements (GDAs)

In 1974, the Federal Government entered into 10-year General Development Agreements (GDAs) with each province, except Prince Edward Island where a joint 15-year Comprehensive Development Plan had been signed in 1969. General Development Agreements were signed with the Governments of Yukon and the Northwest Territories in 1977 and 1979 respectively. Under the GDAs, the Federal Government concluded numerous Subsidiary Agreements with Provincial and Territorial Governments which provided for the cooperative undertaking of projects and programs to enhance the development of each region.

The GDAs with each province and the Northwest Territories, along with the Prince Edward Island Comprehensive Development Plan, expired on March 31, 1984. The Canada — Yukon GDA terminated in March 1982. A number of GDA Subsidiary Agreements with Provincial Governments, however, remained in effect as of September 30, 1985.

Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs)

In 1984, a new series of 10-year framework developmental agreements, ERDAs, were signed between the Federal Government and each province. The ERDA is a mechanism to facilitate consultation on and coordination of economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of the two levels of government. Each Agreement contains its own set of objectives which reflect the strategic priorities agreed upon by both Governments.

In the Federal Government, responsibility for the ERDAs rests with the Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion, who is currently the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Economic and Regional Development.

Specific initiatives under each ERDA are implemented by means of Subsidiary Agreements or Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) which are developed, negotiated, signed and implemented jointly by the responsible Federal and Provincial Ministers.

Economic Development Agreements (EDAs)

Similar developmental agreements also exist between the Federal Government and the Governments of Yukon and the Northwest Territories. These agreements are known as Economic Development Agreements (EDAs). An EDA was signed with the Government of the Northwest Territories in 1982, while the EDA with Yukon was concluded in 1984. The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is the Federal Minister responsible for the EDAs.

ERDA 1984 CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND

Signed:
May 4, 1984

Effective date:
May 4, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to enhance the economic and regional development of the province in order to eliminate existing disparities;

(b) to improve opportunities for the people of the province to contribute to and benefit from the economic and regional development of the province; and

(c) to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise and employment in the province in a manner that will allow the realization of the economic potential of every region.

The following subsidiary agreements were in effect under the Canada — Newfoundland ERDA as of September 30, 1985 (see table 1A).

TABLE 1A

NEWFOUNDLAND

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Planning	Regional Industrial Expansion (ORD)	4/5/84	4/5/84	31/3/89	4,000	2,000
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	4/5/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	22,000	15,400
Burin Peninsula	Regional Industrial Expansion	11/6/84	11/6/84	31/3/89	28,000	19,600
Rural Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	19/7/84	19/7/84	31/3/88	18,200	9,100
Ocean Industries	Regional Industrial Expansion	16/8/84	16/7/84	31/3/89	28,000	19,000
Tourism	Regional Industrial Expansion	16/8/84	16/7/84	31/3/89	21,000	12,500
Pulp and Paper	Regional Industrial Expansion	20/12/84	20/12/84	31/12/89	46,333	38,500
Channel — Port-aux-Basques	Environment Canada	30/7/85	30/7/85	31/3/88	8,500	6,500
Transportation (Highways)	Transport Canada	24/6/85	24/6/85	31/3/92	180,000	112,500
Total					356,033	235,100

GDA 1974 CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND

The following subsidiary agreements remain in effect under the Canada — Newfoundland GDA as of September 30, 1985 (see table 1B).

Payments:
Federal expenditures under DRIE Subsidiary Agreements with Newfoundland in 1984-85 were as follows: GDA, $24,498,000 and ERDA, $3,218,000 for a total of $27,716,000.

For Further Information:

(1) for the ERDA and Planning Agreement: the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list);

(2) for RIE sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the Office of the Regional Executive Director (see list);

(3) for other sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the responsible federal department.

TABLE 1B

NEWFOUNDLAND

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Forestry, 1981-1985	Agriculture Canada (CFS)	9/1/81	31/3/85	60,793	54,714
Coastal Labrador	Regional Industrial Expansion	29/5/81	31/3/87	38,996	33,800
Marine Institute	Regional Industrial Expansion	16/5/83	31/3/87	42,308	27,500
Industrial Parks	Regional Industrial Expansion	3/6/83	31/3/88	17,800	17,800
Total				159,897	133,814

ERDA 1984 CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Signed:
June 13, 1984

Effective date:
April 1, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to stabilize and diversify the economic base of the province and its communities in order to encourage balanced economic growth and to make the province's economy less vulnerable to changes in world market conditions;

(b) to stimulate economic growth in the province and thereby increase provincial self-reliance, create additional employment and income opportunities and enhance the province's contribution to the national economy;

(c) to better utilize the human resources of the province in order to provide its economy with increased flexibility to meet changing economic conditions and to maximize employment opportunities.

The following subsidiary agreements were in effect under the Canada — Prince Edward Island ERDA as of September 30, 1985 (see table 2).

TABLE 2

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Planning	Regional Industrial Expansion (ORD)	13/6/84	13/6/84	31/3/89	1,000	500
Transportation Development	Transport Canada	13/6/84	13/6/84	13/6/89	41,900	25,000
Agri-Food Development	Agriculture Canada	13/6/84	13/6/84	31/3/89	41,000	26,000
Energy Alternatives	Energy, Mines and Resources	13/6/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	10,000	8,000
Forest Resource Development	Agriculture Canada (CFS)	29/7/83*	1/4/83	31/3/88	20,144	13,688
Fisheries Development	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	13/6/84	13/6/84	31/3/89	10,000	7,500
Tourism	Regional Industrial Expansion	26/10/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	8,985	5,800
Marketing	Regional Industrial Expansion	29/3/85	1/4/84	31/3/89	7,500	5,000
Industrial Commissions	Regional Industrial Expansion	23/5/85	23/5/85	31/3/90	1,000	650
Meat Processing Facility	Regional Industrial Expansion	23/5/85	23/5/85	31/3/86	10,519***	4,500
Interim Industrial Assistance	Regional Industrial Expansion	13/9/85	13/9/85	13/9/87	8,500	6,800
Science and Technology (MOU)	Science and Technology Canada	29/6/84	29/6/84	**	—	—
Total					160,548	103,438

* Amended June 13, 1984 to place the existing agreement under the authority of the Canada — Prince Edward Island ERDA.

** Includes private sector contribution.

*** First review by Ministers — two years after signing.

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Administered By:
Joint Federal-Provincial Advisory Board

Authority:
Phase II authority is Vote 11a, Appropriation Act No. 5, 1973.

Time Frame:
On March 7, 1969, Prince Edward Island signed a 15-year Comprehensive Development Plan with Canada under the Fund for Rural Economic Development (FRED) legislation. The Agreement expired on March 31, 1984.

Payments:
Federal expenditures under DRIE Subsidiary Agreements with Prince Edward Island in 1984-85 were of $1,195,000 for ERDA.

For Further Information:

(1) for the ERDA and Planning Agreement: the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list);

(2) for RIE sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the Office of the Regional Executive Director (see list);

(3) for other sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the responsible federal department.

ERDA 1984 CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA

Signed:
June 11, 1984

Effective date:
June 11, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The major objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to enhance the economic development of Nova Scotia throughout all areas of the province;

(b) to maintain and expand stable, long-term employment opportunities and to increase real levels of earned income for Nova Scotians;

(c) to maximize on an equitable basis for Nova Scotians the permanent net benefits from the indigenous natural resources of the province;

(d) to promote provincial economic growth in a manner supportive of the social and cultural well-being of its people;

(e) to improve joint consultation and coordination between the two governments on a wide range of matters pertaining to the health and growth of the Nova Scotia economy; and

(f) to assist Nova Scotia to maximize its contribution to the long-term growth and development of the national economy.

The following subsidiary agreements were in effect under the Canada — Nova Scotia ERDA as of September 30, 1985 (see table 3A).

TABLE 3A

NOVA SCOTIA

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Planning	Regional Industrial Expansion (ORD)	11/6/84	11/6/84	31/3/89	4,000	2,000
Strait of Canso	Regional Industrial Expansion	11/6/84	11/6/84	31/3/89	28,000	19,600
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	11/6/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	26,945	16,125
Forestry Development	Agriculture Canada (CFS)	27/6/84	1/4/84	31/3/87	17,500	12,000
Fisheries	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	26/10/84	26/10/84	31/3/89	50,000	35,000
Tourism	Regional Industrial Expansion	9/11/84	9/11/84	31/3/89	14,000	9,800
Technology Transfer	Regional Industrial Expansion	9/7/85	9/7/85	31/3/90	34,000	23,800
Total					174,445	118,325

GDA 1974 CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA

The following subsidiary agreements remain in effect under the Canada — Nova Scotia GDA as of September 30, 1985 (see table 3B).

Payments:
Federal expenditures under DRIE Subsidiary Agreements with Nova Scotia in 1984-85 were as follows: GDA, $43,206,000 and ERDA, $88,000 for a total of $43,294,000.

For Further Information:

(1) for the ERDA and Planning Agreement: the Office of Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list);

(2) for RIE sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the Office of Regional Executive Director (see list);

(3) for other sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the responsible federal department.

TABLE 3B

NOVA SCOTIA

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Agri-Food	Agriculture Canada	5/10/82	5/10/87	48,300	23,300
Shubenacadie Canal	Public Works Canada	5/12/83	31/3/86	4,000	3,000
Michelin Tires (Canada) Limited	Regional Industrial Expansion	7/6/80	31/12/90	56,000	42,000
Ocean Industry	Regional Industrial Expansion	27/4/81	23/7/86	35,000	22,950
Forestry Development Agreement*	Agriculture Canada (CFS)	31/8/82	31/3/87	53,400	28,400
Total				196,700	119,650

* Authorized under the Forestry Development and Research Act.

ERDA 1984 CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK

Signed:
April 13, 1984

Effective date:
April 13, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The overall aim of economic and regional development is to reduce the gap in earned income per capita between New Brunswick and the Canada average. The major goals of economic and regional development are:

(a) to ensure that the province as a whole achieves a faster rate of growth of provincial output through increasing the number of viable long-term employment opportunities and increasing productivity or output per worker;

(b) to lessen the vulnerability of the New Brunswick economy to international and national cyclical downturns; and

(c) to ensure that each region of the province and in particular those regions in which economic disparities are especially pronounced makes its maximum potential contribution to provincial economic growth given its relative economic strengths.

The following subsidiary agreements were in effect under the Canada — New Brunswick ERDA as of September 30, 1985 (see table 4A).

TABLE 4A

NEW BRUNSWICK

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Planning	Regional Industrial Expansion (ORD)	13/4/84	13/4/84	31/3/89	4,000	2,000
Agri-Food Development	Agriculture Canada	25/6/84	25/6/84	31/3/89	32,000	25,000
Forest Renewal	Agriculture Canada (CFS)	25/6/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	77,400	45,000
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	25/6/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	22,300	15,000
Transportation Development	Transport Canada	14/8/84	13/8/84	31/3/89	90,500	63,417
Fisheries Development	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	27/8/84	27/8/84	31/3/89	45,000	25,000
Tourism	Regional Industrial Expansion	30/11/84	30/11/84	31/3/89	32,000	22,000
Science and Technology (MOU)	Science and Technology Canada	13/4/84	13/4/84	*	—	—
Total					303,200	197,417

* Subject to joint review 3 years after signing.

GDA 1984 CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK

The following subsidiary agreements remain in effect under the Canada — New Brunswick GDA as of September 30, 1985 (see table 4B).

Payments:
Federal expenditures under DRIE Subsidiary Agreements with New Brunswick in 1984-85 were as follows: GDA, $18,542,000 and ERDA, $357,000 for a total of $18,899,000.

For Further Information:

(1) for the ERDA and Planning Agreement: the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list);

(2) for RIE sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the Office of the Regional Executive Director (see list);

(3) for other sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the responsible federal department.

TABLE 4B

NEW BRUNSWICK

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Northeast New Brunswick	Regional Industrial Expansion	23/6/77	31/3/85	95,500	67,175
Moncton Downtown Core	Public Works Canada	5/12/83	31/3/86	10,000	8,000
Consolidated Bathurst	Regional Industrial Expansion	30/3/82	31/3/89	175,000*	19,600
Sulphation Roast Leach Pilot Plant	Regional Industrial Expansion	30/9/83	31/3/87	18,750	15,000
Total				299,250	109,775

* Includes private sector contribution.

ERDA 1984 CANADA — QUEBEC

Signed:
December 14, 1984

Effective date:
December 14, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to intensify the economic and regional development of Quebec and to create an environment in which Quebec and its regions can achieve their economic potential through, in particular, the enhancement of their own comparative advantages, the development and strengthening of productive enterprises and by the growth of employment;

(b) to consolidate and improve opportunities for employment and incomes so that the population of Quebec can contribute to the economic and regional development of Quebec, and to benefit from it, given that human resource development is an integral element of economic and regional development;

(c) to facilitate consultation on and coordination of the economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of both governments, in order to benefit as much as possible from development opportunities and to reduce constraints to such development.

The following Subsidiary Agreements were in effect under the Canada — Québec ERDA as of September 30, 1985 (see table 5A).

TABLE 5A

QUEBEC

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Tourism Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	16/1/85	16/1/85	31/3/90	100,000	50,000
Industrial Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	23/1/85	23/1/85	31/3/90	350,000	175,000
Communications	Communications Canada	1/2/85	1/2/85	31/3/90	40,000	20,000
Cultural Infrastructures	Communications Canada	29/3/85	29/3/85	31/3/90	40,000	20,000
Forest Development	Agriculture Canada (CFS)	30/4/85	30/4/85	31/3/90	300,000	150,000
Science and Technology	Science and Technology Canada	10/6/85	10/6/85	31/3/90	100,000	50,000
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	5/7/85	5/7/85	31/3/90	100,000	50,000
Transportation	Transport Canada	8/7/85	8/7/85	31/3/90	170,000	85,000
Total					1,200,000	600,000

GDA 1974 CANADA — QUEBEC

The following subsidiary agreements remain in effect under the Canada — Quebec GDA as of September 30, 1985 (see table 5B).

Payments:
Federal expenditures under DRIE Subsidiary Agreements with Quebec in 1984-85 were of $49,556,000 for GDA.

For Further Information:

(1) for the ERDA: the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list);

(2) for RIE sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the Office of the Regional Executive Director (see list);

(3) for other sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the responsible federal department.

TABLE 5B

QUEBEC

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Société Interport	Regional Industrial Expansion	3/7/81	31/3/86	9,250	5,550

ERDA 1984 CANADA — ONTARIO

Signed:
November 2, 1984

Effective date:
November 2, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to enhance the economic and regional development of the province;

(b) to improve opportunities for the people of the province to participate in and benefit from the economic and regional development of the province; and

(c) to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise in the province in a manner that will allow the realization of the economic potential of every region in the province by consulting and coordinating; where possible, the planning and implementation of economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of both governments.

The following subsidiary agreements were in effect under the Canada — Ontario ERDA as of September 30, 1985 (see table 6A).

TABLE 6A

ONTARIO

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Planning	Regional Industrial Expansion (ORD)	2/11/84	2/11/84	31/3/89	2,000	1,000
Forest Resource	Agriculture Canada (CFS)	14/11/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	150,000	75,000
Tourism	Regional Industrial Expansion	20/11/84	20/11/84	30/10/89	44,000	22,000
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	14/6/85	1/4/85	31/3/90	30,000	15,000
Agriculture and Food (MOU)	Agriculture Canada	27/8/85	27/8/85	31/3/88	N/A	N/A
Total					226,000	113,000

GDA 1974 CANADA — ONTARIO

The following subsidiary agreements remain in effect under the Canada — Ontario GDA as of September 30, 1985 (see table 6B).

Payments:
Federal expenditures under DRIE Subsidiary Agreements with Ontario in 1984-85 were of $11,081,000.

For Further Information:

(1) for the ERDA and Planning Agreement: the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list);

(2) for RIE sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the Office of Regional Executive Director (see list);

(3) for other sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the responsible federal department.

TABLE 6B

ONTARIO

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Sault Ste-Marie Infrastructure	Public Works Canada	22/5/82	31/3/87	69,000	21,000
Eastern Ontario	Regional Industrial Expansion	20/12/79	30/9/85	51,550	25,775
Total				120,550	46,775

ERDA 1984 CANADA — MANITOBA

Signed:
November 25, 1983

Effective date:
January 4, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to enhance the economic and regional development of the province;

(b) to improve opportunities for the people of the province to contribute to and benefit from the economic and regional development of the province; and

(c) to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise and employment in the province in a manner that will encourage the realization of the economic potential of every region and, in particular, those regions in which opportunities for productive enterprise and employment are exceptionally inadequate.

The following subsidiary agreements were in effect under the Canada — Manitoba ERDA as of September 30, 1985 (see table 7A).

TABLE 7A

MANITOBA

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Planning	Regional Industrial Expansion (ORD)	25/11/83	4/1/84	4/1/89	3,000	1,500
Forest Renewal	Agriculture Canada (CFS)	15/3/84	15/3/84	31/3/89	27,160	13,580
Minerals Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	18/4/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	24,700	14,800
Transportation Development	Transport Canada	13/4/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	136,400	111,610
Churchill	Transport Canada	13/4/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	93,960	38,060
Urban Bus	Regional Industrial Expansion	4/6/84	4/6/84	31/3/89	50,000	25,000
Agri-Food Development	Agriculture Canada	30/5/84	30/5/84	31/3/89	38,300	23,000
Communications and Cultural Industries	Communications Canada	11/6/84	11/6/84	31/3/89	21,000	13,000
Tourism Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	13/5/85	13/5/85	31/3/90	30,000	15,000
Aluminium Processing (MOU)	Regional Industrial Expansion	29/8/84	29/8/84	29/8/87	—	—
Transportation and Urban Bus (MOU)	Transport Canada	8/12/83	8/12/83	—	—	—
Agriculture Development (MOU)	Agriculture Canada	12/1/84	12/1/84	—	—	—
Science and Technology (MOU)	Science and Technology Canada	10/5/85	10/5/85	10/5/90	—	—
Total					424,520	255,550

GDA 1974 CANADA — MANITOBA

The following subsidiary agreements remain in effect under the Canada — Manitoba GDA as of September 30, 1985 (see table 7B).

Payments:
Federal expenditures under DRIE Subsidiary Agreements with Manitoba in 1984-85 were as follows: GDA, $21,904,000 and ERDA, $12,000 for a total of $21,916,000.

For Further Information:

(1) for the ERDA and Planning Agreement: the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list);

(2) for RIE sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the Office of Regional Executive Director (see list);

(3) for other sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the responsible federal department.

TABLE 7B

MANITOBA

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Northlands Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	29/11/82	31/3/87	186,200	125,000
Winnipeg Core	Regional Industrial Expansion	4/9/81	31/3/86	96,000	32,000
Total				282,200	157,000

ERDA 1984 CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN

Signed:
January 30, 1984

Effective date:
January 30, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to further the economic and regional development of Saskatchewan;

(b) to strengthen and expand employment and income opportunities and to incorporate human resources development and planning in the Measures taken under this Agreement so that the people of Saskatchewan may contribute to and benefit from economic and regional development; and

(c) to improve consultation and to coordinate, where possible, planning and implementation of economic and regional development Measures, by both governments in order to encourage economic development and diversification and the removal of barriers to development.

The following subsidiary agreements were in effect under the Canada — Saskatchewan ERDA as of September 30, 1985 (see table 8).

Payments:
Federal expenditures under DRIE Subsidiary Agreements with Saskatchewan in 1984-85 were as follows: GDA, $2,142,000 (these payments were made under GDA Subsidiary Agreements which have expired) and ERDA, $621,000 for a total of $2,763,000.

For Further Information:

(1) for the ERDA and Planning Agreement: the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list);

(2) for RIE sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the Office of Regional Executive Director (see list);

(3) for other sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the responsible federal department.

TABLE 8

SASKATCHEWAN

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Planning	Regional Industrial Expansion (ORD)	30/1/84	30/1/84	31/3/89	2,000	1,000
Regina — Moose-Jaw Water Supply	Environment Canada	1/5/84	1/4/84	31/3/86	15,000**	5,000
Forest Resource Development	Agriculture Canada (CFS)	21/6/84	21/6/84	31/3/89	28,000	14,000
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	16/5/84	16/5/84	31/3/89	6,380	3,190
Agricultural Development	Agriculture Canada	7/8/84	7/8/84	31/3/89	60,000	30,000
Agricultural Community Water Development	Agriculture Canada	7/8/84	7/8/84	31/3/89	32,000	16,000
Advanced Technology	Regional Industrial Expansion	31/8/84	31/8/84	31/3/89	33,200	16,600
Northern Economic Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	31/8/84	31/8/84	31/3/89	36,000	18,000
Tourism	Regional Industrial Expansion	23/11/84	23/11/84	31/3/89	30,000	15,000
Technology Strategy (MOU)	Science and Technology Canada	30/1/84	30/1/84	*	—	—
Total					242,580	118,790

* Subject to joint review after two years.

** Includes municipalities' share.

ERDA 1984 CANADA — ALBERTA

Signed:
June 8, 1984

Effective date:
June 8, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are to promote joint planning and joint action between Canada and Alberta in pursuing the economic and regional development priorities of the province, and more particularly to promote joint planning and joint action in those areas where it would be advantageous:

(a) to tailor federal programs and policies in line with the development opportunities and priorities of the province;

(b) to create mutually supportive and reinforcing development activities;

(c) to strengthen multi-departmental coordination within and between the two governments;

(d) to reduce duplication and unnecessary regulation.

The following subsidiary agreements were in effect under the Canada — Alberta ERDA as of September 30, 1985 (see table 9A).

TABLE 9A

ALBERTA

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Forestry Resource Development	Agriculture Canada (CFS)	26/10/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	23,000	11,500
Tourism Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	13/5/85	13/5/85	31/3/93	56,300	28,150
Tourism Development Strategy (MOU)	Regional Industrial Expansion	8/6/84	8/6/84	31/3/94	—	—
Agriculture and Food Development (MOU)	Agriculture Canada	8/6/84	8/6/84	8/6/89	—	—
Science and Technology (MOU)	Science and Technology Canada	22/4/85	22/4/85	22/4/90	—	—
Native Economic Development (MOU)	Indian and Northern Affairs	29/8/85	29/8/85	31/3/90	300	150
Total					79,600	39,800

GDA 1984 CANADA — ALBERTA

The following subsidiary agreement remains in effect under the Canada — Alberta GDA as of September 30, 1985 (see table 9B).

Payments:
Federal expenditures under DRIE Subsidiary Agreements with Alberta in 1984-85 were of $3,112,000 for GDA.

For Further Information:

(1) for the ERDA and Planning Agreement: the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list);

(2) for RIE sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the Office of Regional Executive Director (see list);

(3) for other sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the responsible federal department.

TABLE 9B

ALBERTA

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Nutritive Processing II	Regional Industrial Expansion	19/8/81	31/3/85	28,000	14,000

ERDA 1984 CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA

Signed:
November 23, 1984

Effective date:
November 23, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The economic development objectives for the province are:

(a) to enhance productive enterprise and increase employment opportunities within the province;

(b) to increase productivity and wealth creation in the province;

(c) to ensure that all regions of the province are provided with the opportunity to achieve their full economic potential; and

(d) to diversify and expand the economic base of the province.

The following subsidiary agreements remain in effect under the Canada — British Columbia ERDA as of September 30, 1985 (see table 10).

Payments:
Federal expenditures under DRIE Subsidiary Agreements with British Columbia in 1984-85 were of $1,662,000 for GDA. These payments were made under GDA Subsidiary Agreements which have expired.

For Further Information:

(1) for the ERDA and Planning Agreement: the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list);

(2) for RIE sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the Office of Regional Executive Director (see list);

(3) for other sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the responsible federal department.

TABLE 10

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Forestry	Agriculture Canada (CFS)	25/5/85	25/5/85	31/3/90	300,000	150,000
Science and Technology	Science and Technology Canada	8/7/85	8/7/85	31/3/90	20,000	10,000
Agriculture	Agriculture Canada	25/7/85	25/7/85	31/3/90	40,000	20,000
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	30/7/85	1/4/85	31/3/90	10,000	5,000
Tourism Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	21/8/85	21/8/85	31/3/90	30,000	15,000
Industrial Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	22/8/85	22/8/85	31/3/90	125,000	62,500
Science and Technology (MOU)	Science and Technology Canada	1/3/85	1/3/85	1/3/90	—	—
Total					525,000	262,500

EDA 1984 CANADA — YUKON

Signed:
June 4, 1984

Effective date:
June 4, 1984

Terminates:
June 4, 1989

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to facilitate the diversification, the orderly expansion and the permanent stability of Yukon's economy;

(b) to improve the opportunities for the people of Yukon to contribute to and benefit from the economic and regional development of Yukon;

(c) to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of an improved and social infrastructure in Yukon and through efforts to encourage the expansion of productive enterprise and employment in all regions of the Territory.

The following sub-agreements were in effect under the Canada — Yukon EDA as of November 1, 1985 (see table 11).

Payments:
No payments were made by DRIE under the Canada — Yukon Economic Development Agreement in 1984-85. However, a total of $905,000 was made in 1984-85 under the Canada — Yukon Tourism and Small Business Development Program, a "bridging measure" set up to fill the gap left by the expiry of an interim subsidiary agreement on tourism development and the development of a new package of programming initiatives for Tourism and Small Business in the Yukon.

TABLE 11

YUKON

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Tourism	Regional Industrial Expansion	2/5/85	31/3/89	10,000	8,000
Economic Development and Planning	Regional Industrial Expansion/Indian and Northern Affairs Canada/Canada Employment and Immigration	10/5/85	31/3/89	667	599
Total				10,667	8,599

For Further Information:

Mr. G. Fields
Director
Planning, Analysis and Evaluation
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
105 — 21st Street East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 0B3

Tel.: (306) 975-4325

Mr. G. Lerchs
Director, Yukon
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Suite 301
101 Lambert Street
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1Z2

Tel.: (403) 668-4655

EDA 1982 CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Signed:
December 21, 1982

Effective date:
December 21, 1982

Terminates:
March 31, 1987

Purpose:
The purpose of this agreement is to facilitate federal-territorial cooperation in initiatives to promote the planning and implementation of economic and socio-economic development in the Northwest Territories.

The following sub-agreements were in effect under the Canada — Northwest Territories EDA as of November 1, 1985 (see table 12).

Payments:
A total of $2,184,000 was paid by DRIE under the Northwest Territories — Canada Economic Development Agreement in 1984-85.

For Further Information:

Mr. G. Fields
Director
Planning, Analysis and Evaluation
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
105 — 21st Street East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 0B3

Tel.: (306) 975-4325

Mr. P. Berthelet
Director, Northwest Territories
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Precambrian Building
P.O. Box 6100
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 1C0

Tel.: (403) 873-6225

TABLE 12

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Domestic Market Development	Regional Industrial Expansion (RIE)	16/3/83	31/3/86	10,750	9,675

SPECIAL ARDA AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Special ARDA Committees for each participating Province/Territory. The Special ARDA Committees are composed of representatives of Canada and the Province/Territory, and representatives from among the residents of Indian and Inuit ancestry.

Purpose:
These agreements provide for special action to ensure that rural residents, particularly those of Indian or Inuit ancestry, are able to benefit from rural development programs. The objectives of the agreements with respect to these people are to facilitate their access to existing or foreseeable job opportunities, to improve marginal or submarginal incomes of those engaged in primary producing activities, and to create new employment opportunities.

Authority:
The Agricultural and Rural Development Act. ARDA is now referenced as Revised Statutes of Canada 1970, c.A-4.

Time Frame:
The original Special Rural Development Agreements (Special ARDA) were signed in 1971 and 1972 with the four western provinces. In 1975, subsequent agreements were signed with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia to extend the program for two years. These agreements expired on March 31, 1977. In 1977, new Special ARDA Agreements were signed with Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories and have subsequently been extended twice.

TABLE 13

	Signed	*Terminates*
Manitoba	March 9, 1977	March 31, 1987
Saskatchewan	May 30, 1977	March 31, 1987
British Columbia	May 18, 1977	March 31, 1987
Yukon	June 5, 1978	March 31, 1987
Northwest Territories	June 16, 1977	March 31, 1987

Financing and Operation:
The participating governments jointly respond to project proposals and, if approved, they are jointly funded (with certain exceptions noted below) and implemented in accordance with the terms of the agreements.

The federal government is responsible for funding up to 50% of the capital costs of commercial projects and for cost-sharing with the Provinces/Territories on a 50-50 basis the costs of all other projects, i.e. primary producing and social adjustment projects. In addition, in cases involving treaty or status Indian or Inuit people, the federal government is responsible for all approved costs.

Generally, project implementation and payment of financial assistance for commercial projects is the responsibility of the federal government, and implementation and payments made for all other projects is the responsibility of the provincial/territorial governments.

Payments:
See table 14.

For Further Information:

Mr. G. Fields
Director
Planning, Analysis and Evaluation
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
105 — 21st Street East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 0B3

Tel.: (306) 975-4325

TABLE 14

Special ARDA Agreements Expenditures
($000)

Province	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*
Manitoba	1,966	3,237	2,621	4,117	5,510
Saskatchewan	4,266	5,030	2,701	3,698	2,995
British Columbia	4,600	3,392	2,566	3,245	2,630
Yukon	431	989	689	863	524
Northwest Territories	2,200	2,203	1,078	2,499	1,829
Total	13,463	14,851	9,655	14,422	13,488

PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION ADVISORY SERVICE AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Advisory Service is directly responsible in an operational sense to a Steering Committee comprising one representative from each of the Atlantic Provinces appointed by the Provincial Ministers, one of whom acts as co-chairman of the Steering Committee, and two representatives appointed by the Federal Minister, one of whom acts as co-chairman of the Steering Committee and one of whom is selected from the province hosting PDAS Steering Committee meetings.

Purpose:
The Advisory Service has been set up to assist in the pursuit of Federal and Provincial Government objectives as they relate to increased productivity and efficiency for business, and a greater realization of the Provinces' full economic potential.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1983-6-1345 dated May 5, 1983.

Time Frame:
The duration of this Agreement is for the five-year period 1983-1988. However, pending a joint assessment of its operations, the Agreement may be wound up at any earlier time by mutual agreement of the Ministers.

Financing and Operation:

1. Expenditures made relative to federal programs are at the discretion and under the control of the representatives of the Federal Minister, such funding being made as follows:
   a) for fiscal years 1983-84 and 1987-88, a sum not to exceed $200,000 per year; and
   b) for fiscal years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87, a sum not to exceed $250,000 per year.
2. The total amount of contributions, whether shareable or not by the Government of Canada over the duration of this Agreement, shall not exceed $1.9 million.

Payments:
DRIE expenditures for operating expenses, 1984-85: $150,000.

For Further Information:
Contact Regional Executive Director, Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

REGIONAL EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS:

Newfoundland

Mr. P. Bates
Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Parsons Building
90 O'Leary Avenue
P.O. Box 8950
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3R9

Tel.: (709) 772-4866

Prince Edward Island

Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Confederation Court Mall
Suite 400
134 Kent Street
P.O. Box 1115
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7M8

Tel.: (902) 566-7400

Nova Scotia

Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
1496 Lower Water Street
P.O. Box 940, Station M
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B2Y 4B9

Tel.: (902) 426-3458

New Brunswick

Mr. R.F. Bourgeois
Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Assumption Place
770 Main Street
P.O. Box 1210
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8P9

Tel.: (506) 854-6411

Quebec

Mr. C. Huot
Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Stock Exchange Tower, Room 3800
800 Victoria Square
P.O. Box 247
Montreal, Quebec
H4Z 1E8

Tel.: (514) 283-5938

Ontario

Mr. M. Heney
Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
1 First Canadian Place, Suite 4840
P.O. Box 98
Toronto, Ontario
M5X 1B1

Tel.: (416) 365-3775

Manitoba

Mr. H.A. Reynolds
Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Bank of Montreal Building
330 Portage Avenue, Room 608
P.O. Box 981
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 2V2

Tel.: (204) 949-2306

Saskatchewan

Mr. W.A. Reid
Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
6th Floor
105 — 21st Street East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 0B3

Tel.: (306) 975-4318

Alberta

Mr. F. Jackman
Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Cornerpoint Building
10179 — 105th Street
Suite 505
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3S3

Tel.: (403) 420-2944

British Columbia

Mr. R.M. Dodson
Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Bentall Centre, Tower IV, Suite 1101
1055 Dunsmuir Street
P.O. Box 49178
Vancouver, British Columbia
V7X 1K8

Tel.: (604) 661-2220

FEDERAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COORDINATORS

Newfoundland

Mr. Gordon Slade
FEDC — Newfoundland
Suite 805, Atlantic Place
215 Water Street
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 6C9

Tel.: (709) 772-4126

Prince Edward Island

FEDC — Prince Edward Island
Suite 503, Office Tower
Confederation Court Mall
134 Kent Street
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8R8

Tel.: (902) 566-7480

Nova Scotia

Mr. T.J. Wilkins
FEDC — Nova Scotia
Suite 3000
The Brewery
1489 Hollis Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M5

Tel.: (902) 426-8361

New Brunswick

Mr. Frank Swift
FEDC — New Brunswick
598 Brunswick Street
P.O. Box 578
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5A6

Tel.: (506) 452-3184

Quebec

Mr. Normand Plante
FEDC — Quebec
P.O. Box 376
800 Place Victoria
Suite 1200
Montreal, Quebec
H4Z 1J2

Tel.: (514) 283-4841

Ontario

Mr. Gordon Ritchie
FEDC — Ontario
Suite 5850
First Canadian Place
100 King Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5X 1A9

Tel.: (416) 966-8360

Manitoba

Mr. John Blackwood
FEDC — Manitoba
Suite 712
The Cargill Building
240 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0J7

Tel.: (204) 949-4472

Saskatchewan

Mr. Arthur Wakabayashi
FEDC — Saskatchewan
Suite 3000
Executive Terrace
2221 Cornwall Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2L1

Tel.: (306) 359-6727

Alberta

Ms. Kristina Liljefors
FEDC — Alberta
Suite 604
Cornerpoint Building
10179 — 105 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3N1

British Columbia

Mr. Darcy Rezac
FEDC — British Columbia
200 Grandville Street, Suite 138
Grandville Square
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1S4

Tel.: (604) 666-6256

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

The principal concerns of the Department of the Secretary of State are in the areas of citizenship, human rights, multiculturalism, youth, education support, official languages programs and state ceremonial. There are many programs within these areas which have as their primary objectives, the building of the Canadian nation and the encouragement of an open democratic and tolerant society in which all Canadians feel a sense of belonging and a responsibility to participate in the affairs of their communities. In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Department of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State reports to Parliament for the Public Service Commission and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council.

The activities of the Department of the Secretary of State cover a broad spectrum which touches the lives of all Canadians. Some examples of these activities are outlined below.

The Citizenship Registration and Promotion Branch provides facilities for the granting of Canadian citizenship, as well as for its proof, retention, resumption, renunciation and revocation, in accordance with the Citizenship Act. The Citizenship Courts provide services in twenty-eight permanent locations and many more circuit stops across Canada.

The Department is also responsible for helping Canadians become more involved and aware citizens. Through its citizens' participation programs, Canadians are encouraged to take an active part in sharing and improving community life, by providing support to voluntary organizations and stimulating research on the voluntary sector, providing support for groups working to improve the status of women, promoting and coordinating government wide activities on issues relating to disabled Canadians, and arranging for youth exchange visits within Canada.

The Human Rights Directorate promotes greater awareness and understanding of human rights and related responsibilities and works to increase respect for and compliance with Canada's domestic and international commitments. It assists the Department to meet its responsibilities as the central point of reference for the federal government's domestic interests in human rights. Its activities include cooperation with provinces and agencies in the organization of meetings on human rights and cooperation in the preparation of reports to the United Nations on the Human Rights situation in Canada. As well, the Directorate provides technical and financial support to the human rights activities of non-governmental organizations.

The Department, which serves the Minister of State responsible for Multiculturalism, assists in the removal of barriers which inhibit the full and equal participation of cultural groups in the social, cultural and political life of Canada and encourages and supports the retention and sharing of culture by and among the various groups which make up Canadian society, thus promoting a sense of belonging. Through the Native Citizens' Program, the Department supports the preservation of Native Cultures, encourages the participation of Native people in Canadian society and the development of special projects to meet special needs as identified by Native people.

The Department also serves the Minister of State responsible for Youth who acts within Cabinet as the spokesperson for youth and coordinates activities in the context of International Youth Year in 1985.

In the Education Support area, the government is seeking to facilitate the access to all qualified and interested Canadians to post-secondary education and to this end the Department administers the Post-Secondary Education Financing Program under which funds are transferred to the provinces. It also assists post-secondary students to meet their expenses through the Canada Student Loans Program and provides funds to the provinces to be used for the teaching of the official languages.

The Translation Bureau, through translation and interpretation services assists the Parliament of Canada, federal departments and agencies to communicate effectively in both official languages. The Promotion of Official Languages Directorate has the mandate to make Canadians aware of the country's linguistic duality and to help other governments and the private sector set up and provide appropriate services to minority official language communities.

The State Ceremonial Directorate is responsible for organizing and managing state ceremonies and special events of national significance. It is also responsible for the establishment of rules of precedence and protocol for affairs of state and the promotion of the use of national symbols such as the Canadian flag and the national anthem. The Directorate is also responsible for providing services to the Offices of Lieutenant Governors and for all matters concerning visits to Canada of Members of the Royal Family.

Page
TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NON-FEDERAL PUBLIC SECTOR 210
OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION AT ALL LEVELS 210
CANADA STUDENT LOANS PLAN 212
POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FINANCING PROGRAM 214
CITIZENSHIP AND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION AGREEMENTS 215
LANGUAGE TEXTBOOK AGREEMENTS 216
CONTINUING FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL-TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS 217
ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS 218
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION WITH PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS 219
INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR PROGRAM 219

TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NON-FEDERAL PUBLIC SECTOR

Administered By:
Promotion of Official Languages Branch

Purpose:
To provide technical and financial assistance to provincial governments wishing to strengthen and enhance the equal status of the English and French languages and of the two linguistic communities, and to provide services to the public in the two official languages of Canada. The Governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories are also eligible for support under this program.

Authority:
The program was established in response to specific recommendations directed to the federal government by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Book III The Work World).

Authority to make the expertise and experience acquired by the federal government, in areas of official languages such as translation and language training, available to provincial administrations was given by a Cabinet decision in 1970 and renewed in 1980 and 1983.

Authority to provide financial assistance to non-federal public administrations was granted by a Cabinet decision in 1970, cancelled by the Treasury Board in 1979 and renewed by a Cabinet decision in 1981 and 1983.

Financing and Operation:
The program of technical assistance provides aid through the activities of the Resource-Person Assignment Service and the Consultation Service.

1. The Resource-Program Assignment Service is available to non-federal organizations wishing to set up permanent services in both of Canada's official languages — in the fields of post-secondary education, telecommunications, culture and cooperation; and/or to carry out largescale projects that require special skills to achieve the objectives of the Official Languages Promotion Branch.
2. The Consultation Service gives access to federal government information and professional and technical resources in the areas related to official languages, particularly:
    a) language rights and legal aspects of official languages;
    b) use of the two official languages as languages of service, work and participation;
    c) analysis of the linguistic status of an organization or institution;
    d) linguistic and socioeconomic data on the community concerned;
    e) development of official language community institutions;
    f) teaching and learning of the two official languages;
    g) translation, terminology and interpretation;
    h) bilingual signs.
3. The Consultation Service is subject to the availability of resources and includes the provision of:
    a) information and documentation;
    b) specialists who act as advisors or consultants;
    c) second-language training and testing on a cost-recovery basis;
    d) translation services, at no cost, for an organization's name, sign, slogan, letterhead and calling card;
    e) bibliographical research services: compilation of bibliographies, of specialized glossaries, at no cost;
    f) an assessment of the quality of texts, at no cost.

The program of financial contributions is for special projects on a cost-shared basis of 50% sponsored by provincial and territorial authorities. Projects must represent an innovation or addition to the regular standard of service provided to the official language minority group or to the level of capability to work in the second language. Federal funding is limited to an initial development period in which identifiable additional costs are incurred. No capital or immobilization investment or expenditures are accepted. In 1984-1985, the Department of the Secretary of State spent $1,259,876 out of a budget of $1,575,000 ($386,521 for Manitoba, $443,805 for New Brunswick, $400,000 for Ontario and $29,550 for Quebec).

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Roger Savoie
Director General
Promotion of Official Languages Branch
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION AT ALL LEVELS

Administered By:
Official Languages in Education
Education Support

Purpose:
To promote, encourage and assist the development and provision of education in the language of the official language minority community of each province and territory,

and to provide opportunities for Canadians to learn their second official language.

Authority:
Establishment in 1970-71 of official languages in education programs further to the recommendations on education of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism's report of 1968. The Government of Canada, under federal-provincial and federal-territorial agreements, provided almost $1.8 billion between 1970 and 1983 for programs supporting official languages in education. In 1983 a new Protocol of agreement was signed and three year bilateral agreements were concluded with each province and territory. The forecast expenditures for these three years was $600 million. In September 1985, the Protocol and bilateral agreements were extended for two years until 1987-88. The Government of Canada's contributions over the period of the extension will total approximately $432 million.

Time Frame:
The first agreements were entered into for a four-year period commencing January 1, 1970 and were renewed for five years on April 1, 1974. Financial assistance for the 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 fiscal years was provided according to the terms of interim arrangements. Three year bilateral agreements were concluded in 1983-84 with each province and territory. The Protocol and the bilateral agreements were subsequently extended for two years until 1987-88.

Financing and Operation:
The program provides assistance in the following manner:

A. Financial assistance is provided under four program expenditure categories

Infrastructure Support:

Assistance for ongoing programs and activities for education in the minority language and second language instruction is provided in the form of per-student payments and for special arrangements agreed to bilaterally with the province or territory concerned.

Program Expansion and Development:

Support for the expansion of existing programs and the design, development and implementation of new programs; for example, the setting up of new minority language education programs and immersion programs, the development or purchase of teaching materials and the establishment of language training centres.

Teacher Training and Development:

The Government of Canada provides financial assistance for the professional training and development of minority and second language teachers. In particular, it funds individual bursaries awarded by the provincial and territorial departments of education and contributes to the operation of minority language teacher training institutions and to any other teacher training and development activity agreed to with the province or territory.

Student Support:

Financial assistance is provided through bursaries and through language learning activities outside formal classroom activities: exchanges, special projects, extra-curricular activities, and so on. Bursaries are awarded, through the provincial and territorial authorities, to students at the post-secondary level who wish to pursue their studies in their second language, or to students belonging to the official language minority who wish to study in their own language.

B. As well, support is provided for two national programs which are administered by the Council of Ministers of Education Canada (CMEC) in conjunction with the provincial governments:

Summer Language Bursary:

This program enables students at the post-secondary level to take six-week immersion courses in their second official language in accredited institutions. Bursaries are also granted to minority francophone students outside Quebec to improve their skills in their own language.

Official-Language Monitor Programs:

Through this program, students enrolled full-time in a post-secondary educational institution assist teachers of English as a second language, or French as a first or second language at all levels of the educational system. The program also allows for a number of monitors to work full-time in rural or semi-urban regions.

C. In addition:
Through the Language Acquisition Development Program, financial assistance is provided to voluntary organizations, professional associations and Canadian universities for the compilation and/or dissemination of information related to minority official language education or to instruction in French or English as a second language; the development and/or improvement of means, techniques or methods of teaching English or French as a second language or teaching in the minority official language.

The Queen Elizabeth Silver Jubilee Endowment Fund provides awards each year to university students who intend to pursue their studies in their second official language. These awards (six in 1984-85) are financed from the accumulated interest of a $300,000 endowment fund created in 1977, and are administered by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Official Languages in Education at all Levels
Payments to the Provinces and Territories, 1984-85

Province	*Infrastructure** *($)*	*Program Expansion and Development* *($)*	*Teacher Training* *($)*	*Student Support* *($)*	*Total 1984-85* *($)*	*Total 1983-84* *($)*
Newfoundland	1,005,726	1,215,340	80,000	175,000	2,476,066	2,183,359.68
Prince Edward Island	561,192	491,560	82,048	75,487	1,210,287	1,010,762.15
Nova Scotia	2,464,053	1,355,743	179,360	146,819	4,145,975	4,104,824
Independent School	19,422	—	—	—	19,422	17,327
New Brunswick	18,891,415	3,237,656	160,000	153,000	22,442,071	21,527,863
Quebec	76,479,978	3,019,767.50	579,159.50	1,395,250	81,474,155	81,623,293
Ontario	41,722,745	4,105,542	1,046,417	1,331,833	48,206,537	46,455,905
Independent School	1,105,104	—	—	—	1,105,104	982,162
Manitoba	5,199,669	318,180	141,700	361,000	6,020,549	5,849,889
Independent School	64,323	42,000	—	—	106,323	86,044
Saskatchewan	1,416,435	980,775	250,000	206,200	2,853,410	2,332,631.10
Alberta	3,973,364	1,286,168	515,567	331,400	6,106,499	5,246,682.24
British Columbia	3,002,731	3,354,071	599,183.74	295,559.94	7,251,545.68	5,725,023
Independent School	252,467	45,057	—	—	297,524	270,677.62
Sub-Total	156,158,624	19,451,859.50	3,633,435.24	4,471,548.94	183,715,467.68	177,416,442.79
Yukon	105,130.91	302,283.49	15,448.21	9,000	431,862.61	190,000
Northwest Territories	108,648	100,750	3,624	21,455	234,477	163,587
Sub-Total	213,778.91	403,033.49	19,072.21	30,455	666,339.61	353,587
TOTAL	156,372,402.91	19,854,892.99	3,652,507.45	4,502,003.94	184,381,807.29	177,770,029.79
S.L.B.P.	—	—	—	—	8,635,087	8,082,591
MONITORS	—	—	—	—	5,282,328	4,636,494
GRAND TOTAL					198,299,222.29	190,489,114.79

* Includes adjustments to 1981.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Mark Goldenberg
Director
Official Languages in Education
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

CANADA STUDENT LOANS PLAN

Administered By:
Student Assistance Directorate
Education Support

Purpose:
The Canada Student Loans Act makes financial help available to students who require assistance to carry on full-time and part-time studies at the post-secondary level of education. An interest relief program was initiated in September 1983 to provide for a deferral of interest charges on outstanding Canada Student Loans for unemployed former student borrowers.

Authority:
Canada Student Loans Act
Canada Student Loans Regulations

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program with no set termination date.

Financing and Operation:
There is no direct transfer of funds to the provinces under this program except to any province taking advantage of the opting out provision. Under this provision a province which chooses to operate its own student aid program and not offer assistance under the Canada Student Loans Program may be paid an alternative payment. This payment is determined by expressing the age 18 to 24 population of a province which has opted out as a percentage of the same age group population in the participating provinces and multiplying the result by the total statutory cost of operating the program. Quebec has opted out in each year and has received an alternative payment which since 1964 has amounted to $266 million.

Under the Canada Student Loans Program, loans made to full-time students by chartered banks and other designated lenders on authority of a Certificate of Eligibility are fully guaranteed by the federal government. Interest on the loans is paid by the federal government directly to lenders so long as the student is enrolled in an eligible post-secondary full-time course and for six months after he ceases to be so enrolled. At that time the borrower becomes liable for interest charges and repayment of principal. A student may be authorized assistance to a maximum of $105.00 per week of the study period. Repayment terms are arranged between the borrower and lender subject to a maximum term of 9½ years after the borrower becomes liable for interest charges.

Loans granted to part-time students are also guaranteed, but the interest on the loans is payable by the borrower. Individual loans must be repaid by the borrower within 24 months, commencing one month after the loan has been negotiated. No part-time student may have in excess of $2,500 of outstanding loans principal at any given time. Under the interest relief program, borrowers must be unemployed and have a gross monthly family income below a stated amount to qualify. Interest is assumed by the federal government for a total of 18 months and is granted to the borrower in 3 month periods.

Interest rates payable by borrowers and by the federal government to lenders are determined annually on August 1st in accordance with a formula in the Regulations. The formula fixes the rates on the basis of average yields in a six-month period on certain Government of Canada bonds.

Applications for full-time and part-time loan assistance are submitted to the appropriate provincial authority which is responsible under the legislation for determining the amount of any assistance to be granted. If the application is approved, the provincial authority will issue a Certificate of Eligibility to the student, authorizing the issue of a loan in an amount to be determined by the province. A Certificate of Eligibility may be negotiated at any Canadian chartered bank or other designated lender, but a borrower must maintain all his student loans at one branch of a lender by arranging transfers as necessary.

For interest relief, the borrower submits his application to the Student Assistance Directorate, through the lender or collection agent.

The annual provision of funds allocated for the full-time and part-time loan programs is determined by multiplying the legislative provision of $530 million for the base loan year 1983-84 by the change in post-secondary full-time enrollment between that year and the year concerned as well as applying a factor related to cost of living. In addition to the basic allocation the legislation provides for an additional 30 per cent of basic allocation as a supplementary amount for use in compensating for regional variations. The basic allocation is divided among provinces on the basis of the 18-24 year old population.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Canada Student Loans Authorized by Province from 1982 to 1985

	1982-83		*1983-84*		*1984-85*	
Province	*Value ($000)*	*Number of Students Assisted*	*Value ($000)*	*Number of Students Assisted*	*Value ($000)*	*Number of Students Assisted*
Newfoundland	11,799	8,226	14,854	7,562	28,250	9,270
Prince Edward Island	2,928	1,754	4,306	1,945	4,930	2,130
Nova Scotia	19,616	10,731	32,305	11,982	37,575	13,234
New Brunswick	16,224	9,247	23,589	10,536	27,204	11,125
Ontario	150,470	97,451	236,806	108,907	266,835	111,637
Manitoba	15,378	8,243	28,346	9,532	35,434	11,147
Saskatchewan	11,698	6,856	20,100	8,330	21,454	8,916
Alberta	41,514	19,783	85,101	29,099	111,740	37,335
British Columbia	38,098	22,033	56,367	21,375	58,776	20,093
Yukon	231	133	460	165	644	217
Northwest Territories	23	12	—	14	30	10
Total	307,979	184,469	502,234	209,447	592,872	225,114

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. E. Watson
Director
Student Assistance Directorate
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. T. Kubacki
Manager
Canada Student Loans Program
P.O. Box 2090, Postal Station "D"
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6C6

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FINANCING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Policy and Analysis Directorate
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance

Purpose:
To support post-secondary education through contributions of provincial governments.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, as amended.

Time Frame:
No specified termination date. The legislation specifies that termination of the program requires three years' notice.

Financing and Operation:
The Post-Secondary Education Financing Program is one of two established programs financed under Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977. Under this Act, the federal government makes contributions to provincial and territorial governments for the financing of insured health programs and post-secondary education. These contributions take the form of cash payments and tax transfers.

The cash payments made under the program by the Secretary of State are in amounts calculated and allocated by the Minister of Finance for this purpose.

The payments made by the Secretary of State during 1984-85 and 1985-86 under the Post-Secondary Education Financing Program are shown in tables 3 and 4. To indicate the total amount of the federal contribution for post-secondary education under the established programs financing arrangements, the tables also include data on the value of the tax transfer applicable to post-secondary education pursuant to the financing formula set out in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977.

A description of the formula governing federal contributions under the established programs financing arrangements can be found in the section on Established Programs Financing supplied by the Department of Finance.

Payments:
See tables 3 and 4.

TABLE 3

Federal Contributions to Provinces for Post-secondary Education under Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977

Fiscal Year 1984-85
($000)

Province	*Payments Made by Secretary of State*	*Value of Tax Transfer*	*Total*
Newfoundland	58,065	39,239	97,304
Prince Edward Island	12,555	8,484	21,039
Nova Scotia	87,162	58,903	146,065
New Brunswick	71,471	48,299	119,770
Quebec	453,554	646,087	1,099,641
Ontario	823,925	676,751	1,500,676
Manitoba	105,859	71,538	177,397
Saskatchewan	109,128	59,823	168,951
Alberta	173,988	220,398	394,386
British Columbia	267,564	214,454	482,018
Yukon	1,820	1,840	3,660
Northwest Territories	4,448	3,847	8,295
Total	2,169,539	2,049,663	4,219,202

TABLE 4

Federal Contributions to Provinces for Post-secondary Education under Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977

Fiscal Year 1985-86
($000)

Province	*Payments Made by Secretary of State*	*Value of Tax Transfer*	*Total*
Newfoundland	62.397	41.217	103.614
Prince Edward Island	13.668	9.028	22.696
Nova Scotia	94.610	62.497	157.107
New Brunswick	77.278	51.048	128.326
Quebec	492.126	682.189	1.174.315
Ontario	897.956	719.328	1,617.284
Manitoba	114.918	75.912	190.830
Saskatchewan	120.002	61.871	181.873
Alberta	192.262	226.637	418.899
British Columbia	293.367	222.544	515.911
Yukon	2.100	1.968	4.068
Northwest Territories	4.857	4.225	9.082
Total	2.365.541	2.158.464	4.524.005

Note: The amounts shown in the table represent advances. Final amounts remain to be determined.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Nigel Chippindale
Director
Policy and Analysis Directorate
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

CITIZENSHIP AND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Official Languages in Education
Education Support

Purpose:
To assist the provinces in the provision of citizenship and official language instruction to adult immigrants.

Authority:
Citizenship Act

Individual federal-provincial agreements have been signed with each of the provinces.

Time Frame:
Continuing program since 1953. The agreement may be terminated with the closing of any fiscal year, by either party giving prior notice of not less than three months.

Financing and Operation:
The Citizenship and Language Instruction Agreements were originally conceived in the early fifties in response to the many thousands of post-war immigrants who were becoming eligible for citizenship. The Canadian Citizenship Act, passed in 1947, required the knowledge of an official language and an understanding of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship. In order to assist the newcomer in citizenship preparation in particular and integration into Canadian life in general, agreements were signed to assist the provinces in the provision of citizenship instruction. "Citizenship instruction", in this context, means "the teaching of the English or French language and of the elementary facts about Canadian institutions and ways of life, to newcomers, for the purpose of facilitating their adjustment and integration into the Canadian community and of qualifying them for Canadian citizenship".

Financial support for the classes usually takes the form of contributions from the provincial departments of education to the local school boards. Under the federal-provincial agreements, the federal government reimburses participating provinces for one-half of whatever amount they have spent or contributed toward the teaching costs of citizenship and language instruction during the previous fiscal year. All provinces have signed these agreements. The agreements are currently under review.

Payments:
See table 5.

TABLE 5

Payments to Provinces for Citizenship and Language Instruction

Province	*1980-81* *($)*	*1981-82* *($)*	*1982-83* *($)*	*1983-84* *($)*	*1984-85* *($)*
Newfoundland	—	13,786	18,585	16,632	19,712
Prince Edward Island	1,368	1,565	837	1,964	1,342
Nova Scotia	—	11,231	15,580	16,350	19,100
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	957,786	867,316	1,167,949	1,243,455	963,208
Ontario	1,789,591	1,104,632	2,947,339	2,829,350	2,673,998
Manitoba	184,260	—	536,883	334,320	396,049
Saskatchewan	96,930	89,623	92,010	72,781	70,016
Alberta	590,065	621,871	774,773	1,548,613	1,016,204
British Columbia	—	1,147,190	1,500,102	2,492,777	2,230,000
Total	3,620,000	3,857,214	7,054,058	8,556,242	7,389,629

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Mark Goldenberg
Director
Official Languages in Education
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

LANGUAGE TEXTBOOK AGREEMENTS

Administered By:

Official Languages in Education
Education Support

Purpose:

To assist the provinces in the provision of language textbooks in citizenship and official language programs for adult immigrants.

Authority:

Citizenship Act

Individual federal-provincial agreements were signed with each of the provinces in 1963, with the exception of Quebec and British Columbia. Quebec signed the Language Textbook Agreement in 1970 and British Columbia joined in 1983.

Time Frame:

Continuing program since 1963. An agreement may be terminated on the 31st day of March of any year by either party giving written notice to the other not later than the 30th day of September of the preceding year.

Financing and Operation:

Prior to the signing of the agreements in 1963, the Citizenship Branch had undertaken to provide provincial education authorities with textbooks for use in Citizenship and Language Instruction courses for adult immigrants. In addition, the Branch initiated the "Citizenship Series" including booklets such as "Our Land", "Our History" and "Our System of Government" and distributed them to students in these classes. By the early sixties, new interest and increased demand had brought expansion in the field of second language learning. Publishers responded with an impressive array of new textbooks and teachers were anxious to try new methods and programs. It became evident that the Citizenship Branch was no longer in a position to evaluate the merits of textbooks and stock only a select few, and the provincial agencies were far better equipped to assess such learning materials.

In 1962 the Branch approached the provinces with a proposal that the provincial education departments take responsibility for the selection, purchasing and distribution of language textbooks for adult citizenship instruction.

Furthermore, it was proposed that the provinces be reimbursed by the federal government for the cost of providing the textbooks to students and teachers free of charge. Under the terms of the agreements, each participating province annually claims an amount equal to the average of textbook expenditures for the five preceding years.

The agreements are presently under review.

Payments:

See table 6.

TABLE 6

Payments to Provinces under the Language Textbook Agreements

Province	*1980-81* *($)*	*1981-82* *($)*	*1982-83* *($)*	*1983-84* *($)*	*1984-85* *($)*
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	88	303	381	636	297
Nova Scotia	—	608	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	65,066	20,111	34,976	14,938	46,779
Ontario	60,987	65,265	315,590	298,776	100,000
Manitoba	20,828	17,460	—	24,536	35,267
Saskatchewan	9,804	—	8,126	3,047	10,659
Alberta	—	222,034	156,686	175,743	185,484
British Columbia	—	—	180,000	175,585	120,000
Total	156,773	325,781	695,759	693,261	498,486

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Mark Goldenberg
Director
Official Languages in Education
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

CONTINUING FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL-TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Administered By:
Human Rights Directorate
Citizenship

Purpose:
To exercise a continuing liaison function among provincial, territorial and federal departments and agencies concerned with human rights both within Canada and internationally, particularly in relation to Canada's commitments under the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other human rights instruments which Canada has ratified, and to coordinate regular Federal-Provincial- Territorial Ministerial Conferences relating to these responsibilities. The Committee serves as a forum to assist participating governments to meet their responsibilities and pursue their goals in the area of human rights.

Through working groups, the Committee undertakes, from time to time, special projects such as:

(i) a study of affirmative action and related special support programs in employment and training;

(ii) the development of a Canadian commentary of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other Conventions to which Canada is a State Party;

(iii) identifying emerging human rights and proscribed new grounds of discrimination;

(iv) assessing the teaching of human rights in Canada.

Authority:
Committee created by Ministers responsible for human rights at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Human Rights held in Ottawa, December 1975; endorsed by Ministers at the February 1981 Conference on Human Rights, and again at the September 1983 and September 1985 Ministerial Conferences.

Time Frame:
Indefinite. The Committee meets twice a year, usually in May or June and October or November.

Financing and Operation:
Each delegation pays its own participation expenses. Costs incurred in the preparation of meetings have been borne by the federal government by reason of its coordinative role stemming from the responsibilities of the chair. The Committee's terms of reference allow for chairing of meetings to rotate but to date at each meeting, provincial delegates have invited the federal representative to assume the chair at the succeeding meeting. The federal representative has been the Assistant Under Secretary of State (Citizenship) although officials of other federal departments form part of the federal delegation to Committee meetings.

Payments:
Nil

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Mrs. Ann Dadson
Director
Human Rights Directorate
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS

(Part of the Citizenship and Culture Program)

Administered By:
State Ceremonial Directorate

Purpose:
Assistance may be provided to provinces for special celebrations.

Authority:
Part of the general departmental mandate.

Royal Visits — 1984-1985

Several members of the Royal Family visited Canada during the last years. The programs for these visits were developed by the federal Royal Visit Coordinator in a series of meetings with provincial coordinators, Rideau Hall and Buckingham Palace officials. The proposed activities and the many tour details were submitted to the Royal Staff at Buckingham Palace for final approval. Visits were held as follows:

Royal Visits 1984

- Prince Michael of Kent — February 22 to 25
  Official visit to Nova Scotia, to participate in events marking the 75th anniversary of the first powered flight in the Commonwealth in Baddeck.
- The Duke of Edinburgh — July 14 to 15
  Private visit to Gagetown (New Brunswick) to present new colours to the Royal Canadian Regiment, of which he is the Colonel-in-Chief (this visit was to be part of the original programme for the Royal Visit, postponed to September).
- The Duke of Edinburgh — July 27
  Private visit to Thompson (Manitoba) for presentation of Duke of Edinburgh Awards (this visit was to be part of the original programme for the Royal Visit, postponed to September).
- Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh — September 14 to October 7
  Official visit to Canada to mark, inter alia, the 200th anniversary of New Brunswick and Ontario. Manitoba was also included in the programme.

Royal Visits 1985

- The Duke of Edinburgh — June 4 to 7
  Private visit to Ottawa and Toronto, in connection with the Duke of Edinburgh International Award Forum.
- The Prince Andrew — June 23 to July 1
  Official visit to New Brunswick (to participate in the bicentennial of Fredericton and the incorporation of the city of Saint John), in Nova Scotia (to attend the celebrations of the bicentennial of Sydney, the centennial of North Sydney and the 75th anniversary of the Canadian Navy) and to Ontario (for the opening of the Activity Centre at the Trent-Severn Waterway in Peterborough).
- Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother — July 12 to 19
  Semi-official visit to Ontario for the running of the Queen's Plate and to Alberta for the 5th World Angus Forum.
- The Duke of Edinburgh — August 19 to 21
  Official visit to Alberta to mark the centennial of Parks Canada and the designation of Canadian Rocky Mountain parks as World Heritage site.
- Princess Alexandra — November 6 to 10
  Official visit to Ontario to participate in the celebrations of the 125th anniversary of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada and to attend the opening of the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair in Toronto.

Royal Visits 1986 (proposed)

- The Prince and Princess of Wales — April 30 to May 7
  Official visit to British Columbia to participate in the opening of Expo'86.
- The Princess Anne — dates to be determined.
  Official visit to Ontario and Saskatchewan in connection with her Canadian Regiments.
- The Princess Margaret — dates to be determined.
  Informal visit to Vancouver for Expo'86.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Harris Boyd
A/Director
State Ceremonial Directorate
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION WITH PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Administered By:
Translation Bureau
Official Languages and Translation

Purpose:
To provide provincial Governments having official translation services (New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, with the benefits of the Bureau's expertise in this area.

Activities:
The federal government's Translation Bureau has held since February 1980, yearly conferences which take place in various regions of Canada, where senior officials of the federal, provincial and territorial governments discuss their experiences in translation and redefine co-operation requirements.

Highlights — 1981-1985

1. Access to the federal terminology bank was granted to New Brunswick, Alberta, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan governments.
2. Simultaneous interpretation services offered to provincial governments (Ontario and Manitoba) for conferences provided expenses cost-recovery.
3. Technical assistance in defining and developing a translation program at Saint-Boniface College (Winnipeg) in order to produce a pool of professionals to meet Manitoba's needs. Loan of a coordinator for three years (1981-1984).
4. Workshops and talks for translators in Manitoba and New Brunswick translation offices and for students in translation at St. Boniface College (Manitoba).
5. Arrangements for on-going professional cooperation between the Secretary of State Regional Offices and Provincial Government translation offices (New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, Northwest Territories and the Yukon).
6. Technical assistance to the Northwest Territories Government for setting up an official languages translation and interpretation service.
7. Correction of recruitment exams for the Government of Manitoba's translation service (1984-85).
8. Since 1981, cooperation with the Ontario, New Brunswick and Manitoba Governments for the development and standardization of the French terminology for the Common Law.
9. Technical assistance to the New Brunswick Government for a lexicon project on trades.
10. Training of seven judiciary interpreters for the Ontario Attorney General (July-August 1985).
11. One year loan of an interpreter to manage the Ontario judiciary interpretation service.

Financing and Operation:
Technical assistance to the provinces in the area of language transfer is offered within the Promotion of Official Languages Program and is not a separate budget item. Costs are fairly low because the assistance to provincial translation offices usually involves extending activities being carried out for the federal Translation Bureau. This service is co-ordinated by the Planning, Management and Technology Branch.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Ming Tsui
Director General
Planning, Management and Technology Branch
Official Languages and Translation
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR PROGRAM

Administered By:
International Youth Year (IYY) Secretariat

Purpose:
Coordinate Canada's Observance of International Youth Year.

Activities:
Every provincial and territorial government has identified an official as a point of contact on matters relating to IYY. In the fall of 1983, officials of the IYY Secretariat held bilateral meetings with every province and territory to discuss plans for the Year and ways in which both levels of government could coordinate their efforts.

Cooperation is on-going through regular consultations between the provinces and the department's regional offices and the IYY Secretariat. This cooperation entails sharing information about IYY activities and joint funding of IYY projects where appropriate.

Financing and Operation:
There is no transfer of financial resources to provincial or territorial governments for their IYY programs. Provincial and territorial governments have determined their own priorities, budgets, approach and delivery systems which are, in most instances, complementary to the federal IYY program. Operation will terminate March 31, 1986.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Eva Kmiecic (A)
Director
International Youth Year Secretariat
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

Ministry of the Solicitor General

The Ministry of the Solicitor General was established by the Solicitor General Act in 1966. The Solicitor General is the federal Minister primarily responsible for the fields of correction and law enforcement. In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Ministry, he is responsible for the Ministry Secretariat, The Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Canadian Security Intelligence Service.

The Ministry Secretariat develops and co-ordinates Ministry policies in cooperation with the operating arms of the Ministry. This includes consultation with the provinces and other levels of government to assure the broadest possible range of exploration and development. The Secretariat sees its role as providing leadership not only in the law enforcement and correction fields, but also within the total system of criminal justice. Many of the necessary consultative processes, demonstration projects, conferences and research projects are carried out as joint federal-provincial programs initiated by the Secretariat.

In terms of personnel and expenditure, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is the largest of the four agencies under the Solicitor General. The objective of the RCMP is to enforce laws, prevent crime and maintain peace, order and security.

The RCMP enforces a broad range of Federal Statutes and Executive Orders. As well, the Security Offences Act assigns the RCMP primary responsibility for the investigation and prevention of offences directed at national security and internationally protected persons. Under arrangements with the provinces, designed to combat organized crime, the RCMP collects criminal intelligence, detects and investigates organized criminal activities, stock market manipulations and other major fraudulent activities. The RCMP also selectively investigates crimes where the Government of Canada or its agencies are victimized and other crimes involving a significant national interest. Specialized protective services are provided to the Government of Canada and the diplomatic community. Essential national police services such as central criminal records and identification services, forensic laboratory services, specialized police training and a national computer link to selected criminal data banks are provided free of charge to the Canadian police community. In addition to its federal responsibilities, the RCMP provides general policing services under contract to eight provinces (Ontario and Quebec excepted), two territories and 191 municipalities.

The Correctional Service of Canada is responsible for administering sentences of imprisonment imposed by the courts and to prepare offenders for their return as useful citizens to the community. Areas of federal-provincial co-operation include the sharing of facilities and services, the maintenance of certain federal inmates in provincial institutions and provincial inmates in federal institutions, and the provision of certain parole services by provincial authorities as well as joint investigation of issues of mutual concern.

In view of the expressed desire on the part of provincial and territorial correctional jurisdictions for greater consultation and ongoing dialogue with the federal government to reduce and/or resolve problems of overlap and duplication in the delivery of services and programs, the Commissioner of Corrections established a continuing multilateral forum which includes all his counterparts in those jurisdictions and which has met regularly, twice a year, since 1979. This forum has gradually developed into what could be termed a professional association in preference to formal federal-provincial exchanges.

To favour more regular dialogue, a series of meetings, contacts and exchanges of information were also set in motion to resolve operational problems, where possible; to further explore mechanisms for improved consultation; and to establish items for future discussion among federal, provincial and territorial heads of corrections.

A compendium of existing federal-provincial agreements of exchange of services and joint mechanisms of consultation allotting to corrections has also been published for the members' use.

At the first conference, on March 6, 1979, The Correctional Service of Canada declared its willingness to engage in a process of consultation with the provinces and to share a wide range of information about the content and form of its operations and planning processes. A series of meetings, contacts and exchanges of information were also set in motion to resolve operational problems, where possible; to further explore mechanisms for improved consultation; and to establish items for future discussion among federal, provincial and territorial heads of corrections.

At the second conference, held in June 1979, it was acknowledged that most of the operational problems of overlap and duplication which had been identified had unique features and differed in priority from province to province. It was therefore agreed that Regional Directors of The Correctional Service of Canada would undertake bilateral discussions with the provincial heads of corrections on mutually identified operational issues.

An example of the establishment of bilateral mechanisms for consultation is the Memorandum of Understanding signed on July 23, 1979 by the Deputy Minister of Correctional Services of Ontario and the Commissioner of Corrections, which formally provides for joint planning of shared:

(a) community-based residential services;

(b) parole supervision, where feasible and appropriate, to ensure cost effective use of resources;

(c) special projects and initiatives to maximize the effectiveness of the service delivery systems;

(d) the development and use of volunteer programs utilized in the case management processes; and,

(e) development of a formal ongoing liaison and establishment of specialized programs for the Native offender.

The National Parole Board is the legally responsible body for determining which federal inmates are sufficiently prepared for release to the community.

Amendment to the Parole Act was proclaimed on September 1, 1978 to enable provinces to exercise parole jurisdiction in respect of inmates sentenced to imprisonment under federal criminal law in a provincial institution. At present, three provincial parole boards have been established: Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

The newly established Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) is responsible for the collection, analysis and retention of information and intelligence on activities that constitute a threat to the security of Canada and reports to and advises the Government of Canada in relation to such activities. The Service also provides "security assessments" to Departments of the Government to ensure an employee's loyalty when his or her work involves access to classified information. CSIS has a responsibility also to provide information and advice concerning security matters under the "Citizenship Act" or the "Immigration Act".

Cooperative arrangements in the form of umbrella agreements with each province are in the initial stages of consideration and development. These agreements would specify the general parameters of cooperation and investigative assistance which CSIS and provincial authorities would provide. Also specified in the agreements would be the procedures for requesting assistance or support and the federal and provincial agencies responsible for responding to these requests.

Ministry of the Solicitor General **Page**

Secretariat

CONSULTATION CENTRE ACTIVITIES 223
RESEARCH DIVISION ACTIVITIES 224
STATISTICS DIVISION ACTIVITIES 225
COMMUNICATIONS GROUP ACTIVITIES 226
MINISTRY LIBRARY AND REFERENCE CENTRE 226
NATIONAL VICTIMS RESOURCE CENTRE 226
YOUNG OFFENDERS DIVISION ACTIVITIES 227
RCMP CONTRACT POLICY 227
NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY 227

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL STATUTES AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS 228
CANADIAN POLICE SERVICES 228
CANADIAN POLICE INFORMATION CENTRE (C.P.I.C.) 229
POLICE SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT 229
FIREARMS FINANCIAL AGREEMENT 231

The Correctional Service of Canada

EXCHANGE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES 232
EXCHANGE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS 232
AGREEMENTS FOR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND PAROLE AND TEMPORARY ABSENCE SUPERVISION SERVICES 234
MAINTENANCE OF PAROLED INMATES APPREHENDED UNDER WARRANT OF SUSPENSION 235

The National Parole Board

SERVICES TO PROVINCES WITHOUT PAROLE BOARDS 236
CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PAROLING AUTHORITIES 237
THE CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE 237

MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (Secretariat)

CONSULTATION CENTRE ACTIVITIES
(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By:
Consultation Centre, Programs Branch

Purpose:
To assist the Ministry in achieving its goals in crime prevention, the promotion of a more humane, rational Criminal Justice system, and the encouragement of public participation in that system and to contribute new initiatives, technical advice and practical assistance to the Ministry's process of policy development and implementation.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame:
Continuing. The duration of individual projects is agreed upon in an exchange of letters. The Centre's participation in the consultative process is provided wherever and for the length of time it is required to marshall the resources to deal with major issues.

Financing and Operation:
Because of its presence at the local level as the only regionalized division of the Secretariat, the Centre is in a unique position to develop and maintain effective working relationships with provincial and municipal governments and local community groups.

It carries out its responsibilities by supporting studies, conferences, seminars and workshops dealing with criminal justice issues; by initiating, assisting and supporting experimental and innovative programs with particular attention to the development of new concepts in criminal justice; by consultation aimed at coordination between system components, identification of gaps in service or prevention of unnecessary overlaps; by promoting community involvement and meeting the needs of special groups. The programs are generally carried out in cooperation with one or more of the provincial governments.

Within this broad mandate the Consultation Centre has two roles to play in the ongoing process of policy development and implementation at both the federal and provincial levels. Where policy has yet to be developed, the Consultation Centre, through financial and technical assistance to the provinces and communities, can test out new and innovative initiatives. The results of such initiatives can be continually shared with policy planners and researchers to form a basis on which new priorities may be set, and from which new policies may emerge.

The second role of the Consultation Centre is policy implementation. This role involves demonstration and monitoring of policy initiatives which are already well developed theoretically and conceptually. The main purpose of the implementation role is to develop broad provincial and community level acceptance of a concept. Once again, because policy is always evolving, the results of demonstration are fed back into the policy cycle as a basis for policy refinement.

Organizationally, Consultation services at the national level, are provided by the central office in Ottawa, which also has responsibility for general administration and for coordination of the network of six regional offices. By their local presence, the Regional Consultants are in a unique position to facilitate development of linkages and open dialogue between the public and the different parts of the criminal justice system.

Table 1 lists expenditures for jointly funded activities, by province during the last 4 years.

TABLE 1

Consultation Centre — Expenditures by Province
($000)

Province	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*
Newfoundland	135.6	11.4	23.8	68.5
Prince Edward Island	72	92.7	33.4	91.7
Nova Scotia	83	82.5	95.8	96.6
New Brunswick	74.6	90.1	8.4	50.4
Quebec	273	209	376.2	523.0
Ontario	252	840.6	1,996.8	2,077.4
Manitoba	39.4	61.5	221.8	245.9
Saskatchewan	52	78.5	4.7	95.9
Alberta	97	223.1	139.6	66.0
British Columbia	233.6	101.5	304.3	254.2
Yukon	37.2	35.7	3.0	20.0
Northwest Territories	10	—	11.3	70.9

For Further Information:

Please contact the Consultation Centre in your region or the Head Office in Ottawa.

Head Office:

Director
Consultation Centre
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

Tel.: (613) 991-2826

Atlantic Region:

Suite 205
1075 Main Street
P.O. Box 549
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 1H2

Tel.: (506) 857-6368

Quebec Region:

Complexe Guy Favreau
200 ouest, boulevard Dorchester
Suite 201, Tour ouest
Montréal (Québec)
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-7362

Alberta and Northwest Territories Region:

260 Hillsborough Place
10149, 109th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3M4

Tel.: (403) 420-2222

Ontario Region:

Suite 600
60 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1N5

Tel.: (416) 973-8107

Prairie Region:

Cumberland Square
1501, 8th Street East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7H 5J6

Tel.: (306) 995-4262

Pacific Region:

800 Burrard Street
Suite 1320
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6Z 2J5

Tel.: (604) 666-5307

RESEARCH DIVISION ACTIVITIES
(Part of Administration Program)

Administered By:
Research Division, Programs Branch

Purpose:
To promote, support, develop, manage and conduct social science research related to crime and the criminal justice system in Canada and to communicate research findings to all interested parties, particularly to those who are responsible for legislation, policy and program development.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame:
Continuing. The duration of individual projects is negotiated to meet the circumstances for each study.

Financing and Operation:
The Research Division develops, manages and conducts social science research for the Ministry of the Solicitor General. The Division is primarily concerned with the design, evaluation and specific applicability of research to Ministry objectives in order to:

a) provide research-based policy and program advice;

b) provide information to improve the planning and development of policies, programs and legislation which respond to problems related to crime and criminal justice;

c) evaluate criminal justice system policies and programs;

d) increase the general knowledge base and information on which decisions in the criminal justice system can be made;

e) provide information on crime and the criminal justice system to the public and criminal justice professionals;

f) encourage the development of criminological research and manpower;

g) anticipate problems and areas of concern within the criminal justice system and plan research accordingly.

Priorities for research are reviewed annually in consultation with all Ministry components to ensure maximum compatibility between new research and evolving Ministry objectives. The Research Division then either awards contracts for, or carries out research to respond to the identified information needs.

The Research Division's current activities are concentrated in the following general areas:

1. Crime Prevention
2. Efficiency/Effectiveness of Criminal Justice Programs
3. Fair and equitable decision-making in the delivery of criminal justice
4. Concern for victims of crime
5. Increasing community involvement in criminal justice
6. Juvenile Justice
7. Improving the data base for the criminal justice system
8. Native Justice
9. Women in conflict with the law
10. Management of penitentiary populations.

In 1984-85, the Division, on behalf of the Ministry, let contracts for 100 research projects to be undertaken by universities, private industry or individuals, and continued to support work on 30 other projects started in previous years.

In addition to its contract and in-house research programs, the Division manages a program designed to assist criminology research centres and develop research manpower. Its program has three major aims: (1) the development of research manpower in each of the major regions of Canada to assist in meeting the country's criminal justice research needs; (2) the development of research with policy implications in the areas of crime, delinquency, and the administration of justice; and (3) the dissemination of research findings on the national, provincial and regional levels. Funding agreements are for three years.

Criminology Centres currently receiving funds are at Dalhousie, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Regina, Alberta and Simon Fraser universities.

To obtain information concerning specific projects that the Division has funded or is now funding, please write to:

Mr. B. Larocque
Head, Administration and Project Control
Programs Branch
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OP8

STATISTICS DIVISION ACTIVITIES
(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By:
Statistics Division, Programs Branch

Purpose:
To promote the development of better information and statistics in the Canadian criminal justice system and to provide statistical information, methodological advice and technical support for the Ministry in support of policy development and in response to specific information requests.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
The Division collaborates with the criminal justice community, i.e. with other federal departments, and with provincial, municipal and other agencies to develop criminal justice statistics and information systems.

The agency which has primary responsibility for national justice statistics is the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. It is steered by a federal-provincial group called the Justice Information Council (J.I.C.). The J.I.C. which is made up of federal and provincial Deputy Ministers responsible for justice along with the Chief Statistician is the body which co-ordinates and directs the federal-provincial components of the effort to develop better management information and statistical systems in the Canadian criminal justice system. Reporting to the J.I.C. is the Liaison Officers Committee which has membership from each of the departments sitting on J.I.C., as well as representation from the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. It is the role of the L.O.C. to meet frequently with the Centre to discuss priorities and work plans, and to facilitate the supplying of data and exchange of information between the jurisdictions and the Centre.

The Statistics Division coordinates Ministry participation with the Centre and provides the membership to the L.O.C. It is the role of the Statistics Division to distribute, interpret and analyse data emanating from the Centre, and to insure that the Centre is kept informed of pertinent statistical activities being carried out within the Ministry. The Statistics Division is engaged in several joint projects with the Centre.

In 1985 the Ministry completed a second victimization survey in the city of Edmonton. The survey replicates that originally done as part of the seven-city survey in 1982, and includes special questions requested by the Edmonton police to meet some of their information and evaluation needs.

As a direct result of interest in the victimization survey methodology and findings, the Statistics Division has been working closely with British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Ontario at the provincial and municipal levels to develop methodologies which may be used to measure victimization rates and citizen attitudes before and after the implementation of specific policing patterns or crime prevention programs.

The Statistics Division is a participant on the Federal/Provincial Working Group on Victims, through one of its sub-committees on Funding Options. This group is looking at alternative means of funding victim service programs.

For Further Information:

Mr. A. Himelfarb
Director, Statistics Division
Programs Branch
Ministry Secretariat
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP8

Tel.: (613) 991-2961

COMMUNICATIONS GROUP ACTIVITIES
(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By:
Communications Group, Programs Branch

Purpose:
To explain the Ministry's functions, objectives and activities to those within the criminal justice system and to the public, and to serve the information and communication needs of the Solicitor General in the exercise of his responsibilities.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
In relation to its communication function the Division:

(a) carries out a public relations program to meet the requirements of the Ministry, and to respond to the needs of the news media and public for information about the activities of the Ministry;

(b) produces Ministry publications, news releases, speeches, special reports and other specialized information material;

(c) operates an inquiries centre distributing information material in response to written and telephone requests;

(d) carries out an exhibits program across Canada at various venues;

(e) publishes a monthly journal for the criminal justice system, "Liaison" which is sent free to 10,000 subscribers in Canada and abroad;

(f) maintains an audio-visual program producing public service announcements, films and video-tapes on criminal justice topics.

For Further Information:

Information Officers

Tel.: (613) 997-2807

MINISTRY LIBRARY AND REFERENCE CENTRE

The Ministry Library and Reference Centre is a resource collection of approximately 25,000 volumes, 300 periodical subscriptions, and a growing collection of microforms on crime, law enforcement corrections, criminal justice, and related areas. Its services are available to staff of The Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board, and the Secretariat. Included are government publications, legal materials, and abstracts, indexes and bibliographies in the field of criminology.

For Further Information:
Mrs. Heather Moore

Tel.: (613) 991-2779

NATIONAL VICTIMS RESOURCE CENTRE

Opened on August 22, 1984, the National Victims Resource Centre forms part of a $4.8 million Victim Initiative funded by the Federal Government until March 1986. The Centre's mandate includes collecting information related to victims of crime and making it available to professionals and the public across Canada. Aided by a computerized information system, the Centre stores information on written materials, audiovisual material, descriptions of research and demonstration projects funded by the Ministry of the Solicitor General and the federal Department of Justice, and detailed descriptions on some 500 service programs now operating in Canada. In addition to its own database, the Centre also has access to over 300 commercially available databases. In cases where the Centre cannot answer a specific question, the staff will do their best to refer the client to another source for more detailed information.

The Ministry expects its clientele to include professionals working in the criminal justice system, victim assistance agencies, social service organizations and members of the general public.

The Centre may be contacted by writing to the National Victims Resource Centre, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0P8.

YOUNG OFFENDERS DIVISION ACTIVITIES

Administered By:
Young Offenders Directorate, Policy Branch

Purpose:
To support the effective implementation of the Young Offenders Act, and to promote the improvement of juvenile justice policies and programs throughout Canada. The major activities flowing from the objectives include the evaluation of federal policy/legislation with respect to juvenile justice research, the administration of federal-provincial financial agreements pursuant to the new legislation, and the management of "implementation support" programs: systems development (the development of automated information systems compatible with the records provisions of the new Act); and, program development (the development of effective/innovative services for dealing with young offenders and the preparation/dissemination of information to the juvenile justice community and the public at large).

Authority:
The Young Offenders Act.

Time Frame:
It is anticipated that federal financial transfers to the provinces/territories commenced in 1985-86 under the terms of a financial agreement to be in effect from April 2, 1984 to March 31, 1989. The three year "implementation support" programs were initiated in 1984-85.

Financing and Operation:
Adoption by Parliament of the Young Offenders Act on July 7, 1982, and its proclamation into force on April 2, 1984, terminated federal funding for juveniles under the Canada Assistance Plan and the Special Young Offenders Agreements. As a consequence, federal and provincial/territorial negotiations to conclude a new financial arrangement for federal funding of juvenile justice services were undertaken. These negotiations culminated with the detailed financial agreements and the establishment of the necessary structures/procedures for their administration are nearing completion.

Concomitantly, the Ministry of the Solicitor General initiated an implementation support program to facilitate the transition from the old Juvenile Delinquents Act to the new legislation, i.e., the development of information systems compatible with the records provisions of the Act, the development of demonstration, innovation, and technology transfer projects in juvenile justice, and the preparation/dissemination of information to the juvenile justice community and the public at large.

Finally, a research/evaluation framework is being developed to permit a comprehensive assessment of the impact of the new legislation.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Don Demers
Director General
(Young Offenders Directorate)
Policy Branch
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

RCMP CONTRACT POLICY

Administered By:
Police and Law Enforcement Policy Directorate

Police and Security Branch

Purpose:
To provide policy advice in relation to the administration of provincial and municipal policing agreements for the provision of services by the RCMP.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act/RCMP Act

Time Frame:
Agreement with the provinces on the current RCMP police service contracts was reached in August 1981. Secretariat officials headed the federal negotiating team and prepared advice to the Government. Policy support since the signing of the policing agreements is ongoing.

Financing and Operation:
Support on negotiating strategy and preferred positions has consisted in the development of recommendations for the consideration of Cabinet and the submission of proposals respecting financial terms to Treasury Board. Advice on the interpretation of various clauses of the agreements is developed on an ongoing basis. Close liaison on these matters is maintained at all times with provincial officials.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Mr. R.W. Christensen
Director General
Police and Law Enforcement Policy Directorate
Police and Security Branch
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY

Administered By:
Police and Law Enforcement Policy Directorate

Police and Security Branch

Purpose:
To consult with the Department of Justice and the provinces on the development of police policy and the resolution of both operational and administrative problems affecting law enforcement in Canada.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations

Time Frame:
The duration of individual task forces and committees varies.

Financing and Operation:
Participation with the Department of Justice and the provinces in the resolution of problems affecting law enforcement is an integral component of the mandate of the Police and Law Enforcement Policy Directorate. Financial costs are minimal, except for the salaries of the officers involved. Task forces and other working arrangements are set in place as required by the Federal-Provincial Committee of Ministers Responsible for Criminal Justice or the Minister or senior officials in the Ministry.

The following issues figure prominently in federal-provincial consultations and in the work of various task forces and committees:

- the identification, seizure and forfeiture of the proceeds of criminal transactions;
- the development of bilateral mutual assistance treaties in criminal matters;
- the development of legislative and policy remedies regarding McDonald Commission recommendations affecting policing;
- the countering of drug trafficking;
- the examination of Police Powers as major component of the Criminal Law Review;
- the development of policy respecting policing on Indian Reserves;
- the designation of agents, by the Solicitor General, for the purposes of Part IV.1 of the Criminal Code;
- the designation of peace officers, by the Solicitor General, for the purposes of Part IV.1 of the Criminal Code;
- the designation, by the Solicitor General, of Fingerprint Examiners pursuant to s.594 of the Criminal Code;
- the designation, by the Solicitor General, of counterfeit examiners pursuant to s.419 of the Criminal Code.

These efforts contribute, in varying degrees, to the development of national standards in policing, to the resolution of operational problems affecting policing, and to the development of legislation which provides an appropriate balance between the requirements of effective law enforcement and the rights and freedoms of Canadians.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Mr. R.W. Christensen
Director General
Police and Law Enforcement Policy Directorate
Police and Security Branch
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL
(Royal Canadian Mounted Police)

ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL STATUTES AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

The primary role of the RCMP is the enforcement of Federal Statutes and Executive Orders. Over 150 Federal Statutes include offences which are detected, investigated or for which preventive action is taken. These include the Narcotic Control Act, Bankruptcy Act, Immigration Act, Customs Act, Aeronautics Act, Excise Act, Security Offences Act and the Criminal Code.

Protective services are provided to various departments, institutions and agencies of the Government of Canada as well as to certain designated persons and diplomatic missions. Protection is provided to visiting foreign dignitaries, the Prime Minister, the Governor General and other officials.

Law enforcement services are provided to Transport Canada at 18 major airports on a cost recovery basis. Also, a Native Special Constable Program is provided in seven provinces (Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick excepted) and two territories funded by Indian and Northern Affairs under arrangements with the applicable provinces and territories, which provide an effective law enforcement link with Native Canadians.

CANADIAN POLICE SERVICES

Canadian Police Services are provided essentially free of charge to recognized Canadian police forces, law enforcement agencies, correction services and the criminal courts. These services include forensic laboratories, identification services, Canadian Police College and the Canadian Police Information Centre.

The total cost of Canadian Police Services in the fiscal year 1983-84 was $82,176,000.

Forensic Laboratories

The Forensic Laboratories provide technical and scientific assistance to all law enforcement and government agencies in Canada. This assistance is provided from strategically located regional laboratories at Vancouver, B.C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Ottawa, Ont.; Sackville, N.B.; Halifax, N.S.; and Montreal, Quebec. The staff of the laboratories conduct forensic examinations of physical evidence, and present "expert" evidence to the Canadian criminal courts in the fields of Alcohol, Chemistry, Document Examination, Firearms and Tool Mark examination, Hair and Fibre identification, Serology, Counterfeiting, Toxicology.

Senior staff of the Central Forensic Laboratory, Ottawa, are responsible for the training, establishment methods of analysis and standards of performance for laboratory personnel. A liaison is maintained with national and international "forensic institutions" in the conduct of research and development projects. There is also a certain involvement in the evaluation of police equipment for general usage in the law enforcement field, e.g. breath testing (for alcohol) instrumentation. In addition, the co-ordination of operation support activities within the R.C.M.P. is an ongoing responsibility.

Since 1979, the RCMP through the Science and Technology Program Support Section has managed the Program of Science and Technology in Support of Law Enforcement in consultation with the Operational Research Committee of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Research Council of Canada. As lead agency, the RCMP is responsible for the financing, contracting, accounting and monitoring of all projects initiated by this program which are undertaken to satisfy the research needs of the Canadian police community.

Identification Services

Identification Services maintain national registries of criminal fingerprints, criminal records, firearm registrations and other criminal identification information which are received from Canadian law enforcement agencies, penal institutions, and federal agencies. The records and data maintained provide vital support in criminal investigations and assist in the administration of law as well as the prevention and detection of crime and are available to all duly authorized agencies throughout Canada on a 24 hour, seven days a week basis.

Canadian Police College (C.P.C.)

The C.P.C. provides advanced police training and related research in such areas as police organization, administration, personnel management, executive development, specialized investigative approaches and techniques, hostage negotiation and bomb disposal. The college is open to law enforcement personnel in Canada and to selected foreign police on a limited basis.

An Advisory Committee composed of representatives from the RCMP, Ministry of the Solicitor General, Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and Provincial Attorneys General (or Solicitors General) reviews college courses and programs and provides advice with respect to the functioning of the college.

CANADIAN POLICE INFORMATION CENTRE (C.P.I.C.)

The C.P.I.C. system provides the Canadian Police community in all parts of Canada with a consolidated repository of selected operational data through the use of modern electronic devices for the storage and fast retrieval of information. The data bank is comprised of information related to vehicles and boats that are stolen, abandoned or associated with wanted persons; wanted or missing persons and those who fall within categories such as parole, mandatory supervision, charged or probation; stolen articles of property including firearms identifiable by a unique number. The system also includes criminal name index, criminal record synopsis and full criminal record data bases, all of which are supported by submission of fingerprints to Identification Services.

This system is a computerized information storage and retrieval facility for the use of participating law enforcement agencies on a year-round 24 hour per day schedule of operations. The system consists of a central automated data bank located in a specially constructed building within the R.C.M.P. Headquarters complex at Ottawa and linked through a communications network to terminals located throughout the country.

The system policy and procedural matters are developed by the C.P.I.C. Advisory Committee, the formation of which was authorized by Treasury Board in 1969. This body is composed of senior members of major police departments in Canada and law enforcement representatives from the 10 provinces and the 2 territories. The Committee is responsible for providing advice on policies governing the content, procedure, regulation and access to the system and its data banks. Direct access to C.P.I.C. files is limited to R.C.M.P., Provincial Police Forces, City Police Forces, and Municipal Police Forces approved by the Committee.

POLICE SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT

Administered By:
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Purpose:
To provide a full range of law enforcement services to those provinces, territories and municipalities that have entered into policing agreements with the Solicitor General for the use of the RCMP.

Authority:
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

The Approval of the Governor in Council and the Lieutenant Governor in Council are required before policing agreements can be entered into with provinces or municipalities.

Time Frame:
The first provincial agreement for the provision of R.C.M.P. police services was entered into with Saskatchewan in 1928. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta entered into contracts in 1932, and Newfoundland and British Columbia entered into agreements in 1950. The first municipal agreement was entered into with the Municipality of Flin Flon, Manitoba, in 1935.

Commencing April 1, 1981, 10 year provincial/territorial/municipal policing agreements came into effect in eight provinces (exceptions — Ontario and Quebec), the two territories and 190 municipalities. One additional municipality was added commencing May 1, 1982.

Financing and Operation:
Under the new agreements, the federal government shares the costs of R.C.M.P. policing services with those provinces/territories/ municipalities that are under contract for such services. The agreements are in effect from April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1991.

In calculating the total costs which are to be shared between the federal government and each contracting province/territory/ municipality a direct costing method is used. The direct costs include all operating and maintenance and equipment expenditures made by the RCMP to provide policing services in each province/territory/ municipality. In addition, the agreements stipulate that a pension provision, administration and training cost and an accommodation cost be added to the direct cost to obtain the total costs which are to be shared.

Provincial/Territorial

For the nine month period commencing April 1, 1981 and terminating December 31, 1981, costs were based on the actual expenditures incurred in the previous fiscal year.

As of January 1, 1982 and for the remainder of the contract life, costs will be based on expenditures incurred in the fiscal year that services are provided. Reimbursement by the provinces/territories to the federal governments for the fiscal year 1981-82 was at 56%. The shareable amount increases by 1% per fiscal year until 1985-86 when 60% is reached. Commencing April 1, 1986, reimbursement will be at 62% and will increase by 2% per fiscal year until 1990-91 when 70% is reached.

Municipalities Over 15,000 Population

Costs to these municipalities for the nine month period commencing April 1, 1981 and terminating December 31, 1981 were based on the actual expenditures incurred in the individual municipality during the previous fiscal year.

As of January 1, 1982 and for the remainder of the contract life, costs will be based on expenditures incurred in the individual municipalities in the fiscal year that services are provided. Reimbursement by these municipalities to the federal government was at 81% for fiscal year 1981-82. This is to be increased by 1% per fiscal year until 90% is reached in the last year of the agreement in 1990-91.

Municipalities Under 15,000 Population

Costs to these municipalities for the nine month period commencing April 1, 1981 and terminating December 31, 1981 were based on the actual expenditures incurred in all contracting municipalities under 15,000 population within the province during the previous fiscal year.

As of January 1, 1982 and for the remainder of the contract life, costs will be based on the actual expenditures incurred in all contracting municipalities under 15,000 population within the province in the fiscal year that services are provided. Reimbursement by these municipalities (with one exception) to the federal government was at 56% for fiscal year 1981-82. This will be increased by 1% per fiscal year until 60% is reached in 1985-86. Commencing in fiscal year 1986-87, reimbursement will be at 62% and will be increased by 2% per fiscal year until 70% is reached in the last year of the agreement in 1990-91.

The exception to the percentage to be cost-shared is the municipality of Hinton, Alberta. The policing agreement for this municipality commenced May 1, 1982 with the costs incurred being aggregated with all other municipalities under 15,000 population in Alberta. However, reimbursement by Hinton to the federal government is to be at 70% per fiscal year for the life of the contract, which expires in 1990-91.

Payments:
Under the agreements, provinces/territories/municipalities are billed on a quarterly basis in July, October, January and March of each year, by the federal government for the law enforcement services provided during the preceding three month period.

Payments made by the provinces/territories/municipalities under contract for RCMP policing services for the fiscal years 1983-84 and 1984-85 are depicted in table 2.

TABLE 2

Payments by Provinces/Territories/Municipalities for Policing Contracts
($000)

Province/Territory	*Provincial/Territorial* 1983-84	1984-85	*Municipal* 1983-84	1984-85
Newfoundland	15,311	21,005	1,627	2,088
Nova Scotia	18,706	19,410	1,771	1,755
Prince Edward Island	3,439	3,573	369	308
New Brunswick	13,513	14,259	2,235	1,985
Manitoba	23,373	24,576	4,973	4,745
Saskatchewan	23,575*	33,251	6,566	6,065
Alberta	47,608	47,761	18,285	18,733
British Columbia	44,614*	68,738	70,281	66,491
Northwest Territories	11,960	17,999**	—	—
Yukon	4,733	5,173	—	—
Total	206,832	255,745	106,107	102,170

* Provincial governments made payment prior to end of fiscal year 1982-83 which normally would have been received in the following fiscal year.

** NWT: Payment includes monies for all outstanding accounts from 1982-83.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

E.T. Zwicker, A/Commr.
Chief Financial Officer
R.C.M.P. Headquarters
Pickering Building, Room 610
250 Tremblay Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OR2

Tel.: (613) 993-1712

FIREARMS FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Firearms Registration and Administration Services of the R.C.M.P.

Purpose:
To reimburse the provincial governments for costs actually incurred in administering the business permit and Firearms Acquisition Certificate sections of the firearms provisions contained in Part II.I of the Criminal Code.

Authority:
Section 106.3 of the Criminal Code.

Financing and Operation:
As part of the administration of criminal law in each province, provincial authorities issue firearms acquisition certificates and firearms business permits. The federal government reimburses the provinces for the deficits they incur after the administrative costs are deducted from revenues from fees for these permits and certificates.

Payments:
See table 3.

TABLE 3

Payments by the Government of Canada under the Firearms Financial Agreement

Province	*Fiscal 1983-84 ($)*
Newfoundland	64,492
Prince Edward Island	17,589
Nova Scotia	121,002
New Brunswick	129,870
Quebec	204,901
Ontario	392,726
Manitoba	128,958
Saskatchewan	125,035
Alberta	197,326
British Columbia	184,543
Yukon	35,559
Northwest Territories	46,080

For Further Information:

Chief
Firearms Registration and Administration Section
RCMP Headquarters
1200 Alta Vista
P.O. Box 885
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 3M8

Tel.: (613) 998-6368

MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL
(The Correctional Service of Canada)

EXCHANGE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES
(Part of the Correctional Services Programs)

Administered By:
Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:
Agreement with Ministry of Social Services, Province of Saskatchewan to provide psychiatric care to provincial inmates and psychiatric assessments when requested by the court while the offender is on remand and with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Province of Quebec to provide psychiatric care to federal inmates incarcerated in that province.

Authority:
Penitentiary Act

The Federal-Provincial Agreement with Saskatchewan became effective November 14, 1978.

The Federal-Provincial Agreement with Quebec was signed and became effective on April 4, 1977.

Time Frame:
This is intended to be a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation:
The Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon provides accommodation for the detention of thirty-two persons admitted under the terms of the agreement. The Province of Saskatchewan agrees to pay the "per capita" costs of maintaining a person accommodated under the agreement. The "per capita" costs formula is contained in the agreement and is based upon the principle of full-cost recovery but excludes capital costs of land, buildings, and equipment and depreciation. The Institut Philippe Pinel, Montreal, Quebec, provides psychiatric care to federal inmates referred by federal institution physicians. The Province of Quebec submits a global estimate of costs for the year, excluding capital costs and Canada agrees to pay one-twelfth of the amount on the first day of each month. Canada and Quebec agree to consider and reach an agreement of establishing a cost adjustment for under or over usage of the forecasted patient days. Table 4 depicts the costs over the past four years.

TABLE 4

Institut Philippe Pinel de Montréal

	($)
1981-82	7,019,770
1982-83	8,055,400
1983-84	8,536,900
1984-85	8,959,000

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Dr. D. Craigen
Director General
Medical and Health Care Services
The Correctional Service of Canada
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP9

Tel.: (613) 992-5713

EXCHANGE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS
(Part of the Correctional Services Program)

Administered By:
Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:
To provide for the placement of offenders sentenced to incarceration in institutions which best meet their program needs and/or to provide for reimbursement to the provinces for maintenance of federal inmates held beyond expiry of s.16(1) at the request of the federal jurisdiction. For Quebec, an additional, separate agreement for female offenders was negotiated in 1982.

Authority:
Penitentiaries Act — transfers to federal institutions of persons sentenced to less than two years.

Prisons and Reformatories Act — transfers to a provincial institution of persons sentenced to more than two years.

The federal-provincial Exchange of Service Agreements (ESAs) were signed and became effective on the following dates:

Nova Scotia:	August 14, 1974
Prince Edward Island:	September 7, 1984
New Brunswick:	March 15, 1975
Manitoba:	December 31, 1973
Saskatchewan:	November 21, 1973; revised September 11, 1984
Alberta:	December 31, 1973; revised March 26, 1984
British Columbia:	February 28, 1974
Yukon Territory:	December 31, 1973; revised October 4, 1984
Quebec:	February 15, 1974; and for female offenders April 1, 1982

Northwest Territories:	The agreement was signed on July 10, 1973; but was made effective from August 29, 1972; revised December 3, 1984.
Newfoundland:	April 1, 1975; revised January 2, 1985 but there is also another agreement which was signed on September 14, 1949 and is for the maintenance of federal inmates sentenced by the courts to imprisonment in Her Majesty's Penitentiary at St. John's, Newfoundland.
Ontario:	October 3, 1985; this agreement combines compensation for maintenance beyond expiry of s.16(1) and for parolees under suspension.

All of the above Agreements except for Ontario are under discussion.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity of The Correctional Service of Canada.

Financing and Operation:
The Exchange of Service Agreements provide that the federal and provincial governments agree to pay the daily costs of maintaining a person held under the Agreement. The daily maintenance costs formula is contained in the Agreement. It is based upon the average per-capita share of institutional operating costs, but excludes capital costs of land and building depreciation, where mutually acceptable, a marginal per-capita share has been negotiated. Reimbursement to Alberta under the revised Agreement is on a marginal cost basis.

Payments:
See table 5.

For Further Information:

Mr. G. Pinder
Deputy Commissioner, Offender Programs
The Correctional Service of Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP9

Tel.: (613) 995-7002

TABLE 5

Payments to Provinces for Maintenance of Inmates

Province	*1981-82 ($)*	*1982-83 ($)*	*1983-84 ($)*	*1984-85 ($)*
Newfoundland	383,035	375,405	387,332	492,353
Prince Edward Island	—	—	728	—
Nova Scotia	130,748	37,266	58,899	80,043
New Brunswick	—	—	34,780	31,859
Quebec	2,005,536	2,246,031	2,677,647	3,483,520
Ontario	702,832.67	529,041.34	764,138	1,057,026
Manitoba	129,848	123,970	106,019	235,217
Saskatchewan	125,367	203,295	138,497	180,768
Alberta	402,920	300,876	202,567	97,612
British Columbia	1,289,867	837,694	542,245	666,827
Northwest Territories	111,036	139,900	132,848	336,116
Yukon Territory	21,716	—	58,992	67,916
Total	5,302,905.67	4,793,478.34	5,104,692	6,729,257

AGREEMENTS FOR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND PAROLE AND TEMPORARY ABSENCE SUPERVISION SERVICES

(Part of the Correctional Services Program)

Administered By:
Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:
To compensate Provincial Agencies for certain services provided to the Correctional Service of Canada in relation to Parole and supervision.

Authority:
Parole Act and Regulations
National Parole Board Rules
Penitentiary Act

The Solicitor General has agreements with the Yukon and Northwest Territories and with the Provinces of Newfoundland, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Time Frame:
The agreements are renegotiated and renewed every year before the March 31st expiry date.

Financing and Operation:
In 1977, an amendment to the Penitentiary Act transferred the National Parole Service from the authority of the National Parole Board and united it with the Canadian Penitentiary Service to create a new federal agency, The Correctional Service of Canada.

The Correctional Service of Canada has thereby acquired the following responsibilities, with respect to both federal inmates and provincial inmates in those provinces where the National Parole Board has jurisdiction:

a) the preparation of cases for inmates to be considered for release on parole by the National Parole Board;

b) the supervision of inmates following their release on parole by the National Parole Board;

In carrying out these responsibilities the Correctional Service of Canada cooperates with provincial after-care agencies in two ways:

1. The provinces may be asked to conduct certain "community assessments" for the Service as part of the preparation of cases for consideration by the National Parole Board.
2. The provinces may be asked to provide "parole supervision" on behalf of the Service for persons released on parole by the National Parole Board.
3. Provinces may be asked to supervise inmates on Temporary Absence, in accordance with the Parole Act.
4. Exceptions are the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, which have established their own paroling authorities pursuant to enabling legislation passed as an amendment to the Parole Act in 1977.

"Community assessments" are part of the process of deciding whether an inmate should be released on parole. The assessments involve an inquiry to determine the readiness of the community to receive the inmate once he has been released on parole. This includes such things as the family of the applicant for parole, the community in which he will live, employment opportunities, and the willingness of the family and community to assist the applicant with his plans for rehabilitation. The Correctional Service of Canada usually carries out these assessments but it will sometimes ask appropriate provincial governments to carry them out.

Once parole is granted to an applicant, "parole supervision services" must be provided. These services not only enforce the observance of stipulated conditions and maintain supervision but also provide guidance and counsel to the parolee and his family. The Correctional Service of Canada usually provides these services but will sometimes ask provincial governments to provide them.

After receiving a monthly claim from each of the provinces having an agreement for community assessment and parole supervision services, the federal government makes payments to each of them.

Payments:
See table 6.

TABLE 6

Payments to the Provinces for Community Assessments and Parole Supervision Services

Province	*1981-82* *($)*	*1982-83* *($)*	*1983-84* *($)*	*1984-85* *($)*
Newfoundland	20,514	19,126	26,038	15,211.55
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—
Quebec	1,715	—	—	—
Ontario	—	—	—	—
Manitoba	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan	41,861	45,221	48,558	—
Alberta	124,201	128,876	169,035	171,365.37
British Columbia	61,229	62,064	57,428	37,335.21
Northwest Territories	20,702	29,456	19,225	34,587.30
Yukon Territory	—	—	1,758	20,968.39
Total	270,222	284,743	322,042	279,467.82

For Further Information:

Mr. D. Allen, Director
Community Release Programs
The Correctional Service of Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P9

Tel.: (613) 993-4612

MAINTENANCE OF PAROLED INMATES APPREHENDED UNDER WARRANT OF SUSPENSION

(Part of the Correctional Services Program)

Administered By:

Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:

To provide custody of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension until the suspension of parole is cancelled or parole is revoked or forfeited.

Authority:

Parole Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

Appropriations Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

The Federal-Provincial Agreements were signed and became effective on the following dates:

Nova Scotia:	January 1, 1975
New Brunswick:	November 1, 1974
Newfoundland:	November 1, 1974
Prince Edward Island:	January 1, 1975
Quebec:	May 1, 1975
Ontario:	October 3, 1985
Manitoba:	March 1, 1983
Alberta:	January 1, 1975
British Columbia:	November 1, 1974
Northwest Territories:	November 1, 1974
Yukon Territory:	November 1, 1974

Time Frame:

This is a continuing activity of the Correctional Service of Canada.

Financing and Operation:

The contracts for custody of paroled inmates held on suspension of parole provide that the federal government agrees to pay the provincial governments the "per capita" costs of maintaining a paroled inmate incarcerated under the agreement. The "per capita" costs formula is contained in the agreement and is based upon the principle of full cost recovery, but excludes capital costs of land, buildings and equipment and depreciation.

TABLE 7

Payments to Provinces for Maintenance of Parolees under Suspension

Province	*1981-82 ($)*	*1982-83 ($)*	*1983-84 ($)*	*1984-85 ($)*
Newfoundland	33,090	30,693	572,366	35,652
Prince Edward Island	—	377	6,190	8,630
Nova Scotia	38,695	33,501	57,693	82,211
New Brunswick	3,386	7,436	16,021	33,440
Quebec	616,687	562,269	834,621	720,999
Ontario	369,619	—	361,497	1,034,750
Manitoba	—	—	25,490	—
Saskatchewan	—	—	135,000	—
Alberta	328,453	289,493	300,213	196,597
British Columbia	284,102	68,692	76,946	161,309
Northwest Territories	21,693	12,856	304,689	—
Yukon Territory	—	—	—	—
Total	1,695,725	1,005,317	2,690,726	2,273,588

For Further Information:

Mr. G. Pinder
Deputy Commissioner, Offender Programs
The Correctional Service of Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P9

Tel.: (613) 995-7002

MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (National Parole Board)

The National Parole Board, under the provisions of the Parole Act, has the authority to grant, deny or revoke full and day parole for all federal offenders and provincial offenders except in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, where provincial parole boards have jurisdiction over inmates serving a definite sentence in provincial prisons. The Board is ultimately responsible for granting unescorted temporary absences, authority which it has delegated in part to wardens of institutions. The Board may also revoke mandatory supervision although, in such cases, the original release comes about by force of law and not through a decision of the Board. The Board also makes recommendations on applications for pardons under the Criminal Records Act.

The Board has 26 members, located at its headquarters division in Ottawa and in five divisional offices across Canada; the offices are located in Moncton, Montreal, Kingston, Saskatoon and Vancouver. Members are appointed by the Governor General in Council for periods of up to 10 years. All may be reappointed. In addition, community representatives, appointed by the Solicitor General, participate in any decisions made about releases of inmates serving a life sentence for murder, or sentences of an indeterminate period as habitual criminals, dangerous sexual offenders, or dangerous offenders.

SERVICES TO PROVINCES WITHOUT PAROLE BOARDS

In addition to exercising exclusive authority over conditional release for federal inmates, the National Parole Board makes decisions on cases of inmates in provincial institutions in those provinces and territories which have not established their own provincial parole boards (provincial inmates are those serving a sentence of less than two years). At the present time provincial boards exist in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The National Parole Board therefore has jurisdiction over the granting of conditional release to provincial inmates in the seven remaining provinces and in the two territories.

Where reasonable, the National Parole Board believes that offenders in provincial institutions should be provided with the same rights, safeguards and opportunities for conditional release that are afforded by the Board to inmates of federal institutions. Within its available resources the Board is striving to reduce any disparity which exists between the level of service provided to federal inmates and those incarcerated in the provincial and territorial institutions where the Board has jurisdiction to grant conditional release.

The National Parole Board, in cooperation with provincial authorities, implemented streamlined case preparation and decision-making procedures for some provincial inmates in order to expedite the decision-making process, and continues to monitor the effects of this service improvement to provincial inmates.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PAROLING AUTHORITIES

The Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities (CAPA) which includes representatives from the National Parole Board and the three provincial boards (Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia) continue to meet to exchange ideas and opinions on issues of mutual interest.

CAPA has completed the Statement of Principles, Definitions and Mandate with regard to parole, which was initiated last year. It also prepared two position papers regarding the Correctional Law Review and the standards of paroling authorities developed by the Canadian Criminal Justice Association. Other matters were studied by CAPA, including recent Court rulings and factors to be considered in the decision-making process, parole for deportation, the delegation of authority to suspend, the procedures related to transfer of jurisdiction, sharing of information and procedural safeguards, and the impact of the Charter of Rights.

For Further Information:

Mrs. Louise Proulx
Public Affairs Officer
National Parole Board
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R1

Tel.: (613) 995-1308

THE CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) came into existence on July 16th, 1984 by an Act of the Canadian Parliament, which, in effect, transferred the responsibility for security intelligence in Canada from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to the newly created Service.

The primary purpose of the Service is to collect and analyze information and intelligence on activities that are reasonably suspected of constituting threats to the security of Canada, and to report this intelligence to the government.

There are four basic categories of activity that constitute "threats to the security of Canada" which are as follows:

1) Espionage (Sabotage)

2) Foreign Influenced Activities

3) Terrorism

4) Subversion

These four components form the basis of the primary mandate for CSIS as legislatively outlined in the Act.

In addition, the Service is mandated with two other functions which are also of importance. These are:

1) Security Screening

Government employees who have access to classified information require security clearances. CSIS is tasked with the responsibility to carry out investigations into the background and character of such employees providing sound security assessments. CSIS also provides security assessments of individuals in the area of citizenship or immigration.

2) Foreign Intelligence

As part of international obligations, the Service may, if requested, assist either the Secretary of State for External Affairs or the Minister of National Defence in the collection of foreign intelligence. It is important to note that this type of activity is sanctioned only in Canada, may not be conducted against Canadians or Canadian corporations, and ministerial approvals are necessary.

Having its Headquarters in Ottawa, the Service also has regional offices in the major city centres across Canada as well as district offices in other cities.

Authority:
The Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act.

Review Mechanism:
The CSIS Act created two unique entities that legislatively provide for review.

The first of these is the appointment of an Inspector General, by the Governor in Council, who audits and comments to the Deputy Solicitor General on the Service's operational activities. The second entity is the establishment of the Security Intelligence Review Committee. This Committee is composed of members of the Queen's Privy Council who are not serving members of Parliament and who are appointed by the Prime Minister following consultation with opposition party leaders in the House of Commons. The role of this Committee is to review the activities of, and investigate public complaints against the Service.

For Further Information:
Canadian Security Intelligence Service
Domestic Liaison Branch
P.O. Box 9732
Ottawa Postal Terminal
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 4G4

Tel.: (613) 993-9620

Statistics Canada

The legal foundation for federal statistical activity in Canada goes back to the British North America Act of 1867, but it was not until the Statistics Act of 1918 that the Bureau was created as the national statistical agency and principal component in a national statistical system. The Statistics Act (most recently revised in 1971) assigns Statistics Canada extensive duties and enables it to operate in almost any field of statistical activity.

Statistics Canada is a department of the federal government, headed by the Chief Statistician of Canada, and reports to Parliament through the Minister of Supply and Services. Since its inception in 1918 as Canada's central statistical agency, Statistics Canada's mandate has been to:

"...collect, compile, analyze, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, financial, social, economic and general activities and condition of the people. "

While the Bureau has responsibility for its choice of programs (the only exception is the statutory requirement to conduct censuses of population and agriculture at prescribed intervals), this is exercised after careful consideration of user needs in relation to the cost benefit of what can be collected.

The Bureau is committed (within its budget) to meeting statistical needs of all levels of government and the private sector for research, policy formulation, decision-making and general information purposes. The recent approval and implementation of a Small Area Data Program should prove beneficial to all users by integrating a wide variety of statistical programs, administrative records and data bases.

Statistics Canada's national role is manifested by its regional presences. Household surveys, census operations and, increasingly, business surveys, are conducted from offices in nine locations outside Ottawa, from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Vancouver, British Columbia. These regional offices also handle reference and consultative services at the rate of about 333,000 inquiries per year. Regionalization of both data capture and user/marketing activities is being intensified.

In addition to its direct production and dissemination role, Statistics Canada is a focal point for co-ordinating activities of its partners, federal and provincial, in the broader national statistical system to help avoid duplication and ensure consistency and usefulness in combined efforts. To this end, the agency has many joint agreements with the provinces for the cooperative collection of data and for information sharing. Constructive working relations in an area of common interest like statistics make a valuable contribution to the well-being of the Canadian polity.

	Page
STATISTICS CANADA REGIONAL OFFICES	239
COOPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHARING	239
VITAL STATISTICS PROGRAM	240

STATISTICS CANADA REGIONAL OFFICES

St. John's

Statistics Canada
3rd Floor
Viking Building
Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2

Halifax

Statistics Canada
3rd Floor
Sir John Thompson Building
1256 Barrington Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1Y6

Montreal

Statistics Canada
4th Floor
Complexe Guy Favreau
200 Dorchester Boulevard West
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Ottawa

Central Inquiries
Statistics Canada
Lobby
R.H. Coats Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Toronto

Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Sturgeon Falls

Statistics Canada
Civic Administration Centre
225 Holditch Street
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario
P0H 2G0

Winnipeg

Statistics Canada
6th Floor
General Post Office
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0K4

Regina

Statistics Canada
5th Floor
530 Midtown Centre
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2B6

Edmonton

Statistics Canada
2nd Floor
11010 — 101 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5H 4C5

Vancouver

Statistics Canada
Main Floor
1145 Robson Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3W8

COOPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHARING

Administered By:
The Agriculture and Natural Resources, Census, Education, Culture and Tourism, Health, Household Surveys, Industrial Organization and Finance, Industry, International and Financial Economics, International Trade, Justice Statistics, Labour, Prices, Public Institutions, Science, Technology and Capital Stock, Services, Standards, and Transportation Divisions of Statistics Canada.

Purpose:
To produce statistics more effectively and in a more accurate and timely way through cooperation with provincial government data-gathering agencies; and also to avoid duplication of effort by both data collectors and respondents.

Authority:
Statistics Act

Several hundred formal and informal agreements with the provinces concerning different areas of activity.

Time Frame:
Most agreements are continuing and apply to monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys. Only a few are non-recurring projects.

Financing and Operation:
The standard work practice under the agreements is for the parties concerned (federal and provincial) to agree on what each will do in the statistics production process and to bear their respective costs. Such work-sharing may involve dividing the groups of respondents to be surveyed, dividing data collection and data compilation, or dividing the task of collecting two different types of information. Consultation

on all aspects of the data collection process is a continuing affair between officers of Statistics Canada and their provincial counterparts.

Payments:

Except in the special case of "Vital Statistics", no payments are made to provinces or municipalities under this program.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Data Access and Control Services Division
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Louise Desramaux
Director
Data Access and Control Services Division
Statistics Canada
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OT6

Tel.: (613) 990-9348

VITAL STATISTICS PROGRAM

Administered By:

Health Division

Purpose:

To maintain in cooperation with the provinces a system of vital statistics in Canada.

Authority:

Orders in Council — (PC 693-1919)
— (PC 4851-1945)
— (PC 625678-1964)
— (PC 725130-1974)

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program begun in 1919 and updated in 1945, 1964 and 1974.

Financing and Operation:

Statistics Canada collects vital statistics (information on births, deaths, marriages and stillbirths) in cooperation with provincial authorities. Statistics Canada prints uniform reporting forms and distributes them to the provinces. The provincial authorities collect the pertinent information on the forms, make microfilms of these completed forms, transfer the information to computer cards and tapes and then return both cards and microfilm to Statistics Canada for computer processing of the data. The provinces bill the federal government on the basis of the amount of information submitted. Statistics Canada pays all of the costs of printing forms; 10 cents for each microfilm frame supplied by a province, and one-half of keying costs of machine readable records supplied by a province. Consultation with the provinces takes place through the medium of the Vital Statistics Council for Canada, a joint federal-provincial body.

Payments:

See table 1.

TABLE 1

Payments to the Provinces for Vital Statistics Data Collection

Province	*Expenditures 1981-82 ($)*	*Expenditures 1982-83 ($)*	*Expenditures 1983-84 ($)*	*Expenditures 1984-85 ($)*	*Estimates 1985-86 ($)*
Newfoundland	1,761.10	1,611.00	1,860.10	1,573.83	2,000.00
Prince Edward Island	370.10	374.70	361.00	434.40	500.00
Nova Scotia	2,312.00	2,475.40	3,458.30	998.60	1,000.00
New Brunswick	1,916.30	2,260.60	2,158.10	2,297.00	2,500.00
Quebec	38,801.61	22,021.11	52,689.15	32,518.16	40,000.00
Ontario	113,761.17	106,729.42	139,827.28	137,433.53	140,000.00
Manitoba	12,674.08	16,403.93	17,962.28	19,196.99	20,000.00
Saskatchewan	26,630.83	31,225.56	36,638.22	33,449.17	37,000.00
Alberta	29,935.25	61,981.26*	49,071.25	41,891.44	45,000.00
British Columbia	33,236.58	43,808.28	44,306.48	51,327.28	52,000.00
Total	261,399.02	288,891.26	348,332.16	321,120.40	340,000.00

* Includes amount for 1981-82 and 1982-83

For Further Information:
General:

Chief
Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section
Health Division
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OT6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. John Silins
Chief
Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section
Health Division
Statistics Canada
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OT6

Tel.: (613) 990-8553

Department of Supply and Services

The Department of Supply and Services was established April 1, 1969 by the Government Organization Act 1969 (now the Department of Supply and Services Act RSC 1970 c.S-18). The present department was formed through the amalgamation of the Department of Defence Production; the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (Queen's Printer); the Shipbuilding Branch of the Department of Transport; the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury; the Central Data Processing Service Bureau of the Treasury Board; and the Bureau of Management Consulting Services from the Public Service Commission.

The department was previously divided into two administrations: Supply and Services. However, in January, 1985 the two administrations were consolidated under one Deputy Minister. The department is involved in four federal-provincial programs, all relating to the supply function.

SUPPLY

In its supply function the Department of Supply and Services is responsible for obtaining goods and services for departments and agencies of government. It is also responsible for other functions related to the management of materiel and services, such as printing and publishing, advertising, expositions, traffic management, industrial security, equipment maintenance and repair, warehousing, distribution and disposal.

	Page
BULK PURCHASING OF DRUGS AND VACCINES	243
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COOPERATIVE SUPPLY AND SOURCE DEVELOPMENT	243
CANADIAN GENERAL STANDARDS BOARD(CGSB)	244
RECIPROCAL TAXATION PROGRAM	244

BULK PURCHASING OF DRUGS AND VACCINES

Administered By:
Coordinating Committee composed of representatives of provincial health departments, and the federal departments of National Health and Welfare, Supply and Services, Regional Industrial Expansion and Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

Purpose:
To purchase drugs and specific vaccines cooperatively on behalf of the provinces.

Authority:
Federal government: Supply and Services Act — Section 8, Order in Council P.C. No. 1969-661.

Provincial: Ministers of Health.

Time Frame:
On going

Financing and Operation:
Supply and Services contracts for certain drugs and specific vaccines on behalf of all provinces, except Quebec, for which a service fee is paid to Supply and Services. In 1983-84 the total purchase was estimated at $10,000,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Bruce W. Lawson
Special Advisor, Health Insurance
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 990-7886

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Jules G. Nadon
Director
Food, Drug and Textile Products Centre
Department of Supply and Services
Hull, Quebec
K1A OS5

Tel.: (819) 997-5219

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COOPERATIVE SUPPLY AND SOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Regional Directorates of the Regional Operations Sector.

Purpose:
To provide for the more efficient and economical operation of the provincial governments and the Government of Canada in supply and services, and to promote use of public sector procurement in support of economic development objectives. To this end, the Department of Supply and Services has concluded Memoranda of Understanding on Cooperative Supply and Source Development with the provinces of Saskatchewan, Ontario, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Alberta and British Columbia. Under these bilateral agreements specific action plans are being developed with a view to improving management efficiency in procurement.

Authority:
Government of Canada — Section 8, Supply and Services Act and Order In Council P.C. No. 1969-661.

Provincial Authorities — Varies by province.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. Major source development opportunities are identified in the DSS Annual Procurement Plan and Strategy for which annual consultations are held in all provinces.

Financing and Operation:
The department and individual governments mutually agree to cooperate in certain fields such as a hotel directory, joint supplier seminars or cooperative procurement programs. These projects are then funded, as in the case of the recent $200 million CL-215 Waterbomber project, by special financing arrangements.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. K. Downs
Director, Corporate Relations Branch
Department of Supply and Services
14A1, Phase III, Place du Portage
Hull, Quebec
K1A OS5

Tel.: (819) 997-7116

Officers Responsible:

West

Mr. J.J. Corr
Director General
Western Region
Department of Supply and Services
Harry Hays Building
220 — 4th Avenue S.E.
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 4C3

Tel.: (403) 292-4582

Ontario and National Capital Region

Mr. André Fournier
Director General
Central Region
Department of Supply and Services
7A1, Phase III, Place du Portage
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0S5

Tel.: (819) 997-5757

Quebec

Mr. Jean-Guy Jennings
Director General
Quebec Region
Department of Supply and Services
3rd Floor, East Tower
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Boulevard West
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-1308

Atlantic

Mr. J.J. Hammond
Director General
Atlantic Region
Department of Supply and Services
P.O. Box 2252
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3C8

Tel.: (902) 426-9333

CANADIAN GENERAL STANDARDS BOARD(CGSB)

Administered By:
CGSB Standards and Qualifications/Certification Officers through the use of voluntary consensus committees comprised of the representatives of the federal and provincial governments, industry, consumers, research and testing organizations, and others having an interest.

Purpose:
CGSB provides standards, and qualifications/certification listing of products and services to these standards, for both public and private sectors for procurement, consumer requirements, legislation, technical practices, test procedures and to support international standardization.

Authority:
Department of Supply and Services Act, Par. 5(2)(c)

National Research Council Act 13(c)(v)(vi)

Orders in Council (T.B. 633635) (P.C. 1965-248) (P.C. 1974-10/1539) (P.C. 1974-11/1699) (T.B. 780386)

Time Frame:
Ongoing

Financing and Operation:
CGSB provides the following services to the three levels of government, industry and consumers:

a) Consensus Standards Development

b) Purchasing Specifications Development

c) Sale of Standards and Specifications

d) Qualification and Certification Listing Programs for Products and Services

e) Sale of Qualification and Certification Lists

CGSB does not receive appropriations from Parliament, and must recover all of its costs on a program-by-program basis.

CGSB contracts out almost all of its testing, audit and associated activity in connection with its qualification/certification listing programs, and as well, utilizes resources from other organizations including the three levels of government, industry and consumer associations to assist in the implementation of these programs. CGSB retains only the management and administrative capability in-house. The growth in standards development is similarily being contracted out wherever feasible and resources from the three levels of government and industry are being utilized to work as decentralized elements of CGSB.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. P. Curran
Secretary
Canadian General Standards Board
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G6

Tel.: (613) 994-5382

RECIPROCAL TAXATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Intergovernmental Taxation Centre

Accounting, Banking and Compensation Directorate

Purpose:
To harmonize federal-provincial relations in the area of intergovernmental taxation through federal-provincial agreements providing for reciprocal payment of consumption taxes and fees.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, Part VIII and Regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
Agreements with Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces became effective on October 1, 1977 and similar agreements with Manitoba and British Columbia came into force on April 1, 1983. All these agreements will be renewable at the end of March 1987.

Financing and Operation:
Responsibility for the administration of the Reciprocal Taxation Program was transferred from the Department of Finance to the Department of Supply and Services during fiscal year 1985-86.

By quoting a sales tax licence issued by each of the participating provinces, federal departments acquire most goods and services without payment of provincial ad valorem sales taxes at time of purchase. The Department of Supply and Services calculates the tax due on these purchases and makes direct payments to the participating provinces. For this purpose, all categories of expenditure on goods and services are allocated to provinces of use and the taxability is determined as provided under the various provincial Acts to which each Reciprocal Taxation Agreement refers.

On fuel and a few other categories of expenditure specified in the agreements, taxes are paid by departments through the suppliers at time of purchase. Departments also bear provincial sales taxes on meals and accommodation expenditures that are normally reimbursed to public servants on travel status.

Motor vehicle registration fees are calculated and paid to the participating provinces by the Department of Supply and Services, after deducting certain nominal fees paid by departments at the time of registration.

Provincial revenues generated by this program are eligible for fiscal equalization payments but their payments are calculated and paid separately from the general equalization payments made under Part I of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary and Health Contributions Act, 1977.

Participating provinces have undertaken for their part not to claim refunds of federal sales and excise taxes under subsection 44(2) of the Excise Tax Act. Consequently they bear federal sales and excise taxes on their purchases.

Payments:
Payments in respect of provincial taxes by the Department of Supply and Services to participating provinces under the reciprocal taxation agreements are as follows:

TABLE 1

Estimated Expenditures under Reciprocal Taxation Program
($ millions)

	1985-1986
Sales Tax	222.0
Motor Vehicle Registrations	4.0
Additional Equalization	14.0
Total	240.0

In addition to these payments, it is estimated that federal government departments will pay $20.0 million in provincial fuel taxes in 1985-86. The costs borne by departments for taxes on public servant travel expenses are not included in the above figures.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. J.B. Murray
Director General
Accounting, Banking and Compensation Directorate
Department of Supply and Services
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0S5

Tel.: (819) 997-7357

Officer Responsible:

Manager
Intergovernmental Taxation Centre
Accounting, Banking and Compensation Directorate
Department of Supply and Services
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0S5

Tel.: (819) 997-5240

Department of Transport

The Minister of Transport reports to Parliament for the Department of Transport, the Canadian Transport Commission, and a number of Crown corporations which have various degrees of autonomy, together with separate agencies for development of the national transportation systems.

The federal government plays two roles in the development of transportation services. One is the promotional role, which consists of facilitating the growth and development of the kind of transportation system appropriate to the time. The other, that of the Canadian Transport Commission, is a regulatory role, including economic regulation of rates and services.

While both these roles lead to involvement with provincial and municipal governments, it is the promotional role that has given rise to a number of programs or activities that result in transfers of funds and the provision of technical assistance to these other governments. These programs are primarily administered by the aviation, airports, surface and marine groups of the Department of Transport and by the Canadian Transport Commission. The Marine Group within the Department of Transport, includes the Canadian Coast Guard, the Pilotage Authorities, Harbour Commissions and the Canarctic Shipping Company Limited. On the Marine side, two Crown corporations which report directly to the Minister, are the Canada Ports Corporation and the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. Other transport-related agencies or Crown corporations are not directly involved with the administration of federal-provincial programs or activities.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

The Department of Transport is composed of a central headquarters and planning staff along with four groups which carry out the departmental responsibilities as well as coordinating the activities of the many important agencies. The four groups are: Aviation, Airports, Marine and Surface.

The Marine group is responsible for the activities of the Canadian Coast Guard and maintains a liaison relationship with the Canada Ports Corporation and the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. It also provides administration for public harbours and wharves and financial assistance in the form of grants and loans for major construction in harbours administered locally by federal-municipal Harbour Commissions.

CANADIAN COAST GUARD

The Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) provides services for the safe and efficient movement of vessels in Canadian waters. Its activities include icebreaking, search and rescue, aids to navigation, the administration and application of legislation relating to the protection of navigable waters, ship safety, steamship inspection, vessel traffic services, waterways development, marine pollution surveillance and emergency clean-up, Arctic resupply, operation of marine coastal radio stations and the certification of Canadian ship masters, mates and engineers and main channel dredging and shore protection works.

SAFETY, REGULATION AND AIR NAVIGATION SERVICES GROUP

This Group is charged with the management of all developmental, operational and regulatory activities of Transport Canada in support of aeronautics. Specifically, the Air Navigation Services Directorate is responsible for developing policies and standards for the control of Canadian airspace, determining the facilities, systems and air traffic services requirements of the air navigation system in Canada; the Aviation Regulation Directorate is responsible for the establishment of legislation, regulations, policies and standards for the control of Canadian airspace and for the regulation of civil aeronautics in Canada; and the Air Traffic Services Directorate is responsible for the provision of calibration, inspection and transportation services. Six Regional Directors General are accountable for directing the administration and implementation of policies, programs and services within each region that relate to navigation services and regulatory requirements.

AIRPORTS AUTHORITY GROUP

The Airports Authority Group was established in October, 1985, with the mandate to: operate the national airports system in the most efficient, secure and safe manner; to maximize revenue generation opportunities and to develop self-sufficiency at airports. The development of this group is in line with the restructuring of the Department and the government policy to streamline the management structure of airports. The Airports Authority Group is currently responsible for the operation and management of 153 federal land airports.

With respect to non-federal aviation facilities, Transport Canada provides capital and operating assistance to those airports which qualify on the basis of such factors as traffic demand and air carrier service. As well, capital contributions are made for the provision of airport infrastructure to improve the safety of and accessibility to the national transportation system.

SURFACE GROUP

The Surface group is divided into three major activities: road safety and motor vehicle safety regulation, transportation of dangerous goods and railway safety.

The Road Safety and Motor Vehicle Regulation Directorate is responsible for developing and enforcing standards for motor vehicle safety, exhaust emissions, and fuel consumption. It also investigates alleged safety-related defects in motor vehicles and ensures technical and legal requirements are satisfied in recall campaigns. The Directorate works with the provincial governments within the framework of the Canadian Conference of Motor Transport Administrators (CCMTA) to harmonize vehicle regulations and co-ordinate related safety programs designed to reduce deaths and injuries on Canadian roads. The Directorate also works with provincial government officials in committees of the Roads and Transportation Association of Canada (RTAC) to develop improved Canadian standards on commercial motor vehicle size, weight and configuration.

The Transport Dangerous Goods Directorate administers and coordinates a comprehensive regulatory program, respecting the handling, offering for transport and transportation of dangerous goods by all modes of transport using federal and provincial legislative powers and resources as appropriate. The Directorate has six regional offices to conduct compliance and industry and provincial liaison activities and provides emergency response training programs jointly with Emergency Planning Canada. CANUTEC, a twenty-four hour a day emergency response and information centre is also operated by this Directorate.

The two main activities of the Railway Safety Directorate are to co-ordinate all work in relation to improving railway safety in Canada, including the drafting on a priority basis of a Railway Safety Bill and to administer the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act in cooperation with the Engineering Branch of the Canadian Transport Commission.

POLICY AND COORDINATION GROUP

The Policy and Coordination Group operates within the central headquarters of Transport Canada and is responsible for liaison with other governments, industry and for international relations, for long and short term corporate policy and planning and for transportation research and development.

CANADA PORTS CORPORATION

The Canada Ports Corporation, formerly the National Harbours Board, was established in 1983 by the Canada Ports Corporation Act. Reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Transport, Ports Canada is Schedule C2 Crown Corporation.

Ports Canada is responsible for the development of a port system according to the national ports policy and in support of government trade and transportation objectives. The 1983 ports legislation gives power to establish local port corporations at any of the 15 Ports Canada ports. In 1983 and 1984, local port corporations were created in Vancouver, Prince Rupert, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John's.

CANARCTIC

The Canarctic Shipping Company Limited was incorporated by letters patent pursuant to an agreement dated December 1975 between the Government of Canada (the major shareholder) and North Water Navigation Limited. The Company was established to operate the "MV Arctic", an experimental Arctic Class 2 bulk carrier designed and built in Canada.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED

The Northern Transportation Company Limited is a Crown corporation incorporated under federal legislation and continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The company's primary objective is to provide an economic, reliable and comprehensive transportation service on a profit-oriented commercial basis throughout Northern Canada and the Arctic. The Company forms the principal transportation link for the movement of bulk petroleum products and dry cargo to isolated communities and exploration and mining sites in Northern Canada.

HARBOURS AND PORTS

The Public Harbours and Ports are operated under the provisions of the Public Harbours and Port Facilities Act which provide the Department of Transport the complete management, control, use and development of public port facilities. There are three hundred and sixty (360) public ports engaged in the movement of goods and people in accordance with the national port policy and located across the country.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONS

The Harbour Commissions operate as semi-autonomous public corporations under the Harbour Commissions Act of 1964 and other federal statutes dating back to 1911. The Harbour Commissions with a high degree of autonomy are responsible for the management and operation of the ports for which they are established consistent with government transportation and trade objectives. There are nine (9) Harbour Commissions located in Ontario/Great Lakes System and in British Columbia.

THE ST.LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was established in 1954 by virtue of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act. Reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Transport, the Authority is a Schedule C1 Crown Corporation.

The Authority was incorporated to construct, operate and maintain, in conjunction with an appropriate authority in the United States, a deep waterway between the Port of Montreal and Lake Erie. Construction of the Seaway has lead to several circumstances where municipal or provincial services, utilities or amenities were altered, and joint remedial arrangements were negotiated to compensate for these changes.

THE PILOTAGE AUTHORITIES

The Four Pilotage Authorities: Atlantic, Laurentian, Great Lakes and Pacific created under the Pilotage Act supply pilotage services in their respective region to enhance marine safety, and are not involved in programs or activities which provide financial assistance to provincial or municipal governments.

OTHER BODIES

Other bodies reporting to the Minister of Transport are Air Canada, the Canadian National Railways and VIA Rail Canada Inc., which are all autonomous Crown corporations, operating within the broad outlines of federal transportation policy. However, none of these bodies are directly involved in programs or activities which provide financial assistance to provincial or municipal governments.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS

Department of Transport — **Page**

COASTAL LABRADOR AIRSTRIP PROGRAM 249
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL AND OTHER AIRPORTS 249
CONSTRUCTION OF AIR TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN NORTHERN QUEBEC 250
CONSTRUCTION OF NAVIGATIONAL AIDS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO 251
TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PROJECTS 252
RAILBUS DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM 252
ALRT (ADVANCE LIGHT RAPID TRANSIT) IMPACT STUDY, VANCOUVER 252
COMPUTERIZED SCHEDULING AND BROKERAGE DEMONSTRATION, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA 253
FRAME BRACED FREIGHT CAR TRUCK EVALUATION 253
VEHICLE WEIGHT AND DIMENSIONS 253
TRUCK COSTING 254
DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIFICATIONS FOR THYSSEN-WAAS ICEBREAKING BOW 254
WATER TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 254
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PRIMARY HIGHWAY STRENGTHENING/IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES AND NEWFOUNDLAND (PHASES I AND II) 255
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND NEWFOUNDLAND UNDER THE SPECIAL RECOVERY CAPITAL PROJECTS PROGRAM 256
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION, STRENGTHENING AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND QUEBEC UNDER THE ECONOMIC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 257
RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT 257
MONTREAL COMMUTER RAIL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM 259
TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS PROGRAM 259

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKS 260
AGREEMENTS TO COMPENSATE FOR LOCAL SERVICES AND UTILITIES AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY) 260
WELLAND CANAL CROSSING AGREEMENTS 261

COASTAL LABRADOR AIRSTRIP PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Atlantic Regional Office of the Airports Authority Group.

Purpose:
To provide airports in selected communities along the coast of Labrador so as to enable these communities to be served by aircraft on a regular basis.

Authority:
This program is under the aegis of the Newfoundland Transportation Plan, approved by Cabinet on July 23, 1981.

Time Frame:
To date, federally financed airstrips have been developed for Nain, Makkovik and Mary's Harbour. Cartwright, which was developed by the Province, is being upgraded utilizing federal funding. Current construction of airstrips at Charlottetown, Black Tickle, Paradise River, Fox Harbour, Postville, Davis Inlet and Hopedale is expected to be completed during the period 1986-87 — 1987-88. The strip at Rigolet is expected to be completed in 1985-86.

Scope:
The coastal Labrador aviation facilities include an airstrip, maintenance equipment and shelter, passenger waiting room, provision of electrical power, appropriate airfield lighting, an access road, and a navigation aid (NDB).

Financing and Operation:
Under the terms of a Federal/Provincial Umbrella Agreement on the provision and operation of airstrips on coastal Labrador with an associated adjustment in marine passenger services, signed in July, 1982, Canada will contribute 100% of the actual direct construction costs of the aviation facilities, as well as owning and maintaining enroute navigation aids. Newfoundland will be responsible to own, manage, operate and maintain the aviation facilities, including the terminal navigation beacons, although Canada has agreed to a restoration program whereby certain facilities will be restored to their original operational capability on a regular basis.

Payments:
The federal contributions to date for the twelve airstrips either operational or underway total $24.7 million (current dollars). Total cost for the airstrips is estimated to be about $38 million, in addition to an estimated $500,000 annual cost for the restoration program.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Lane
Atlantic Regional Director General
Airports Authority Group
P.O. Box 42
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8K6

Tel.: (506) 857-7315

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL AND OTHER AIRPORTS

(Part of the Air Transportation Program)

Administered By:
Director General, Airports Corporate Management, Airports Authority Group.

Purpose:
To provide municipalities and other public bodies with financial assistance for the construction and operation of airports.

Authority:
This program falls within the scope of the Aeronautics Act.

Time Frame:
There are two continuing programs to provide financial assistance for airport infrastructure development and operation. The first, a formal program covered under the "Airports Financial Assistance Policy", came into effect on July 13, 1972. This program provides for operating subsidies to public bodies to meet the expenditure versus revenue short-fall at airports that are of significance to the national air transportation program. The Policy also permits the funding of 100% of the cost of approved capital projects at these airports. The second program, entitled the "Financial Assistance Program for Local/Local Commercial Airports", is more informal and ad hoc. It provides a means by which the Minister can provide for capital improvements at existing local and local commercial airports.

Financing and Operation:
The financial assistance is generally restricted to eligible public airports operated by municipalities or other public bodies.

Admissibility:
To be eligible for assistance under the "Airports Financial Assistance Policy", the public airport must qualify for the National Group which consists of those airports which have an Air Traffic Demand Index of 400 or more, e.g., Hamilton and Sudbury, Ontario, and Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. The policy, however, is under review and no new financial assistance requests for operating subsidies have been approved since 1978 or will be approved until the new policy is available.

It also includes airports with an Air Traffic Demand Index below 400 in those cases where:

1) the airport was eligible for an operating subsidy as of December 31, 1971, under the policy in effect at that time so long as the airport receives a Class I or Class II Air Carrier Service;
2) the airport is designated as eligible for the assistance available to this group on the basis of factors related to aviation, sociological and/or economic benefits provided the airport receives a Class I or Class II Air Carrier Service.

To be eligible under the "Financial Assistance Program for Local/Local Commercial Airports", the request should be directed toward improving a facility at an existing airport. In addition, the aerodrome must be licensable and should be receiving some form of air service licensed by the Canadian Transport Commission.

Assistance:

1) Operating — An annual subsidy up to an approved level, where airport revenue is not sufficient to meet the operating costs including depreciation, interest, and a reasonable amount for administrative expenses; and,
2) Capital — The facilities required for the operation of the airport may be provided by the Department of Transport.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Capital and Operating Assistance Payments to Municipalities or Other Public Bodies (by Province)

Province	*1979-80 Expenditures ($000)*	*1980-81 Expenditures ($000)*	*1981-82 Expenditures ($000)*	*1982-83 Expenditures ($000)*	*1983-84 Expenditures ($000)*
Newfoundland	515	340	2,087	2,166	5,812.0*
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	241	328.6*
New Brunswick	551	401	18	766	1,176.0*
Quebec	2,439	2,121	4,920	6,064	4,894.6
Ontario	2,045	1,868	1,963	2,809	4,085.3
Manitoba	1,034	1,113	1,468	2,135	2,005.8
Saskatchewan	521	322	390	650	568.1
Alberta	626	559	623	476	536.9
British Columbia	1,461	840	865	2,000	2,088.1
Northwest Territories	—	—	—	1,728	4,537.3
Yukon	—	—	—	619	792.5
Total	9,192	7,564	12,334	19,654	26,825.2

* Expenditures identified for 1983-84 for the Atlantic Region are Capital and Operations and Maintenance payments from programs administered by the Airports Branch.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. S. Reid
Corporate Management
Airports Authority Group
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA ON8

Tel.: (613) 990-1377

CONSTRUCTION OF AIR TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN NORTHERN QUEBEC

Administered By:
The Quebec Regional Office, Airports Authority Group.

Purpose:
To construct airports, including air navigation aids and access roads, in 14 isolated communities in Northern Quebec.

Authority:
This program was approved by Cabinet in March, 1982. Program received preliminary Treasury Board approval in August 1983, and a revised approval in August, 1985.

Joint Responsibility:

Under the terms of an Umbrella Agreement signed on September 27, 1983 with the Province of Quebec, Canada will be responsible to own, finance, construct, operate and maintain all navigation aids, as well as the airports in the Cree territory. With respect to the airports in the Inuit territory, Canada and the Province of Quebec will act jointly in the financing and project management of the construction of the aviation facilities, while Quebec will be responsible for their ownership, operation and maintenance.

Time Frame:

The program started in 1983-84 in Cree territory and in 1984-85 in Inuit territory and should run over a period of 8 years; the two levels of government are striving to reduce this period to six or seven years, if possible.

Scope:

The Northern Quebec Aviation facilities will include a runway, visual and electronic navigation aids, including a NDB and runway approach and edge lighting, provision of electric power, meteorological and communication facilities and services, maintenance equipment and storage, a small passenger building and an access road.

Payments:

The total cost of this program is estimated to be approximately $114.5 million as follows:

Cree airports (3)	$16.5 million
Inuit airports (11)	$98.0 million

Under the terms of the Umbrella Agreement, Canada will finance 100% of the costs related to the Cree airports and 60% of the costs of Inuit airports, with the exception of non-directional beacons (NDB), which will be paid for by Canada at an additional cost of $3 million.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Imbeault
Quebec Regional Director General
Airports Authority Group
Quebec Region
P.O. Box 5000
Montreal International Airport
Dorval, Quebec
H4Y 1B9

Tel.: (514) 633-3254

CONSTRUCTION OF NAVIGATIONAL AIDS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

Administered By:

The Ontario and Central Regional Offices of the Airports Authority Group.

Purpose:

To provide navigational aids at remote airports in Northern Ontario.

Authority:

Negotiated agreement at Ministerial level within scope of Aeronautics Act.

Financing and Operation:

Under the agreement, the Federal Government is responsible for purchase and installation of navigational aids and the Provincial Government will be responsible for the airports facilities in Northern Ontario at specified and mutually agreed locations.

Legal agreements between the Provincial and Federal Governments have been prepared with respect to the lease of land required at each site for the navigation aids, and for the construction of access roads, site preparation, and connection to commercial hydro service by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, with 100% reimbursement by Transport Canada. Transport Canada is proceeding simultaneously to acquire title to each site.

Payments:

Construction of the navigation aids and services in Northern Ontario is being planned for design and implementation by Ontario and Central Regions on a priority basis, subject to identification of need by Ontario and Transport Canada and to the availability of funds, to arrangements being made with the Province on site preparation, and to the timely availability of the necessary equipment.

For Further Information:

Officers Responsible:

For sites East of Thunder Bay

Mr. R. Binnie
Ontario Regional Director General
Airports Authority Group
4900 Yonge Street, Suite 300
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A5

Tel.: (416) 224-3197

For sites Thunder Bay and West of 88°W longitude.

Mr. H. Bell
Central Regional Director General
Airports Authority Group
P.O. Box 8550
333 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0P6

Tel.: (204) 949-4358

TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PROJECTS

1. BCR Electrification Demonstration

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To mount a railway electrification demonstration on a 132 km. section of British Columbia Railway (BCR) and to develop and evaluate electrification technology as an alternative railway motive power, particularly regarding technical problems and probable costs and benefits in the Canadian context.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced September 1, 1982 and is scheduled to be completed March 31, 1986.

Financing and Operation:
The performers of the work are BCR and CP Consulting Services Ltd. under contracts to TDC, according to an agreement between BCR, the BC Government and the federal departments of Transport and Energy, Mines and Resources and Regional Industrial Expansion. The support from TC will total $2,000,000, the support from EMR amounts to $2,500,000, from DRIE $500,000 and from the BC government $5,000,000.

Payments:
Payments by Transportation Development Centre were $1,875,000 as of November, 1985.

For Further Information:
Executive Director
Transportation Development Centre
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Boulevard West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-7512

RAILBUS DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To develop and evaluate the applicability of railbus technology and operating practices for remote rail services as an alternative to existing conventional rail, and evaluate the impact on government subsidy payments.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced April 1985 and is scheduled for completion March 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The work is being performed primarily by Winnipeg Coach Sales & Service Ltd. of Winnipeg, and Transportation Technology Ltd. of Kingston under contract to TDC. Other major contractors include CANAC Consultants Ltd., CN Rail, VIA Rail, and Motor Coach Industries. The work is being performed under an intra-departmental agreement between TDC and the Rail Passenger Directorate, who are the project implementing jurisdiction under the Canada Manitoba ERDA Subsidiary Agreement. The support from Transport Canada will total $1,115,000, from DSS $385,000 and $50,000 from the Province of Manitoba.

Payments:
Payments by TDC were $109,000 as of November 1985.

For Further Information:
Transportation Development Centre
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Boulevard West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-0022

ALRT (ADVANCE LIGHT RAPID TRANSIT) IMPACT STUDY, VANCOUVER

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To carry out a comprehensive impact assessment of the ALRT system by first collecting baseline data according to predetermined impact assessment framework.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced March 1985 and is scheduled for completion March 1987.

Financing and Operation:
B.C. Transit is overall project manager and prime contractor. B.C. Transit has subcontracted out individual pieces of work to the Greater Vancouver Regional District, Universities and Consultants.

Payments:
Payments by TDC were $150,000 as of November 1985.

For Further Information:
Transportation Development Centre
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Boulevard West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-0022

COMPUTERIZED SCHEDULING AND BROKERAGE DEMONSTRATION, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To improve the quality and cost-effectiveness of transit services for the disabled through the selection, implementation and demonstration of computerized scheduling brokerage systems in Vancouver for Expo 86.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced March 1985 and is scheduled for completion September 1986.

Financing and Operation:
B.C. Transit is overall project manager and prime contractor. B.C. Transit has subcontracted parts of the work to consultants. The demonstration systems will be operated by service providers under contract to B.C. Transit.

Payments:
Payments by TDC were $110,000 as of November 1985.

For Further Information:
Transportation Development Centre
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Boulevard West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-0022

FRAME BRACED FREIGHT CAR TRUCK EVALUATION

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To compare the operational performance of the frame braced freight car truck with that of a standard 3-piece freight car truck with respect to improved stability and reduced wheel wear and demonstrate that this frame braced technique can be achieved in a simple and inexpensive manner.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced September 1982 and is scheduled to be completed January 1986.

Financing and Operation:
The primary performer of the work is UTDC R&D Ltd. with subcontracts to Ontario Northland Railway and Canadian Institute to Guided Ground Transport, under a contract to TDC and an agreement between UTDC R&D and the Ontario Government, Ministry of Transportation and Communications and Ministry of Northern Affairs. The support from TDC will total $104,000 and the support from the Ontario Government will amount to approximately $100,000.

Payments:
Total payments by TDC were $104,000 as of November 1985.

For Further Information:
Transportation Development Centre
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Boulevard West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-0022

VEHICLE WEIGHT AND DIMENSIONS

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To develop uniform vehicle weight and dimension regulations throughout Canada. The results of this project will assist both vehicle designers and highway regulators in the design and approval of new vehicles.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced April 1984 and is scheduled to be completed October 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The contractor for the work is CanRoad Research (Roads and Transportation Association of Canada), Ottawa, under a tripartite agreement with Transport Canada (TDC), industry and all Provinces through CCMTA. Total funding is $2.8 million. Transport Canada's share is $700,000, industry funding is $700,000, and provincial funding is $1.4 million.

Payments:
Payments by TDC were $666,000 as of November 1985.

For Further Information:
Transportation Development Centre
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Boulevard West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-0022

TRUCK COSTING

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To develop efficient costing techniques to increase highway system productivity.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The 1st phase of the project commenced November 1984 and was completed July 1985.

Financing and Operation:
The contractor of the work is the Quebec Trucking Association. Transport Canada's share of the funding is $41,300, Quebec Transport funding is $41,300.

Payments:
Payments by TDC were $41,300 as of November 1985.

For Further Information:
Transportation Development Centre
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Boulevard West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-0022

DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIFICATIONS FOR THYSSEN-WAAS ICEBREAKING BOW

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To develop specifications for a Thyssen-Waas bow section for integration with hulls of ice-classed vessels operating in Canadian waters.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
Project commenced in January 1984 and is scheduled to be completed in February 1986.

Financing and Operation:
The performers are Marystown Shipyard as the principal contractor to TDC along with Thyssen Nordseewerke Gmbh and Newfoundland Marine Design Ltd. as their subcontractors. Under an agreement with the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, the Federal Government share will be 90% of $163,190 with the former contributing the remainder.

Payments:
Payments by TDC were $104,300 as of November 1985.

For Further Information:
Transportation Development Centre
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Boulevard West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-0022

WATER TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
Water Transportation Assistance Directorate

Purpose:
Participation in policy formulation with regard to federal assistance of water transportation services in Canada; development, implementation and monitoring of programs for the operation of certain coastal and ferry services and related terminal services, particularly those for which Canada has accepted responsibility under the terms of Union and Confederation; contracting for and provision of subsidies in support of various international, interprovincial and intraprovincial ferries and conventional shipping services which are considered important to the national transportation network.

Authority:

1. Terms of Confederation between Canada and Prince Edward Island.
2. Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland.
3. Order in Council authorizing Yarmouth/Bar Harbor ferry service.
4. Federal-Provincial Agreement covering service between mainland Canada and Magdalen Islands.
5. Order in Council covering Digby/Saint John ferry service.

6. Federal-Provincial Agreement governing financial support for coastal shipping services in British Columbia.
7. National Transportation Act and Cabinet Decision/ Treasury Board Decision approving transfer of subsidy responsibility from the Canadian Transport Commission (CTC) to Department of Transport.
8. Federal-Provincial Agreement governing financial support of six local ferries in Newfoundland.
9. Federal-Provincial Agreement governing financial support for coastal shipping services in Quebec.

Financing and Operation:

1. Services operated by companies other than CN Marine.

On April 1, 1977, the Water Transportation Assistance Directorate assumed responsibility for subsidization of water transportation services previously subsidized by the CTC. The services in this category which are still subsidized are as follows:

Caribou, N.S./Wood Islands, P.E.I.

Souris, P.E.I./Cap-aux-Meules, Quebec

St. Barbe, Nfld./Blanc Sablon, Quebec

Grand Manan/Black's Harbour, N.B. (costs of subsidization of this service are shared with the provincial government)

Placentia Bay Service

Montreal/St. John's, Nfld.

Jackson's Arm — Harbour Deep Service, Nfld.

2. Services operated by Crown corporations.

i. CN MARINE

CN Marine is a non-comprised wholly-owned subsidiary of Canadian National Railway Company. An Order in Council in May, 1979 and a Tri-partite Agreement between the Crown, CN and CN Marine established the present working agreement. Annual fixed price contracts are executed by the Department of Transport and CN Marine for each of the following services:

Borden, Prince Edward Island/Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick

North Sydney, Nova Scotia/Port-aux-Basques, Newfoundland

North Sydney, Nova Scotia/Argentia, Newfoundland

Digby, Nova Scotia/Saint John, New Brunswick

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia/Bar Harbor, Maine

Newfoundland and Labrador coastal service.

The Water Transportation Assistance Directorate is responsible for administering these contracts and for monitoring the services provided.

CN Marine is now responsible for providing vessels for the performance of these services.

GRANTS IN SUPPORT OF FERRY SERVICES

Annual grants are paid to the provinces of British Columbia, Newfoundland and Quebec in support of ferry and coastal shipping services.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.H. Pratt
Director General
Water Transportation Assistance Directorate
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA ON5

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PRIMARY HIGHWAY STRENGTHENING/IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES AND NEWFOUNDLAND (PHASES I AND II)

Administered By:
Highway Branch

Purpose:
This program is designed to enable Canada and the four Atlantic Provinces to finance jointly the strengthening/ improvement of certain links of the primary highway network in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland to permit the adoption of specified uniform truck load capacity limits and vehicle configurations that are compatible with those in effect in the other provinces of Canada.

Authority:
Bilateral federal-provincial agreements with each of the four Atlantic Provinces with Transport Canada as the federal signatory.

Time Frame:
The original submission made jointly by the four Atlantic Premiers to the federal Minister of Transport proposed a ten-year program. Phase I was implemented during 1977-78 and expired in Nova Scotia on March 31, 1980, and in the other three provinces on March 31, 1981. In each case, an additional year was provided for the completion of projects approved during the life of the agreements. Following the receipt of a joint submission from the three Maritime Provinces and an individual "Needs Study" from Newfoundland, a Phase II of the program was negotiated and

implemented on April 1, 1982. The duration of the program in the Maritime Provinces will be four years and in Newfoundland three years with an additional year provided in both cases for the completion of projects approved during the life of the agreements.

Financing and Operation:
The Canadian Surface Transportation Administration provides the funds to support this program. During Phase I, the federal share was $100 million of the total cost of $200 million. For Phase II, the total cost of the program in the Maritime Provinces is $168 million to be shared on a 50% federal: 50% provincial basis. The federal share of $84 million has been allocated to Nova Scotia — $38.5 million; New Brunswick — $37.0 million; and Prince Edward Island — $8.5 million. In Newfoundland, the total cost of the second phase is $48 million of which the federal share is 75% or $36 million.

Individual project selection and approval as well as program evaluation is carried out by a joint Federal-Provincial Management Committee set up under each agreement. Construction is carried out under contracts negotiated by the provincial Departments of Transportation.

Payments:
Payments are made upon receipt of claims for reimbursement of expenditures.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Y. Malépart
Director
Highway Branch
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KlA ON5

Tel.: (613) 998-1896

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND NEWFOUNDLAND UNDER THE SPECIAL RECOVERY CAPITAL PROJECTS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Highway Branch

Purpose:
This program is designed to spur economic recovery while putting in place key facilities and services to enhance economic and regional development opportunities for the private sector; to finance jointly the construction, upgrading and/or improvement of certain highways.

Authority:
Bilateral federal-provincial Agreements with the Provinces of New Brunswick and Newfoundland and Transport Canada as the federal signatory.

Time Frame:
This program is in operation during the fiscal years 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86. The Agreement with Newfoundland was signed on July 15, 1983, and the one with New Brunswick on August 4, 1983.

Financing and Operation:
This program is cost-shared between Transport Canada and each of the two provinces involved. The cost-sharing ratio is 75:25 (federal-provincial) in Newfoundland except for one project (the Trans-Labrador Highway) where the ratio is 85:15 (federal-provincial). The cost-sharing ratio on New Brunswick highway projects is 80:20 (federal-provincial). Under this program a total of $97.0 million will be spent of which the Transport Canada contribution amounts to $77.0 million. In Newfoundland a total of $44.5 million will be expended, of which $35.0 million will be contributed by Transport Canada. $52.5 million will be spent on New Brunswick highways, with the Transport Canada contribution amounting to $42.0 million. In addition, Transport Canada has provided $2.0 million to finance entirely a special road project from the Moncton/Dieppe boundary to the Moncton Airport and some work on Route 180.

Project selection will be undertaken by the federal-provincial Management Committee using a list of eligible projects as provided in the Agreement. The actual road construction work is undertaken by the provincial authorities.

Payments:
Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Y. Malépart
Director
Highway Branch
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Tel.: (613) 998-1896

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION, STRENGTHENING AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND QUEBEC UNDER THE ECONOMIC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Highway Branch

Purpose:
This program is designed to enable Canada and the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Quebec to finance jointly the construction, strengthening and improvement of certain highway links in those provinces.

Authority:
Bilateral federal-provincial Agreements with the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Quebec and Transport Canada as the federal signatory.

Time Frame:
This program is in operation during the fiscal years 1984-85 to 1988-89. The Agreement with Prince Edward Island was signed on June 15, 1984, in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 1986-87 to 1989-90 in Quebec and 1985-86 to 1991-92 in Newfoundland, the one with New Brunswick on August 14, 1984, the one with Newfoundland on June 24, 1985, and the one with Quebec on July 8, 1985.

Financing and Operation:
This program is cost-shared between Transport Canada and each of the provinces involved. The cost-sharing ratio is 50:50 (federal-provincial) in Prince Edward Island, approximately 70:30 (federal-provincial) in New Brunswick, 62.5:37.5 (federal-provincial) in Newfoundland and 50:50 in Quebec. Under this program a total of $383.3 million will be spent of which Transport Canada contribution amounts to $232.317 million. In Prince Edward Island a total of $32.8 million will be expended, of which $16.4 million will be contributed by Transport Canada. $90.5 million will be spent in New Brunswick, with the Transport Canada contribution amounting to $63.417 million. $180 million will be spent in Newfoundland and, with Transport Canada contributions amounting to $112.5 million and $80 million will be spent in Quebec, with Transport Canada contributions amounting to $40 million.

Project selection will be undertaken by the federal-provincial Management Committee using a list of eligible projects as provided in the Agreement. The actual road construction work is undertaken by the provincial authorities.

Payments:
Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Y. Malépart
Director
Highway Branch
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Tel.: (613) 998-1896

RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT

Administered By:
The Railway Safety Directorate of Transport Canada, in cooperation with the Engineering Branch at the Canadian Transport Commission (C.T.C.).

Purpose:
Part I of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (RRCA) enables the federal government to provide financial assistance toward studies and implementation of railway relocation or rail traffic re-routing proposals, undertaken for purposes such as improving urban form, rationalizing transportation networks or assisting urban transit.

Part II and III of the RRCA enables the federal government to provide special grants for the construction or reconstruction of grade separations. The procedure involves Canadian Transport Commission consideration of applications based on the protection, safety and convenience of the public, and CTC recommendations to the Minister of Transport for disbursement of funds where appropriate. Ministerial approval is required.

Moneys are also appropriated by Parliament to cover federal contributions toward crossing protection and improvement under Part III of the RRCA. The SC payments are administered by the Engineering Branch of the Railway Transport Committee of the CTC, and details of this program are reported separately. (See table 2).

Authority:
The Railway Relocation and Crossing Act
The Railway Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, with funding provided from a variety of sources.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, through Transport Canada may contribute up to one-half of the eligible costs of preparing Transportation Plans and Urban Development Plans requested by urban communities with provincial approval.

When these plans are completed and have municipal-provincial support, Transport Canada is asked to certify that any auxiliary federal programs which may be included are available and that the overall proposals promote significant urban benefits, and the Governor in Council (through TC) is asked to indicate whether project implementation funds would be available. On receipt of a positive response, applicants may request that the CTC issue orders to the railways concerned to carry accepted plans into effect. CTC hearings are mandatory. The federal government, under the RRCA, may provide funds for up to one-half the net cost of railway relocation but the Act contains no specific rule as to the funding of the remaining portion of these costs.

Where Part II of the RRCA is concerned, the federal contribution toward special grade separations is as follows:

The amount that may be recommended for payment by the Commission to meet part of the costs of grade separation, shall not exceed:

a) for construction where costs are more than $1,250,000 but not more than $5 million, $1 million plus an amount no greater than 60% of the costs in excess of $1,250,000 or when costs are more than $5 million, ($3,250,000) plus an amount no greater than 40% of the costs in excess of $5 million.

b) for reconstruction where costs are more than $1,250,000 but not more than $5 million, $625,000 plus an amount not greater than 37½% of the costs in excess of $1,250,000 or where costs are more than $5 million, $2,031,000 plus an amount not greater than 25% of the costs in excess of $5 million.

c) where a proposed new construction of a grade separation is required by virtue of a proposal to build a new road in order to re-route highway traffic and an application has been made to the Commission, the Minister of Transport may authorize payment of a grant which shall not exceed 50% of the costs as determined by the Commission.

Under Part III of the RRCA, the federal contribution towards grade separation projects is as follows where the total cost does not exceed $1,250,000:

— for a new grade separation construction — 80% of the eligible cost up to a maximum of $1 million;

— for the reconstruction of a grade separation — 50% of the eligible cost up to a maximum of $625,000.

The Department of Transport has $15.5 million in its budget for RRCA projects allocated for 1985-86.

Payments:

Commitments made to March 31, 1985 for the federal share of the cost to prepare Transportation Plans under Part I of the RRCA total $2,216,000 for 16 cities — Kamloops, Regina, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Edmonton, Niagara Falls, Sudbury, North Bay, Brantford, Moncton, Truro, Amos, Victoriaville, Jonquière, Boucherville and Golden.

Since the Act was passed in 1974, to March 31, 1985, $253.0 million has been committed by Transport Canada for grade separation work.

TABLE 2

Payments from the Federal Government Fund by Province

Province	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*
Newfoundland	124	74	72	43	317
Prince Edward Island	4	—	30	—	162
Nova Scotia	172	234	257	305	340
New Brunswick	514	627	193	113	344
Quebec	3,302	3,508	3,814	1,969	2,202
Ontario	3,923	2,809	2,438	2,617	3,089
Manitoba	262	214	192	309	647
Saskatchewan	800	1,001	770	639	1,019
Alberta	1,308	424	1,496	3,216	2,244
British Columbia	1,138	526	640	664	333
Yukon	—	—	—	—	18
Total	11,547	9,417	9,902	9,875	10,715

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.H. Galvin
Director, Railway Relocation and Crossing Branch
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Tel.: (613) 993-7392

MONTREAL COMMUTER RAIL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Railway Passenger Directorate

Purpose:
This program is aimed at enabling Canada and Quebec to finance jointly certain projects for the modernization of existing commuter train services in the Montreal area, i.e. the Rigaud, Deux-Montagnes and Saint-Hilaire lines.

Authority:
Cabinet decisions RD 502-80 of July 31, 1980 and RD 518-81 of December 22, 1981.

Federal-provincial agreement of April 29, 1981, amended on July 19, 1983.

Order in Council P.C. 1982-10-231 of January 21, 1982.

Time Frame:
The agreement of April 29, 1981 provided for completion of the modernization by March 31, 1984. The deadline was subsequently extended to March 31, 1986, and subsequently to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Transport Canada's Canadian Surface Transportation Administration pays the federal share of the cost of the program, i.e. $70.0 million, the total cost being $117.5 million. These $70.0 million derive from two sources: $30 million from the Urban Transportation Assistance Program based on a federal-provincial ratio of 80/20, and $40 million in the form of a special grant based on a federal-provincial ratio of 50/50.

The federal-provincial agreement of April 29, 1981 makes Quebec responsible for implementation of the projects. These projects were prepared by the province and submitted to Transport Canada for approval. Subsequently, a specific agreement giving details of the financial responsibilities of Transport Canada and of the province was signed.

Payments:
The $30 million from the Urban Transportation Assistance Program have been committed and spent in accordance with this program's budget.

The $40 million grant was made available in 1984-85 and is to be spent before the end of 1988-89.

1984-85:	$12 million
1985-86:	$28 million

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:
Mr. A.E. Pokotylo
Director General
Railway Passenger Directorate
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building, 27th Floor
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Tel.: (613) 998-1928

TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Transportation of Dangerous Goods Directorate, Surface Transportation Group.

Purpose:
To develop and implement, with the provinces, a comprehensive regulatory program respecting the handling, offering for transport and transporting of dangerous goods by all modes of transport.

Authority:
This program falls within the scope of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act.

Time Frame:
The development of the program requires the passage of provincial statutes complimentary to the Federal Act and the promulgation of regulations. All provinces have enacted their statutes and the regulations have been partially promulgated.

In 1986, expanded federal and provincial inspection forces will cover areas of transportation activity not presently inspected, and these will be coordinated with the existing inspection activities of the federal government in respect of rail, sea and air transport.

The full operation of the program is expected to commence in 1986-87.

Scope:
This program replaces existing, narrowly-focussed programs of the federal and provincial governments directed to particular modes of transport or to particular groups or types of dangerous goods. It also extends the responsibility for ensuring safety in the transport of dangerous goods to those who prepare the goods for transport and where relevant, also to those who receive the goods. The program has international linkages, particularly with the USA, but also to all other countries through UN agency based international transport conventions and recommendations.

Financing and Operation:
The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act contemplates the establishment of administrative agreements between the federal and provincial governments in respect of these matters on the basis that each level of government will be responsible for its own costs. These agreements are being negotiated.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. T.D. Ellison
Director General
Transport of Dangerous Goods Directorate
Transport Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Tel.: (613) 990-1147

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
(The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority)

AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKS

Administered By:
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Purpose:
The purpose of this agreement is to maintain the Beauharnois Canal between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 504 dated March 1, 1932

This agreement was entered into between the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, its successors and assigns (now Quebec Hydro), and the Department of Railways and Canals (succeeded by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority).

Time Frame:
This agreement was dated March 1, 1932, and the sharing formula became effective when the canal was proclaimed for navigation (1959). Maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and its bridges is done on a continuing basis.

Financing and Operation:
Under the terms of the agreement, the cost and expense of maintaining in proper state of repair the said canal and bridges are borne in equal proportions by this Authority and by Quebec Hydro.

Payments:
Payments are made as and when required.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Miss V.C. Durant
Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Tower "A"
Place de Ville
320 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 5A3

Tel.: (613) 598-4610

AGREEMENTS TO COMPENSATE FOR LOCAL SERVICES AND UTILITIES AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY)

Administered By:
Various branches of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Purpose:
The purpose of these agreements is to compensate provinces and municipalities for the effect on provincial and municipal services and utilities due to seaway construction.

Authority:
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act

A large number of agreements have been entered into with provincial and municipal governments.

Time Frame:
The program of compensating for or making good services or utilities affected by the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway is a periodic one. Most of the individual agreements involve lump sum payments or specific contruction projects and do not involve the Seaway Authority in subsequent responsibilities such as maintenance or further construction.

Financing and Operation:
Each agreement varies with the individual circumstances to which it applies. Agreements provide for relocation, restoration or compensation in respect of local services and utilities, highways, sewer and hydro lines, water supply systems, parks and cemeteries which were affected by the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway works. While the Seaway Authority pays the costs of all or part of these projects, in some cases the municipality or province is

responsible for the work, and claims reimbursement for costs incurred. In other instances the Seaway Authority, itself, contracts directly for the work. Payments are made to the provinces or municipalities as set out in the individual agreements. These agreements may involve cost-sharing, lump sum payments or other valuable consideration, such as replacement of construction work.

Payments:
As noted above, payments are made as called for in the individual agreements and are negotiated in respect of each one.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Miss V.C. Durant
Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Tower "A"
Place de Ville
320 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIR 5A3

Tel.: (613) 598-4610

WELLAND CANAL CROSSING AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
The Western Region of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Purpose:
The purpose of the agreement is to alleviate the congestion of highway traffic crossing the Welland Canal and to eliminate existing lift bridges which constitute hazards to and interfere with the movement of ship traffic through the Welland Canal.

Authority:
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act

Master Agreement, dated May 11, 1970, between the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Government of Ontario, for six highway tunnel crossings as follows:

East Main Street	near Welland, Ontario
Lakeshore Road	near the City of St. Catharines, Ontario
Welland Avenue	near the City of St. Catharines, Ontario
Queen Elizabeth Way	near the city of St. Catharines, Ontario
Allanburg	Ontario
Port Colborne	Ontario

A supplemental agreement was signed April 8, 1971 for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel in the City of Welland.

A supplemental agreement was signed on March 16, 1979, for the construction of a bridge at Port Colborne, Ontario. The construction of this bridge will defer, for at least 10 years, the construction of the tunnel mentioned above for Port Colborne.

Time Frame:
The Master Agreement dated May 11, 1970, supersedes an Agreement of June 1, 1965, under which one four lane highway tunnel at Thorold was constructed. There is no termination date specified for the projects under the 1970 agreement. The supplemental agreement in respect of the East Main Street Highway Tunnel was signed April 8, 1971, and work on that crossing was completed in 1972. The Port Colborne Bridge mentioned above became operational in May 1981.

Financing and Operation:
The Master Agreement provides for the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority to share with the Government of Ontario in the costs of constructing six crossings of the Welland Canal once a supplemental agreement has been signed in respect of each tunnel. To date only a supplemental agreement for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel has been executed. Work on this crossing was completed as an integral part of the larger program of realigning the Welland Canal between Port Robinson and Ramey's Bend (the Welland By-Pass).

The three future highway tunnel crossings to be located in the vicinity of the City of St. Catharines will be constructed as part of a larger program if and when the federal government decides to proceed with a project to realign and expand that part of the Welland Canal between Lake Ontario and Thorold. The remaining two highway tunnel crossings at Allanburg and Port Colborne, respectively, may be undertaken as individual and isolated projects at some future date.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority will contribute 50 per cent of the costs of five of the six tunnels. These five tunnels are all to carry four lanes of traffic except at Port Colborne where there will be six lanes. The Seaway Authority will contribute five-sixths of the construction costs of the remaining crossing for Queen Elizabeth Way. This crossing will carry twelve lanes of traffic.

The following types of costs are eligible for sharing under the master and supplemental agreements:

Cost of designing the highway tunnel crossings;
Cost of land required for the crossings;
Cost of surveys;
Cost of expropriation where necessary;
Cost of overheads as mutually agreed upon;
Cost of engineering services;
Cost of construction of the crossings; and the
Cost of operation and maintenance of the crossings.

The Seaway Authority's contribution in respect of operating and maintenance costs for each crossing will be made in a lump sum upon completion of that crossing. In addition to those costs listed above as eligible for sharing, certain costs specifically described in either the Master Agreement or in one of the supplementary agreements will be paid entirely by the Seaway Authority or by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

The estimated total share of the Seaway Authority in these six crossings is $89.2 million in 1970.

In general, the Province of Ontario will administer the construction of these crossings with the concurrence of the Seaway Authority in the approval of design plans and the award of contracts. The province will pay contractors and will then invoice the Seaway Authority for its share of the total expenditures. Claims made by municipalities will be processed in a similar manner. The province assumes administrative responsibility for the operation and maintenance of each completed tunnel.

With respect to the Port Colborne Bridge mentioned above, however, the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was responsible for the planning, design and construction of the bridge, with the province contributing 50% of the $2.7 million cost. The province constructed the connecting roadworks for access to the bridge and such costs were carried totally by the province. The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority now owns the bridge and is solely responsible for its future operation and maintenance costs. The Authority's share of the construction cost of the bridge will be deducted from its share of the construction cost of the Port Colborne Tunnel provided for in the agreement dated May 22, 1970.

Payments:

Payments made to Ontario by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority under the agreements of 1965 and 1970 amount to approximately $8,735,000 and $7,000,000, respectively.

For Further Information:

General:

Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Tower A, Place de Ville
320 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 5A3

Tel.: (613) 598-4610

Director, Planning and Development
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Tower A, Place de Ville
320 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 5A3

Tel.: (613) 598-4627

Department of Veterans Affairs

The role of the Department of Veterans Affairs is to manage special programs for veterans and other specified persons which will compensate for death or disabilities incurred in the service of Canada and which will enable them to be self-sufficient and participative members of the community.

When the Department was established in 1944, the principal focus of its program was the rehabilitation to civilian life of returning veterans of the Second World War. Today, with an older veteran population to serve, efforts are aimed at keeping pace with the needs of an aging clientele in a changing society.

At the same time, through commemoration activities, the Department is committed to ensure that the achievements and the sacrifice made by Canadians for their country in time of war are not forgotten.

The Department of Veterans Affairs is divided into four separate sectors — Veterans Services; Finance, Personnel and Administration; Veterans Land Administration; National Capital Operations and the Audit and Evaluation Division. In addition, there are five regional offices and 32 district offices across Canada whose role is to provide the Department's clients with easier access to services and to facilitate the processing of claims and benefits.

The Department is responsible for a wide range of matters relating to the social well-being of Canadian veterans and their dependants. This broad mandate includes responsibility for administration and benefit delivery of pensions for death and disability related to military service, War Veterans and Civilian War Allowances, supplementary financial assistance on the basis of need, educational assistance and social counselling services. Also included are hospitalization and medicare assistance. The Department provides treatment services in departmental and contract hospitals for veterans suffering from service-related disabilities and for veterans who are in receipt of a War Veterans Allowance. Eligible veterans may also receive home care, adult residential care or nursing home care under the provisions of the Aging Veterans Program.

While the assistance of jurisdictions external to the Department is required in dispensing many of these services, the administration of the Hospital Transfer Program and the War Veterans Allowance Act requires the cooperative effort of the Department and provincial-municipal authorities. The Hospital Transfer Program involves the transfer of Departmental hospital facilities to other jurisdictions so that the veteran population will continue to receive a high level of patient care through assimilation into community hospitals.

In addition to the Department, the Veterans Affairs Portfolio includes four independent agencies: the Pension Review Board, the Canadian Pension Commission and the War Veterans Allowance Board which report to Parliament through the Minister of Veterans Affairs, and the Bureau of Pensions Advocates which reports to the Minister of Veterans Affairs.

	Page
HOSPITAL TRANSFER PROGRAM	264

HOSPITAL TRANSFER PROGRAM

(Part of the Veterans Services Branch)

Administered By:
Veterans Services Branch

Purpose:
The program is intended to achieve the integration of Department of Veterans Affairs' (DVA) Hospitals with those of the local community. This will ensure the availability of adequate treatment for eligible veterans, especially in view of the declining numbers of veterans requiring active care in DVA facilities.

Authority:
Agreements are signed between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the province to which the DVA hospital is being transferred. Agreements have been signed in respect of:

Ste. Foy Hospital, Quebec City, Quebec;
Queen Mary Hospital, Montreal, Quebec;
Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto, Ontario;
Westminster Hospital, London, Ontario;
Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, New Brunswick;
Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, Nova Scotia;
Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, British Columbia;
Veterans Hospital, Victoria, British Columbia;
Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alberta;
Edmonton Veterans Home, Edmonton, Alberta;
Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Time Frame:
The date of transfer is fixed in each agreement. Once implemented the agreement takes permanent effect.

The mode of federal payments following transfer is also set down in the agreements.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government agrees to transfer each DVA hospital to a community authority. Capital contributions are arranged at the same time to permit purchase of equipment and to facilitate renovation or expansion as required.

The Department of Veterans Affairs provides care and treatment to those veterans who are eligible by virtue of their service in time of war. In order to meet this obligation, the Department requires:

1. that there be adequate community health facilities to meet the needs of entitled veterans;
2. that an agreed number of beds at different treatment levels be available to veterans on a "priority use" basis; and
3. that there be arrangements for the employment of DVA hospital staff with pay and other employment benefits, the total of which should be comparable with what they enjoy in the Public Service of Canada.

For a sum of $1.00, land and physical assets of each DVA hospital are turned over to the new jurisdiction. A cash contribution is made by the federal government equal to the estimated capital that would have been expended had the hospital remained under DVA authority for a continuing period of five years.

After the transfer the Department reimburses the hospital for the costs of treatment required by pensioned veterans.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Pierre P. Sicard
Deputy Minister
Department of Veterans Affairs
East Memorial Building
284 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OP4

Tel.: (613) 996-6881

CROWN CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited

ORIGIN AND STRUCTURE

The Company was established in 1952 under the Atomic Energy Control Act, RSC 1970, Chapter A-19 and the Canada Corporations Act, Part I (continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act) to develop the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The majority shareholder of the Company is the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Its activities, under the guidance of the Corporate Head Office which provides corporate planning, policy, management, administration and information systems services, are carried out through the following operating units:

- CANDU Operations which designs and markets CANDU reactor systems, components and related technologies in Canada and abroad. This unit is also responsible for heavy water technology and supply and for the management of prototype reactors.
- Radiochemical Division which manufactures and markets medical and industrial radiation equipment and radioisotopes; and
- Research Division which carries out basic and applied research and development in the field of atomic energy.

Page
NUCLEAR COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS 267

NUCLEAR COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

Administered By:
Prototype and Commercial Power Stations and Heavy Water Plants — CANDU Operations of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited — c/o Executive Vice-President

Purpose:
In cooperation with the provinces, to design and construct nuclear power plants and to construct, own and operate heavy water plants.

Authority:
Atomic Energy Control Act
Atomic Energy Control Regulations

Separate agreements have been signed with regard to three nuclear power plants and one heavy water plant.

Time Frame:
Each agreement has a specified time frame.

Financing and Operation:
The three agreements relating to nuclear power plants have provided for the design and construction of three commercial size nuclear power stations:

- Pickering
- Gentilly-II
- Point Lepreau

The arrangements for the financing and operation of the stations are different in each case.

Commercial Size Nuclear Power Stations:

The Pickering Generating Station (Units 1 and 2) has been constructed and is operated under an agreement between AECL, Ontario Hydro and the province of Ontario. In order to share in the risk of establishing such a station, the province of Ontario and the federal government agreed to proportionately finance capital costs above those for a similar sized fossil fuel-fired station.

Return on the capital invested by the three parties will be made over a period not exceeding thirty years by means of "payback" represented by the difference between the operating and maintenance costs of the two Pickering units and the total cost, including capital charges, that would have been involved if the power generated by the Pickering units had been produced by two coal-fired units. This "payback" is shared in the ratio of each party's contribution to the capital costs of the first two Pickering units. Ontario Hydro, the province of Ontario and AECL have accepted the cost of the station to be $395 million of which the federal portion, including interests, is $141 million or about 36%. The "payback", which represents in a broad sense the net operational advantage of having the power generated by nuclear as compared to coal-fired units, accrues to the credit of each of the three parties. Monthly payments are made to the parties by Ontario Hydro relative to their investment in the Pickering generating station (Units 1 and 2).

The Gentilly-II Nuclear Power Station was declared "in service" on April 7, 1983. The station is operated by Hydro-Québec. Under an agreement between Hydro-Québec and AECL, engineering consulting services were provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. The federal government provided long-term interest bearing loans to assist the construction of the station. The federal loan, which totals $151 million, is repayable in equal instalments over a twenty-five year term commencing April 7, 1984. AECL is administering this loan and its repayment.

The Point Lepreau Nuclear Generating Station was declared "in service" on April 3, 1983. The station is operated by the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission. Under an agreement between the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission and AECL, engineering consulting services were provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. To assist the construction of the station, the federal government provided long-term interest bearing loans. The interest on these federal loans for a period of three years from October 9, 1979 was forgiven. On the in service date these loans, with accrued interest where applicable, were replaced by one loan of $350 million repayable in twenty-five equal annual instalments. AECL is administering this loan and its repayment. The federal government agreed to provide performance loans to N.B.E.P.C. for the first ten years of operation of the unit, if required as a result of low annual unit availability. The maximum yearly amount is $48.75 million with a maximum total of $130 million. Repayment of any loaned amounts will take place in years when availability exceeds 75%. Any performance loan balances at year 10 will be repaid during years 11 through 20.

Heavy Water Plants

The Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant was rehabilitated by AECL, under agreement with Deuterium of Canada Limited and the province of Nova Scotia at a cost of $211.2 million. On February 9, 1978, AECL agreed to purchase the Glace Bay plant. The purchase agreement provides for payment of quarterly instalments of $825,000 to Deuterium of Canada Limited over a twenty-year period for a total of $66 million.

For Further Information:
General:

Corporate Head Office
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
Ottawa, Ontario

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Veilleux
Corporate Vice-President
Public and Governmental Affairs
Corporate Head Office
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
275 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OS4

Tel.: (613) 237-3270

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) is the federal government's housing agency. It is a Crown corporation, constituted on January 1, 1946 by an Act of Parliament, with a Board of Directors which reports to a Minister responsible to Parliament. CMHC is charged with the administration of the National Housing Act which is the instrument of federal legislation dealing with housing and residential development.

NATIONAL OFFICE ORGANIZATION

The President is the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation and a member of the Board of Directors, as is the Senior Vice-President. The Corporation comprises, in summary form, six sectors at National Office, five of which are headed by Vice-Presidents (Policy Development and Research, Finance and Management Information Systems, Organization Development, Insurance and Programs), the other by the General Counsel and Corporate Secretary. The Vice-Presidents Insurance and Programs report to the Senior Vice-President.

FIELD ORGANIZATION

CMHC maintains an extensive field organization headed by the Vice-President, Field Operations. It is divided into five regions, each headed by a General Manager: Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairies and the Northwest Territories, and British Columbia and the Yukon. Currently there are fifty local offices situated in all provinces and territories.

Addresses and telephone numbers for the main offices are listed after the last of the individual CMHC program descriptions.

CMHC is one of the largest financial institutions in Canada but at the same time it has extensive departmental-type responsibilities in the administration of grants, contributions and subsidies, and in the provision of policy advice to government on housing and related matters. CMHC promotes Canada-wide housing standards and guidelines. It also delivers the Canadian Home Insulation Program for Canada Energy, Mines and Resources.

In its role as a financial institution, the Corporation's primary function now is that of a mortgage insurer. This helps to attract investments for financing of residential loans. CMHC facilitates the use of a mortgage as security by guaranteeing the lender against loss. CMHC continues, however, to make direct mortgage loans, as a residual lender, and real estate investments with funds borrowed from government. CMHC is also responsible for managing close to $11.0 billion portfolio of federally-owned mortgages and investments and real estate holdings of dwelling units owned by CMHC over and above the assets of the Mortgage Insurance Fund. The Corporation also administers the mortgage and/or real estate portfolio of certain government institutions such as the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, Housing Enterprises Ltd., Transport Canada and the Department of National Defence.

In its departmental role, CMHC is responsible for government grants, subsidies and contributions amounting to over $1.5 billion a year, directed to the pursuit of social housing goals in both their urban and their rural setting; to the rehabilitation and conservation of the housing stock; to community improvement; to research, development and demonstration; and to the dissemination of information about its activities.

The NHA has been amended many times in response to social and economic changes within the country. Its general objectives have been twofold: to assist the private market in producing enough affordable housing to meet the needs of most Canadians and to provide housing assistance for people whose needs cannot be met through the private market.

A guiding principle of the federal housing approach is that, while the federal government may act to stimulate and supplement the market for house building, it should not assume direct responsibilities which are constitutionally allocated to other governments, or which could effectively be borne by private enterprise.

Under those CMHC programs offering assistance to provincial or municipal governments (or their agencies), responsibility for initiating activity lies with the province or, providing there is provincial approval, with the municipality. Applications for assistance are normally presented to the nearest CMHC local office, supported by the relevant documentation required by the NHA and the National Housing Loan Regulations. Facilities for consultation and advice on any proposal are available through these local offices at all stages of a project's planning and development.

Although most of the activities carried out by CMHC are of interest to the provinces and municipalities, some areas of activity are of particular interest to them. Under these areas of activity, direct assistance is made available to the provinces and municipalities (or their agencies). This assistance falls into four general categories: direct long-term loans at preferred interest rates; forgiveness of a portion of a loan; cost-sharing arrangements under which the federal government will finance a portion of a joint project; and direct contributions made to other levels of government. The areas of federal/provincial/municipal activity are:

1. Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program;
2. Loan-Assisted Land Assembly Program;
3. Cooperative Housing Programs;
4. Non-Profit Housing Program;
5. Public Housing Programs;
6. Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program;
7. Rural and Native Housing Programs.

Page

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM 271
LOAN-ASSISTED LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM 271
COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAMS 272
NON-PROFIT HOUSING PROGRAM 273
PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS 274
RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 275
RURAL AND NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAMS 278
CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION OFFICES 280

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

Administered By:
Land Management Group, Program Portfolio Management Division

Purpose:
In partnership with provinces, CMHC undertakes planning and servicing of land previously acquired under the program for general housing or related purposes. Costs, profits or losses are shared on a 75% — 25% basis by the federal and provincial partners respectively.

The objectives of this program are:

(1) to negotiate with the provinces, the development and/or disposal of all NHA Section 40 lands;

(2) to dispose of all federal-provincial landholdings at market prices;

(3) to promote the residential development of these lands and a satisfactory community environment.

Authority:
National Housing Act, Section 40

Time Frame:
Until further policy determines otherwise, funding for Sec. 40 after 1978 will be restricted to the development of existing properties.

Financing and Operation:
Either the province, CMHC or, in some cases, the municipality may undertake the projects on behalf of the partnership. Financing of land assembly projects, undertaken through Section 40 of the National Housing Act and complementary provincial legislation, involves a cost-sharing agreement whereby 75 per cent of the capital cost is borne by the federal government and the remainder by the provincial partner. Proceeds of sales at full market value are shared on the same basis.

For Further Information:
Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC, or the Land Management Group, Program Portfolio Management Division, National Office.

LOAN-ASSISTED LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

Administered By:
Land Management Group, Program Portfolio Management Division

Purpose:
Provided loan assistance through CMHC to municipalities and provinces that wished to assemble and develop land for residential and associated purposes.

The objectives of this program were:

(1) to promote an orderly and responsible land marketplace in order to ensure an adequate supply of serviced residential land;

(2) to stabilize and, where possible, reduce serviced land prices; and

(3) to promote a high standard of residential development and a satisfactory community environment.

An alternative program involving cost-sharing rather than loan assistance is also available. See "Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program".

Authority:
National Housing Act, Section 42

Time Frame:
No funding has been provided under Section 42 since 1978, except for increases to existing commitments not yet under repayment. No capital budget funds will be allocated for Section 42 increases after 1985.

Financing and Operation:
NHA loans covering up to 90 per cent of the cost of assembling, planning and servicing land housing, or for any purpose incidental thereto, were available through local offices of CMHC.

Conditions of repayment are:

(1) the payment of interest shall be made not less frequently than annually and may be deferred for up to three years or until revenue is produced, whichever comes first;

(2) the loan shall be repayable during its term, or as revenue is produced. The conditions for the latter option are to be determined by CMHC.

The prices and terms of sale or lease of serviced land produced under these loan arrangements are established by the sponsor. It may be offered on a leasehold or freehold basis. CMHC does not share in profits or losses.

Where a proposal involves displacement of low-income families, the borrower will be required to provide replacement accommodation at least equal to the number of buildings removed or demolished.

Payments:
Commitments: Nil.

For Further Information:
Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC, or from the Land Management Group, Program Portfolio Management Division, National Office.

TABLE 1

Loan Assisted Land Assembly Program: Sections 40/42 Commitments*

Province	*Sections 40 and 42 1982 Commitment ($ million)*	*Sections 40 and 42 1983 Commitment ($ million)*	*Sections 40 and 42 1984 Commitment* ($ million)*	*Sections 40 and 42 1985 Commitment ($ million)*
Newfoundland	0.6	1.7	4.6	6.3
Prince Edward Island	—	0.3	0.2	0.3
Nova Scotia	—	0.2	0.3	1.9
New Brunswick	0.1	0.5	0.3	—
Quebec	—	—	—	—
Ontario	5.7	7.3	6.7	1.5
Manitoba	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.7
Saskatchewan	—	0.9	0.5	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	0.3	0.2	—
Yukon	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	0.2	0.7	0.5
National Office	—	—	0.4	—
CANADA	6.6	11.5	14.1	13.2

* Includes capitalized interest on federal-provincial projects.

COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAMS

Administered By:

Social Housing Group, Program Operations Division.

Purpose:

To assist Co-operative Groups to develop and produce modest, affordable housing through the construction of new units and acquisition of existing accommodation, appropriate to the needs of low and moderate income families and individuals. Eligible applicants under the program are Co-operative Associations, Indian Band Councils and groups of Indians.

Authority:

The National Housing Act, Sections 37.1, 6, 56.1, 44(1)(b) and 34.1.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing CMHC program which began in 1978 and replaced the former Sec. 34.18 Cooperative program.

Financing and Operation:

Proposal Development Funds (Section 37.1) of up to $75,000 are available to assist applicants in developing projects to the point of an acceptable application.

Applicants are expected to gain capital funds through the availability of 100% NHA insured loans under Section 6 or through conventional sources. The maximum amortization term for new projects is 35 years. That for existing projects is 35 years or useful life of the buildings.

Federal assistance is available to applicants under Section 56.1 NHA through a maximum subsidy, equivalent to an interest rate write-down from the actual lending rate to 2% based on project costs. This assistance is applied in two forms, as follows:

1. Non-Income Tested Assistance

The assistance, available to all the units in a project, is intended to bridge the gap between the economic occupancy charge and the lower end of market rent established by CMHC. It subsidizes the principal and interest payment and remains constant for 3 years. Starting in year four this reduced principal and interest payment increases annually by 5%.

2. Income Tested Assistance

The difference between the maximum federal assistance and the amount determined in (1) above is then available to residents who cannot afford the normal occupancy charges. Such residents pay on the basis of a rent-to-income scale and are subject to an annual income test.

Co-operatives are generally required to provide for at least 15% of this type of occupancy and achieve an income-mix of residents in the project.

When a co-operative does not use all the federal assistance available, a maximum of $500 for each unit in the project may be set aside in a separate account and used in later years to offset operating cost increases if the income mix of the tenants changes significantly.

If Co-operatives gain additional provincial assistance for income penetration purposes, projects will be eligible for Section 44(1)(b) assistance after provincial assistance contributions equate with maximum federal assistance.

Residential Rehabilitation Assistance under Section 34.1 NHA may be available to provide forgivable loans up to $5,000 per unit or $2,500 per hostel bed. These maximun forgivable loans may be increased to $6,500 and $3,000 respectively when both repairs to improve the accessibility of a unit for the disabled persons and other eligible rehabilitation repairs are done.

To limit the program to modest housing, Maximum Unit Prices are established by CMHC for each market area on the basis of bedroom count and form of housing. To provide flexibility in design, size criteria are not prescribed. All NHA standards must be met.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation has the lead role in facilitating the development of Co-op projects, whether or not some form of provincial assistance may be provided.

NON-PROFIT HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Social Housing Group, Program Operations Division

Purpose:
To supply adequate low and moderate income rental accommodation for families and individuals who are unable to afford such housing on the open market. To obtain funding under this program a privately sponsored non-profit corporation must be constituted exclusively for charitable purposes. Public non-profit corporations, municipalities, provinces, public housing agencies, Indian Bands and groups of Indians are also eligible under the program.

Authority:
The National Housing Act, Sections 37.1, 6, 56.1, 44(1)(b) and 34.1.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing CMHC program which began in 1978 and replaced the former Section 15.1 non-profit program.

Financing and Operation:
Eligible applicants under the program are non-profit corporations, provinces, municipalities, public housing agencies, Indian band councils and groups of Indians.

- Proposal Development (Section 37.1) up to $75,000 per project are available to assist private applicants in developing projects to the point of an acceptable application.
- Applicants are expected to gain capital funds through the availability of 100% N.H.A. insured loans under Section 6 or through conventional sources. The maximum amortization term for new projects is 35 years. For existing projects it is 35 years or useful life of the project.
- Federal assistance under Section 56.1 NHA is available to applicants through a maximum subsidy equivalent to an interest rate write-down from the actual lending rate to 2%, based on project cost.

1. Non-Income Tested Assistance

The assistance, available to all the units in a project, is intended to bridge the gap between the economic rent and the lower end of market rent established by CMHC.

2. Income Tested Assistance

The difference between the maximum federal assistance and the amount determined in (1) above is then available to residents who cannot afford the normal occupancy charges. Such residents pay on the basis of a rent-to-income scale and are subject to an annual income test.

- When CMHC has the lead role and a non-profit project does not use all the federal assistance available, a maximum amount of $500 for each unit in a project may be set aside in a separate account and used in later years to offset operating cost increases if the income mix of the tenants in the project changes significantly.
- Further provincial assistance is encouraged to gain income penetration. Where provincial assistance is equivalent to federal aid, 50/50 cost-sharing of further subsidies may be approved under Section 44(1)(b) NHA.
- Residential Rehabilitation Assistance under Section 34.1 NHA may be available to provide forgiveable loans up to $5,000 per unit or $2,500 per hostel bed. These maximum forgivable loans may be increased to $6,500 and $3,000 respectively when both repairs to improve the accessibility of a unit for the disabled persons and after eligible rehabilitation repairs are done.

To limit the program to modest housing, Maximum Unit Prices are established by CMHC for each market area on the basis of bedroom count and form of housing. To provide flexibility in design, size criteria are not prescribed. All NHA standards must be met.

An option to purchase may be made available for units under the program.

Maximum rent for tenants is the lower end of market rent. All tenants will pay rent based on the federal rent-to-income scale up to market rent. There are no income limits for occupancy under the program.

Operating Agreements between the province and the federal government will define which party has the lead role in the delivery of private non-profit projects.

Provinces may assume the lead role for all publicly or privately sponsored projects. CMHC will take responsibility for the lead role for all projects for which the province has not assumed the lead role. The lead role party has full responsibility for review and approval of projects in order to avoid administrative duplication.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Non-Profit Housing Program

	1983 Commitments (Units)		*1984 Commitments (Units)*		*1985 Commitments (Units)*	
Province	*Non-Profit*	*Cooperative*	*Non-Profit*	*Cooperative*	*Non-Profit*	*Cooperative*
Newfoundland	432	72	237	—	177	—
Prince Edward Island	60	—	181	—	15	37
Nova Scotia	242	284	195	183	178	179
New Brunswick	503	72	589	64	432	125
Quebec	5,096	1,430	4,186	1,167	4,344	1,447
Ontario	4,649	2,528	4,718	1,491	4,481	1,455
Manitoba	902	94	1,054	47	938	133
Saskatchewan	1,053	140	921	80	1,033	121
Alberta	1,222	258	999	77	1,219	82
British Columbia	1,653	1,194	1,730	768	1,900	1,123
Yukon	25	—	53	—	85	—
Northwest Territories	—	20	—	—	30	30
National Office	—	—	—	—		—
CANADA	15,837	6,092	14,863	3,877	14,832	4,732

PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS

Administered By:
Social Housing Group, Program Operations Division

Purpose:
To provide appropriate, well managed, and economical housing for families and individuals unable to obtain such accommodation at prices they can afford.

Authority:
Units and associated assistance may be provided under Sections 40, 43 and 44 of the National Housing Act.

Public Housing Projects under a Federal-Provincial Partnership arrangement.

Financing and Operation:
Section 40 of the Act authorizes the federal government to share up to 75 per cent of the capital cost and operating loss of a public housing project undertaken jointly with the government of a province. The remainder of the cost is borne by the province, but the municipality may be requested by the province to assume a portion of the provincial share. Under Section 43 of the Act the federal government is authorized to lend up to 90 per cent of the capital cost of a public housing project undertaken by the government of a province. The province assumes the remaining costs. A project may be obtained either through new construction or acquisition and conversion of existing buildings, to meet the needs of low-income families and individuals. Developments may consist of self-contained units for individual or family occupancy and also hostel or dormitory units for individuals.

Responsibilities for the development of Section 40 projects, including land acquisition, design, installation of services and construction, are shared as mutually agreed by the participating governments. Responsibility for the development of Section 43 projects rests with the province.

Day-to-day management of completed federal-provincial Section 40 rental projects is provided by a housing authority, a corporate body created under provincial legislation for the specific purpose of managing and operating each project. Members of the authority are selected by the partnership.

A housing authority is responsible for the hiring of necessary staff for the operation of the project. The housing authority operates under the terms of the federal-provincial agreement and submits audited financial statements of the project operations. Annual operating budgets must also be submitted to the partnership for approval.

Rents for accommodation provided in public housing are related to family income and size in accordance with scales agreed to by CMHC and the province. The local housing authority allocates units to applicants.

Section 44

Whether or not a public housing project is undertaken with a loan under the National Housing Act, it may be eligible under Section 44 of the Act for federal contributions to assist in meeting operating losses incurred. 50 per cent of operating losses may be covered by grants under Section 44, for up to 50 years but not exceeding the useful life of the project. Section 44(1)(a) and (1)(b) Rent Supplement Units are restricted to a maximum term of 35 years. In addition dwellings may be leased from private landlords by provinces for public housing purposes and be eligible for grants to aid in meeting operating losses. Public housing and rental subsidies for the year 1983 payable in 1984 were $388.0 million. The estimated federal contribution for 1984 payable in 1985 is $412.0 million.

Payments:
See table 3 (Capital only).

TABLE 3

Public Housing Programs*
(Sections 40 and 43)

Province	*1983 Commitment ($ million)*		*1984 Commitment* ($ million)*		*1985 Commitment ($ million)*	
	Section 40	*Section 43*	*Section 40*	*Section 43*	*Section 40*	*Section 43*
Newfoundland	10.2	0.3	9.2	—	7.2	—
Prince Edward Island	3.1	—	1.9	—	2.8	—
Nova Scotia	10.2	—	13.1	—	12.4	—
New Brunswick	0.1	—	0.4	—	—	—
Quebec	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario	—	0.6	—	—	—	—
Manitoba	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan	25.7	—	20.6	—	10.0	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	3.3	8.7	29.7	—	23.1	0.7
National Office	—	—	—	—	—	—
CANADA	52.6	9.6	74.9	—	55.5	0.7

* Includes capitalized interest on federal-provincial projects.

For Further Information:
Further detail on cost-sharing assistance may be obtained from any CMHC office.

RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
Residential Improvement Group, Program Operations Division (RRAP in NIP and Urban Designated areas).

Social Housing Group, Program Operations Division (Non-Profit RRAP).

Rural and Native Housing Group, Program Operations Division (Rural RRAP and DIAND RRAP).

Purpose:
To assist in the repair and improvement of existing substandard housing and to promote its subsequent maintenance.

Authority:
The National Housing Act, Section 34.1

Time Frame:
The legislation does not limit this program to a specific period.

Financing and Operation:
The program provides that loans, of which the repayment of a portion may be forgiven, may be available to:

(1) homeowners and landlords for the rehabilitation of dwellings. Before the 1979 Amendments to the NHA, loans were restricted to properties located in specific areas and to non-profit corporations.

(2) non-profit corporations and non-profit co-operatives.

(3) Indian Reserves.

In addition funds may be made available to non-profit corporations and non-profit co-operatives for the conversion of residential buildings into a greater number of family housing units or hostel beds.

The legislation requires that, as a prerequisite to the operation of the program, the municipality or the province in which the property is located must have adopted occupancy and building maintenance standards acceptable to CMHC.

Assistance under the program may be made available to all property owners in the NIP or designated areas. Assistance is also available to homeowners and landlords wishing to undertake work to meet the needs of disabled occupants, regardless of location. Private non-profit projects on cooperatives conforming to the provision of NHA Section 15.1(2) are also eligible regardless of location. For landlords, the assistance is conditional upon the entry into a rental agreement.

The maximum amount of loan is $10,000 per family housing unit or, for accommodation of the hostel or dormitory type, $4,000 per bed. Where the borrower is doing repairs to improve the accessibility of a unit for a disabled person, as well as other RRAP eligible repairs, the maximum is $13,000. For owner-occupied family housing units, and for those owned by non-profit corporations, repayment of up to $5,000 of the loan may be forgiven, and for privately owned rented family housing units a maximum of $3,500. In the case of hostel or dormitory accommodation, an eligible applicant may obtain a forgivable loan equal to:

- 50% of the eligible repair costs up to a maximum of $1,750 for each of the first three bed-units; and
- 50% of the eligible repair costs up to a maximum of $2,500 for each additional bed-unit.

For homeowners, the actual amount of forgiveness available is determined in relation to the applicant's adjusted income. Homeowners with adjusted incomes of $13,000 per year or less are eligible for the maximum of $5,000 forgiveness. The amount of forgiveness reduces by $1.00 for every $2.00 of income over $13,000, so that no forgiveness is available for those with adjusted incomes over $23,000.

For rental loans, and to existing non-profit corporations, the amount forgiven is 50 per cent of the eligible costs up to a maximum of $3,500 per unit. For non-profit corporations acquiring a project the full $5,000 is available depending on the cost of rehabilitation.

The amount of forgiveness available is "earned" by the borrower at a rate of $1,000 per year for homeowner occupants and $700 per year for rental units. For non-profit corporations, the forgiveness is earned at $700 per year for existing projects and for those involving acquisition at $700 plus 20% of the excess for loans above $3,500 depending on the cost of rehabilitation. In the case of a non-profit corporation obtaining funds for the improvement of hostel or dormitory type accommodation, the forgiveness is earned at the rate of $350 per bed for the first three-bed units and $500 for all bed units per year. Homeowners earn the forgiveness by continuing to own and occupy the dwelling. Landlords must continue to adhere to the conditions of the rental operating agreement. In the case of Section 34.1, rental loans for rooming houses, the forgiveable loan will be earned at an annual rate of $350 per bed-unit for the first three bed-units; and $500 per bed-unit for all other bed-units.

Where the borrower is doing both repairs to improve the accessibility of a unit for a disabled person and other RRAP eligible repairs, the following applies:

- Homeowners and Non-Profit Corporations — The maximum forgivable loan is $6,500. The forgiveness to homeowners is based on the adjusted family income. These homeowner forgivable loans are earned at the rate of $1,300 per year by homeowner borrowers and by a borrower that is a council of a band as defined in the Indian Act. Forgivable loans to non-profit cooperatives are based on a percentage of the total repairs to the maximum of $6,500.
- Landlords (self-contained units) — Landlord borrowers are eligible for forgivable loans of 50% of the rehabilitation costs to a maximum of $5,000 for each self-contained rental unit in which they do not reside. These rental forgivable loans are earned at the rate of $1,000 per year.
- Landlords (hostel or dormitory bed-units) — A forgivable loan is available equal to 50% of the cost of rehabilitation of a bed-unit to a maximum of $2,250 for each of the first three bed-units and 50% of the cost to a maximum of $3,000 for each additional bed-unit. These rental forgivable loans are earned by landlord borrowers at the yearly rate of $450 for each of the first three hostel (dormitory) bed-units and $600 for each additional hostel (dormitory) bed-unit.

(In rental projects outside designated areas where some of the units are having accessibility repairs, the other units are eligible for landlord forgivable loans).

Work eligible under RRAP:

The Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program is intended to finance the repair of housing to a level which not only meets normal health and safety standards, but which also will substantially extend its useful life with normal care and maintenance. A further life of about 15 years is suggested as a general guide.

In order to accomplish this, CMHC has published standards for the Rehabilitation of Residential Buildings which not only contain mandatory standards (conforming closely to typical municipal minimum maintenance and occupancy by-laws), but also a series of recommended standards which indicate the maximum work that a property owner may, if circumstances permit, do with RRAP assistance.

These standards are intended for use in urban Canada, and also as the guide for rehabilitation undertaken as part of the Rural and Native Housing Program. It should be noted however that, under the latter program extensions to dwellings may be financed with rehabilitation funds.

Where a dwelling is occupied by a person or persons who are disabled, modifications which improve the liveability of the dwelling is eligible to the extent that assistance is available after basic health and safety requirements have been met. In addition these dwellings are eligible regardless of location.

Applicants are encouraged to use some of the funds to increase the thermal efficiency of their dwellings wherever practicable.

Payments:
See tables 4, 5 and 6.

TABLE 4

Commitments
1983 Capital Budget
($000)
Section 34.1

Province	*Rural RRAP*	*Urban RRAP*	*DIAND RRAP*	*Non-Profit*
Newfoundland	11,849	4,896	—	297
Prince Edward Island	3,010	1,006	—	24
Nova Scotia	10,715	9,008	326	195
New Brunswick	11,462	4,838	233	330
Quebec	32,505	21,921	1,610	6,054
Ontario	7,464	15,545	2,142	1,243
Manitoba	4,032	8,001	1,600	596
Saskatchewan	4,443	4,387	1,150	140
Alberta	3,943	6,116	867	49
British Columbia	7,781	12,218	3,050	385
Yukon	190	49	152	—
Northwest Territories	309	—	—	—
CANADA	97,703	87,985	11,130	9,313

TABLE 5

Commitments
1984 Capital Budget
($000)
Section 34.1

Province	*Rural RRAP*	*Urban RRAP*	*DIAND RRAP*	*Non-Profit*
Newfoundland	9,932	5,188	—	66
Prince Edward Island	2,534	758	4	63
Nova Scotia	9,895	8,344	405	116
New Brunswick	10,662	6,388	44	193
Quebec	29,062	19,320	1,618	2,636
Ontario	7,409	13,875	2,299	1,782
Manitoba	4,723	7,333	2,201	324
Saskatchewan	5,186	4,285	1,622	—
Alberta	3,316	4,716	934	36
British Columbia	6,898	11,327	2,333	714
Yukon	398	113	190	50
Northwest Territories	96	—	—	—
CANADA	90,111	81,647	11,650	5,980

TABLE 6

Commitments
1985 Capital Budget
($000)
Section 34.1

Province	*Rural RRAP*	*Urban RRAP*	*DIAND RRAP*	*Non-Profit*
Newfoundland	6,761	2,703	—	—
Prince Edward Island	1,844	487	—	40
Nova Scotia	7,404	4,166	213	—
New Brunswick	6,672	2,700	87	321
Quebec	15,277	14,758	1,154	1,052
Ontario	5,650	14,178	2,343	81
Manitoba	3,879	5,411	1,298	77
Saskatchewan	3,848	2,474	1,331	—
Alberta	3,069	3,436	577	—
British Columbia	4,671	6,690	1,799	380
Yukon	230	95	200	15
Northwest Territories	102	—	—	—
CANADA	59,407	57,098	9,002	1,966

RURAL AND NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAMS

Administered By:

Rural and Native Housing Group, Program Operations Division

Purpose:

To assist disadvantaged clients by providing adequate housing for persons living in rural areas and small communities with a population of 2,500 or less.

Authority:

The National Housing Act, Sections 34.1, 40, 34.15, 55, and 34.1.6.1.

Time Frame:

It should be noted that the Section 40 Federal-Provincial Agreements are for an indefinite period subject to termination or re-negotiation by either party after a three-month notice period. The Section 34.15 and Section 55 programs are unilaterally federally funded but may be delivered by a provincial government agency. These agreements are for one year.

Financing and Operation:

Section 40 (Federal-Provincial Agreements)

Section 40 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to contribute up to 75 per cent of the capital cost of housing projects, including the acquisition and development of land, undertaken jointly with a province. Housing units may be obtained through new construction, or acquisition improvement and conversion of existing units. Native Associations and community groups may participate in the organization, planning and delivery of housing.

Section 34.15 (Unilateral Funding)

Section 34.15 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to provide 100% of the capital and subsidy funding for the delivery of Rural and Native housing under a lending technique. CMHC makes loans to delivery agents, builders or home owners to construct new units or acquire existing units, for sale to qualified RNH clients.

Section 55 (Unilateral Funding)

Section 55 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to provide 100% of the capital and subsidy funding for the delivery of a development-type housing program. Contracts are awarded through a public tender process wherever possible to construct RNH units for sale to pre-identified RNH clients.

Ownership is made possible to people of low income by gearing monthly payments to income in accordance with a payment-to-income scale. Individual loans will be amortized up to a 25-year period. If, according to the payment-to-income scale, individual payments are insufficient to meet the full amortization charges, including the payment of taxes, the Federal-Provincial Partnership will make up the difference between what a family can afford and the full monthly principal, interest and tax charges on a 75/25 basis in provinces participating in the Section 40 RNH program. Under the Section 34.15 and Section 55 programs, 100% of the difference is paid by the federal government.

Any operating profits or losses arising from the operation of Section 40 Federal-Provincial projects are shared on the same basis as the capital cost.

Section 34.1 (Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program)

Under this program, homeowners who live in sub-standard houses can obtain a loan of up to $25,000 to upgrade their houses to minimum standards of health and safety, and to extend the life expectancy of their dwellings by at least 15 years. Of this sum, from $5,000 to $8,250 may be forgiven based on income, cost of rehabilitation and geographic location. The maximum loan for disabled accessibility is $28,000, with maximum forgiveable amounts ranging from $6,500 to $9,750.

Payments:
See tables 7 and 8.

TABLE 7

Rural and Native Housing Commitments to December 31, 1985

Province	*1981* *Units*	*($000)*	*1982* *Units*	*($000)*	*1983* *Units*	*($000)*	*1984* *Units*	*($000)*	*1985* *Units*	*($000)*
Newfoundland	305	9,769	280	9,800	270	10,100	265	10,877	180	10,454
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1,134
Nova Scotia	149	4,567	150	5,100	150	5,966	165	7,327	197	12,283
New Brunswick	186	6,425	108	4,300	—	—	4	147	140	8,224
Quebec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario	166	5,948	271	10,500	143	7,290	289	14,925	270	15,574
Manitoba	201	6,573	201	8,900	200	9,142	242	8,505	124	6,345
Saskatchewan	199	8,551	150	7,100	170	7,152	212	9,913	218	12,651
Alberta	109	0*	203	0*	204	0*	278	0*	65	0*
British Columbia	16	858	53	3,100	4	269	—	—	51	2,976
Yukon	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	253
Northwest Territories	5	230	9	400	21	1,574	19	1,574	18	2,240
National Office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CANADA	1,336	42,921	1,426	49,200	1,162	41,493	1,474	53,268	1,283	72,134

* Section 40 Alberta, effective July 1979 — Capital costs covered 100% by Province.

TABLE 8

RURAL & DIAND RRAP Section 34.1 Commitments to December 31, 1985

Province	*1983* *RURAL RRAP* *Units*	*($000)*	*DIAND RRAP* *Units*	*($000)*	*1984* *RURAL RRAP* *Units*	*($000)*	*DIAND RRAP* *Units*	*($000)*	*1985* *RURAL RRAP* *Units*	*($000)*	*DIAND RRAP* *Units*	*($000)*
Newfoundland	1,893	11,849	—	—	1,416	9,932	—	—	873	6,761	—	—
Prince Edward Island	652	3,010	—	—	506	2,534	1	4	342	1,844	—	—
Nova Scotia	1,795	10,715	74	326	1,646	9,895	88	405	1,207	7,404	47	213
New Brunswick	2,473	11,462	57	233	1,922	10,662	12	44	1,476	6,672	24	87
Quebec	7,129	32,505	328	1,610	6,597	29,062	298	1,618	3,443	15,277	195	1,154
Ontario	1,450	7,464	475	2,142	1,402	7,409	484	2,299	1,037	5,650	474	2,343
Manitoba	608	4,032	333	1,600	706	4,723	412	2,201	599	3,879	208	1,298
Saskatchewan	937	4,443	230	1,150	1,182	5,186	322	1,622	1,002	3,848	264	1,331
Alberta	752	3,943	203	867	587	3,316	191	934	563	3,069	113	577
British Columbia	1,744	7,781	625	3,050	1,578	6,898	467	2,333	1,093	4,671	340	1,799
Yukon	37	190	37	152	52	398	31	190	27	230	25	200
Northwest Territories	32	309	—	—	12	96	—	—	13	102	—	—
CANADA	19,502	97,703	2,362	11,130	17,606	90,111	2,306	11,650	11,675	59,407	1,690	9,002

CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION OFFICES

National Office

Montreal Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P7

Tel.: (613) 748-2000

Atlantic Region

Regional Office

Suite 1200
Brunswick House
44 Prince William Street
Saint John, New Brunswick
E2L 4S7

Tel.: (506) 648-4460

Provincial Offices

Newfoundland

120 Torbay Road
Prince Charles Building
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1A 3V6

Tel.: (709) 772-4400

Prince Edward Island

Confederation Court Mall
Suite 200, 2nd Floor
134 Kent Street
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 1N2

Tel.: (902) 892-9181

Nova Scotia

7001 Mumford Road
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3L 4N8

Tel.: (902) 426-3530

New Brunswick

Suite 370 Kings Place
440 King Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5R2

Tel.: (506) 452-3050

Quebec Region

Regional Office

9th Floor
Place du Canada
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 2N2

Tel.: (514) 283-4464

Ontario Region

Regional Office

Atria North, Suite E 222
2255 Sheppard Avenue East
Willowdale, Ontario
M2J 4Y1

Tel.: (416) 498-7300

Prairie Region

Regional Office

Suite 300
410—22nd Street East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 5T6

Tel.: (306) 975-4929

Provincial Offices

Manitoba

870 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3G 0P2

Tel.: (204) 949-5695

Saskatchewan

3303 Hillsdale Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3B6

Tel.: (306) 359-5880

Alberta

12315 Stony Plain Road
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 2M8

Tel.: (403) 482-3431

British Columbia Region

Regional Office

Suite 800
Crown Life Place
1500 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6G 3A1

Tel.: (604) 666-2516

The Canadian Dairy Commission

The Canadian Dairy Commission (C.D.C.) was established by an Act of Parliament in October 1966. The Commission is appointed by the Governor in Council and is accountable to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. It consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman and one other member. To assist the Commission with advice on production and marketing matters, there is a consultative committee of nine members, appointed by the Minister, who represent a variety of interests.

The objective of the Commission is to provide efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of obtaining a fair return for their labour and investment, and consumers with an adequate supply of quality dairy products.

The Commission, under its authority to purchase and sell dairy products, supports the market price of butter and skim milk powder. The prices that producers receive for industrial milk and cream are related to these product support prices.

The Commission operates a major export marketing program for skim milk powder and whole milk products such as evaporated milk, cheese, whole milk powder and other specialty products.

The Commission chairs the Canadian Milk Supply Management Committee which is made up of representatives of provincial producer marketing boards, provincial government agencies and the Commission which represents the Government of Canada. The Committee administers national supply management of industrial milk and cream.

	Page
DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAM	282

DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Canadian Dairy Commission

Purpose:
The National Dairy Program has the objective of achieving a viable dairy industry in Canada. In administering this program, the Canadian Dairy Commission provides efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of earning a fair return for their labour and investment on production that is within the requirements of the Canadian market and an approved export program, and provides consumers with an ample supply of high quality dairy products.

Authority:
Canadian Dairy Commission Act

Agricultural Stabilization Act

Federal-Provincial Agreements on "supply management of industrial milk and cream" with the provinces of Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Time Frame:
This program was at first provided for under the Agricultural Stabilization Act, and in 1967 was placed directly under the Canadian Dairy Commission. Dairy support is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Dairy support is provided by the Dairy Commission in two ways:

1. through market price support of butter and skim milk powder; and
2. through direct subsidy payments to producers of manufacturing milk and cream.

The two aspects of the program are operated separately and receive funding in different ways.

Price stability for dairy producers and consumers is provided through product price support. This is accomplished by the Commission's offer-to-purchase program for butter and skim milk powder. Funds for these purchases are obtained as loans from the Minister of Finance and repaid by the proceeds from the resale of the products.

Other funds accruing to the Dairy Commission each year are:

1. an allocation from the amounts voted to the Agricultural Stabilization Board towards the marketing costs of dairy products purchased and sold.
2. any profit on the sale of products purchased by the Commission; and
3. levies to finance export assistance collected by provincial milk marketing agencies from individual producers on the basis of their deliveries to dairy plants. Levies are applicable to manufacturing milk and cream shipments since 1970, and on surplus skim off from fluid milk since 1977.

Direct subsidies are paid on all qualifying deliveries within market sharing quota to producers of manufacturing milk and cream. These subsidies are financed through the main allocation from the Agricultural Stabilization Board. The total of market sharing quota issued to producers is designed to balance shipments under quota with the requirements of the market. Therefore, subsidy payments are made only on shipments which fall within market requirements and an approved export program. An in-quota levy is collected from the market returns of producers to cover costs when exporting dairy products. An export quota levy is collected in provinces participating in the special whole milk export program. There is a higher over-quota levy which covers the cost of exporting surplus dairy products processed from production in excess of quota requirements.

Payments:
Funds provided to the Canadian Dairy Commission for subsidies and marketing costs through the Agricultural Stabilization Board were $347.5 million in fiscal year 1983-84 and $326.5 million for fiscal year 1984-85.

The following table shows the subsidy payments made to producers in the different provinces in the dairy years ending July 31, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985.

Direct Subsidies Paid to Canadian Dairy Producers

Province	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	4,903	5,145	5,350	5,394	5,206
Nova Scotia	3,784	3,434	3,493	3,574	3,578
New Brunswick	2,901	3,465	3,632	3,758	3,780
Quebec	133,440	130,261	132,470	136,316	135,611
Ontario	89,600	85,086	89,171	90,438	89,996
Manitoba	10,889	10,230	10,684	11,047	11,044
Saskatchewan	6,778	6,819	7,291	7,392	7,388
Alberta	16,750	17,652	18,706	18,986	19,140
British Columbia	9,246	9,346	54(1)	46(1)	7,869
Total	278,291	271,438	270,851	276,951	283,612

(1) British Columbia withdrew from the national plan; the subsidy shown was paid to cream producers only.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G. Choquette, Chairman
Canadian Dairy Commission
Pebb Building
2197 Riverside Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Z2

Tel.: (613) 998-9490

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

In 1960 an Order in Council created the External Aid Office; the duties of its Director General were defined in the following terms: the operation and administration of all assistance programs funded from the credits voted for this purpose to the Department of External Affairs; the study of such programs and the recommendation of any appropriate changes; co-ordination of operations with the other government departments and agencies with international agencies and Canadian non-governmental organizations; co-ordination of all Canadian efforts directed toward obtaining aid for foreign countries affected by disasters; internal administration and other duties related to Canadian aid programs.

The External Aid Office acquired status of a government department through the proclamation of a series of Orders in Council which made it subject to the Financial Administration Act and the Public Service Staff Relations Act.

In 1968 the name of the External Aid Office was changed, by Order in Council, to Canadian International Development Agency and the title of "Director General" was changed to "President".

CIDA's central objective today might, in general terms, be described as follows:

To support the efforts of developing countries in fostering their economic growth and the evolution of their social systems in a way that will produce a wide distribution of the benefits of development among the populations of these countries, enhance the quality of life and improve the capacity of all sectors of their population to participate in national development efforts.

The following passages from *Federalism and International Relations* and the *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-80* form the background against which current Federal/Provincial cooperation in international development assistance fields takes place:

"External aid forms an integral part of Canadian foreign policy and ultimate control must rest with the federal authority. At the same time, it is clear that an effective program depends for its realization upon full co-operation from the provinces. In recent years provincial authorities have contributed generously to the Canadian aid effort, especially in the recruitment of teaching and advisory personnel for service abroad and the provision of training facilities in Canada".

"In addition to participation in federal programs a number of provinces have indicated an interest in providing assistance directly to developing countries, particularly in the field of education and other spheres of provincial jurisdiction. *(Federalism and International Relations)*".

"Though the official program of development cooperation may be financed and administered by the Government, it will be organized in such a way as to support, strengthen, and intensify the widest possible participation of all sectors of the Canadian community: individuals and voluntary non-profit organizations, the governments of the provinces, the several departments of the federal and provincial governments, universities, and the business sector".

"Local, provincial and national non-governmental organizations and groups, representing people in all regions and walks of life, are already playing an important part in international cooperation. This has prompted provincial governments to provide direct financial support for various types of international cooperation. Such initiatives are likely to stimulate even greater activity in, and fund-raising for, international cooperation by Canadians". (Strategy 1975-80).

The existing federal/provincial contact points involve a number of program areas in the Agency. Primarily these are:

- the Policy Branch, which has the responsibility for overall coordination of CIDA activities involving the provinces;
- the Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA) under the Special Programs Branch;
- the 4 Bilateral Program Branches, which utilize provincial government organizations as executing agencies and which draw upon provincial human resources in support of projects abroad;
- the Special Programs Branch which has funding arrangements with certain provincial governments and provincial councils of international cooperation, in support of NGO ventures;
- the Business Cooperation Branch through its Industrial Cooperation Division maintains contact with provincial governments in the development and management of programs linking Canadian business and industry with Third World counterparts;

- Resources Branch, which has entered into agreements with individual provinces in order to obtain the services of qualified individuals, consultants and experts in the context of CIDA projects abroad and which arranges for the placement of students and trainees in support of several programs and projects.

Of the foregoing, only the Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA) provides a formal channel permitting provincial governments to receive federal financial and administrative support for provincial initiatives in providing agricultural development assistance and food aid to developing countries.

	Page
VOLUNTARY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AID PROGRAM (VADA)	286
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDP)	286
FONDS INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION UNIVERSITAIRE (FICU)	287

VOLUNTARY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AID PROGRAM (VADA)

Administered By:
Administrator, VADA, Special Programs Branch, with provinces concerned.

Purpose:
To facilitate and increase the value of international aid activities of the federal and provincial governments and Canadian non-governmental organizations in efforts to alleviate famine and in support of agricultural development in the developing world.

Authority:
Cabinet decision in 1975 to sponsor a Canadian voluntary food aid and agricultural development scheme directed to the alleviation of famine and agricultural development in the Third World through the establishment of a mechanism to provide for the participation of the federal government, the provinces and Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Time Frame:
VADA is a continuing program which began operations in 1976.

Financing and Operation:
CIDA is responsible for the provision of federal funding in support of program objectives and for co-ordinating individual projects with the donor province, organization or NGO and the recipient developing country or countries. VADA is a shared-cost program with the provinces supplying foodstuffs, commodities or services in support of agricultural development in Third World countries, with the federal government contributing funds through CIDA to meet associated delivery costs. A shipment must have a minimum value of $25,000 and shipping charges must not be of a value greater than 70% of the worth of the material being shipped. CIDA also provides cash for co-funding development projects undertaken by provincial governments in Third World countries. The budget for 1985-86 is $1.3 million.

Payments:
Invoices for costs associated with the transfer of goods and services provided under VADA are forwarded to CIDA for payment. Payment may also take the form of reimbursement for costs incurred by the donor for delivery to recipients. In addition cash advances are sometimes provided for project activities.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Peter Harkness
Deputy Director General
Special Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A OG4

Tel.: (819) 997-0611

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDP)

Administered By:
The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Purpose:
To enable Canada to take part in the principal multilateral technical co-operation program of the Francophonie through the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency.

Authority:
Decision made by Canada at the general conference of the Cultural and Technical Co-operation Agency held in Mauritius in 1975.

Time Frame:
An annual grant will be made for as long as Canada continues to participate in SDP activities.

Financing and Operation:
Canadian participation involves two levels of government: the federal government and the provincial governments of Quebec and New Brunswick.

Payments:
The total grant from the Canadian government was of $1,500,000 in 1985-86. During the same year, Quebec's grant was $44,500 and New Brunswick was $10,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Ms. C. McAskie
Director General
Multilateral Technical Cooperation Division
Multilateral Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A OG4

Tel.: (819) 994-3932

FONDS INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION UNIVERSITAIRE (FICU)

Administered By:
The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate in the technical cooperation program of the Association of entirely or partially Francophone Universities, throughout the world.

Authority:
The initial federal grant was announced in 1967 by the Honourable Paul Martin. The decision followed from the government policy to provide assistance to the French-speaking world.

Time Frame:
Contributions are determined annually on the basis of the program approved at the annual meeting of the FICU steering committee.

Financing and Operation:
FICU is linked to AUPELF (Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française) and is the source of funds for activities carried out by the Association's secretariat. The donor governments (in Canada), the federal government and Quebec sit on the steering committee which, during its annual meetings, decides upon the avenues to be pursued and distributes the available funds among operations so as to make the most worthwhile use of resources.

Payments:
Grants are made directly to FICU by donors. In 1985-86, CIDA provided a total of $750,000 for technical cooperation activities plus approximately $125,000 for the assignment of a Canadian co-operant in Dakar.

Quebec's contribution in 1985-86 was $32,500.

For Further Information:
General:

Ms. C. McAskie
Director General
Multilateral Technical Cooperation Division
Multilateral Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4

Tel.: (819) 994-3932

Canadian Transport Commission

The Canadian Transport Commission has judicial and regulatory functions with respect to:

- all aspects of railway operations in Canada undertaken by carriers under the jurisdiction of Parliament;
- the licensing and economic regulation of all commercial air services and certain commercial marine services offered in Canada;
- the licensing and economic regulation of commercial commodity pipeline services offered in Canada;
- the licensing and economic regulation of extra-provincial motor vehicle carrier undertakings (currently performed by provincial counterparts of the Commission under the terms of enabling legislation enacted in 1954).

These regulatory activities of the Commission include consideration of applications for grants under the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act and administration of the funds allotted by Parliament for the purpose of Part III of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act.

The Commission as well has the responsibility of determining and authorizing subsidies payable in connection with the operation by the railways of those few uneconomic rail passenger services which have not yet been absorbed by VIA Rail Canada, uneconomic branch lines and with the movements of commodities by rail and truck within and westbound from the Atlantic Provinces (select territory) to other parts of Canada and with the level of payment to the railways for movements of grain and flour to "Eastern" ports for export pursuant to Section 272 of the Railway Act. On September 1, 1978, the Atlantic Region subsidy program was extended to water and air carriers for movements solely within "the select territory". In addition, it administers certain limited subsidies paid under the Regional Air Carrier subsidy policy of 1966 where the continuance of certain air services is determined to be essential in the short term but uneconomic for the carrier to operate.

	Page
ATLANTIC REGION FREIGHT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	289
RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT (RRCA)	289

ATLANTIC REGION FREIGHT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:

The Traffic and Tariffs Branch, Canadian Transport Commission

Purpose:

The Maritime Freight Rates Act was passed by Parliament in 1927 to afford to Maritime merchants, traders and manufacturers the larger market of the whole Canadian people instead of the restricted market of the Maritimes themselves. It ordered certain reductions in railway rates westbound from the Region and authorized similar reductions in rail rates on movements originating and terminating within the Region. In return for such concessions, railways were subsidized to the extent of the revenue loss suffered as a result of the reduction of rates ordered by Parliament.

In 1969 the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act was passed to provide, among other things, assistance to motor vehicle undertakings competing with rail carriers on movements subsidized under the Maritime Freight Rates Act.

Authority:

Maritime Freight Rates Act

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act and Regulations issued pursuant to Sections 3 and 6 of the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act viz.

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Regulations, Order in Council P.C. 1969-1483, July 22, 1969.

Atlantic Region Selective Assistance Regulations, Order in Council P.C. 1974-844, April 9, 1974.

Atlantic Regional Special Selective and Provisional Assistance Regulations, Order in Council P.C. 1978-1812, June 1, 1978.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

Payments are made from the consolidated revenue fund to carriers in accordance with amounts certified by the Canadian Transport Commission. Such payments relate to specified percentages of the amounts received by carriers for the eligible movements of goods westbound from the region and within the region in accordance with regulations under which subsidy is authorized.

Payments:

See table 1.

TABLE 1

Payments Certified under the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Program
($ millions)

	1980-81	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*
Maritime Freight Rates Act	10.1	10.6	9.5	11.6	14.5
Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act	50.7	56.9	55.8	48.4	56.4
Total	60.8	67.5	65.3	60.0	70.9

For Further Information:

Director
Atlantic Region Freight Assistance
Traffic and Tariffs Branch
Canadian Transport Commission
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A ON9

RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT (RRCA)
(Part of the Urban Transportation Assistance Program)

The allocation and distribution of funds for this program are determined by the Department of Transport (for more information see section relating to the Department of Transport).

Emergency Planning Canada

Emergency Planning Canada (EPC) came into being in 1974, and evolved out of the former Canada Emergency Measures Organization. The agency is headed by an Executive Director who reports directly to the Minister responsible for Emergency Planning.

Emergency Planning Canada is tasked with coordinating the emergency planning activities of federal departments, agencies and Crown corporations. The organization arranges for ongoing consultation between departments on the development of emergency plans and procedures, and works closely with provincial and territorial agencies concerned with emergency preparedness to ensure these federal arrangements are compatible with those established by other orders of government. EPC also coordinates federal participation in cooperative international planning initiatives with our North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies.

EPC performs a number of other emergency-related functions. The agency is tasked, for example, with:

- coordinating the federal response to emergency situations until a lead department is named to assume this responsibility;
- managing the federal government's Joint Emergency Planning Program (JEPP) to assist the provinces in undertaking emergency preparedness projects;
- administering the Disaster Financial Assistance (DFA) arrangements to help provinces cope with the costs of recuperating from major disasters;
- training federal, provincial, and municipal officials in emergency planning and response;
- sponsoring research into various aspects of emergencies; and
- providing information to the public on emergency-related subjects.

To carry out these activities, EPC currently employs about 90 people. Most of the staff is situated at EPC headquarters in Ottawa, but the agency also has regional offices in each provincial capital, a small training staff at the Canadian Emergency Preparedness College in Arnprior, Ontario, and an attaché at NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium.

EMERGENCY PLANNING

Administered By:
Emergency Planning Canada (EPC)

- Executive Director (EPC)
- Director General (Plans)
- Director General (Operations)
- Regional Directors (in each provincial capital)
- NATO attaché

Purpose:
To provide leadership in developing a national capability to meet emergencies of all types, based on a reasonably uniform standard of emergency services across the country.

Authority:
National Defence Act, 1950, Section 4
Emergency Planning Order P.C. 1981-1305, May 21, 1981
Treasury Board Minutes
Federal-Provincial Agreements
Cabinet Decision 418-80RD(C), October 14, 1980

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Joint Emergency Planning Program (JEPP)

In October 1980, the federal government established the Joint Emergency Planning Program (JEPP) to promote cooperative planning for emergencies. Under the terms of the program, the federal government, in consultation and cooperation with provincial/ territorial governments, undertakes or contributes to emergency preparedness projects that support federal objectives and enhance the national emergency response capability. The program is financed at an annual rate of approximately $6.3 million. Criteria established by Treasury Board, and guidelines developed in administering the program, are used to evaluate the eligibility of projects for federal funding.

Disaster Financial Assistance

The Disaster Financial Assistance arrangements were established in 1970 to help the provincial governments when the costs of dealing with a disaster place an undue burden on their economies. If the disaster is of sufficient magnitude, a formal request to the federal government for cost-sharing is made by the appropriate provincial Minister. Since the program's inception, the federal government has paid out more than $92 million in post-disaster assistance to the provinces and territories.

Workers' Compensation

Under these agreements signed in the early 1960's, the federal government assumes 75% of the costs of providing compensation to volunteer workers who are injured, or to the heirs of volunteer workers who are killed, in the course of training for or carrying out emergency services work. Payments are determined by the Compensation Board of the province concerned.

Memoranda of Understanding

To establish a basis for intergovernmental cooperation in the emergency planning field, EPC is currently negotiating Memoranda of Understanding on Emergency Planning (MOUs) with the provinces and territories. The aim is to enunciate in a formalized agreement the fundamental principles of joint planning, and to identify the duties and functions of each order of government. To date, MOUs have been signed with Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Training and Education

In keeping with its desire to improve the standard of emergency preparedness across Canada, EPC conducts a training and education program at the Canadian Emergency Preparedness College in Arnprior, Ontario. The program endeavors to familiarize federal, provincial, and municipal officials with their planning and operational responsibilities for peacetime and wartime emergencies. All of the training courses are offered free of charge to participants, and EPC pays for accommodation and travel to encourage participation from all parts of the country. The agency's training budget in 1985-86 was approximately $2.4 million.

For Further Information:
Officers Responsible:

Mr. W.B. Snarr
Executive Director
Emergency Planning Canada

Tel.: (613) 996-2258

Mr. D.W. Hall
Director General, Operations
Emergency Planning Canada

Tel.: (613) 992-3320

Mr. E.L. Shipley
Director General, Plans
Emergency Planning Canada

Tel.: (613) 992-2727

General:

Director, Public Information
Emergency Planning Canada
141 Laurier Avenue West, 2nd Floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0W6

Tel.: (613) 992-3322

National Capital Commission

The National Capital Act, proclaimed February 6, 1959 created the National Capital Commission as a Crown corporation to succeed the Federal District Commission (1927-1959) and the Ottawa Improvement Commission (1899-1927). The National Capital Commission reports to Parliament through the Minister of Public Works.

The twenty-member Commission is appointed by the Governor in Council to provide representation by residents from each of the ten provinces, the cities of Ottawa and Hull and local municipalities in Ontario and Quebec. The Chairman is the Chief Executive Officer and presides at all meetings. In his absence this responsibility is exercised by the Vice-Chairman.

The objects and purposes of the Commission are defined in Section 10(1) of the National Capital Act as follows:

"To prepare plans for and assist in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region in order that the nature and character of the seat of the Government of Canada may be in accordance with its national significance."

The National Capital Region, as set out in the Act, is located in both Ontario and Quebec and has about 4,680 square kilometres in area. The Commission is the largest federal landholder in the region, owning approximately 10% of all lands in the Region and slightly more than 88% of all federal lands.

In 1969, the Government further defined the objective of the National Capital Commission Program as follows:

"to help develop the National Capital Region so that it will be:

(a) a dynamic symbol of Canada's cultural and linguistic values;

(b) a well-functionning centre for the political and administrative demands of the Government;

(c) an increasingly attractive, physical and cultural setting that will be a source of pride for Canadians;

(d) a meeting place where Canadians can participate in events that reflect their culture and heritage."

In order to meet its objectives for the National Capital Region, the Commission is empowered to:

(a) acquire, administer, dispose of land;

(b) construct, maintain and operate roads, bridges, parks and other works;

(c) undertake joint projects with municipalities;

(d) construct and operate concessions;

(e) make grants for various purposes;

(f) maintain historic places;

(g) conduct research for the planning of the National Capital Region.

In order to carry out its mandate, the Commission has authority to establish the planning requirements for federal lands, to approve land uses on federal land, and to approve and to review the appearance of all federal government buildings within the Region.

The Commission provides planning aid and financial assistance for provincial and municipal projects of benefit to the National Capital Region. This assistance is provided under a wide variety of intergovernmental agreements and includes support for roads, bridges, sewage systems, public transportation facilities and other projects within the National Capital Region.

In 1971, the Government expressed the general view that policy on the National Capital be coordinated by one body at the federal level and that the N.C.C. is the body most suited to undertake this task. At the same time, the Government assigned to the Commission prime responsibility on the subject of official languages in the National Capital Region outside of the federal public service.

Page

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR JOINT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES 293

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR JOINT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES

TABLE 1

Expenditures Relating to Certain Agreements in Various Fiscal Years as Noted

	1980-1981 *($)*	*1981-1982* *($)*	*1982-1983* *($)*	*1983-1984* *($)*	*1984-1985* *($)*
Quebec Sewage Disposal System Agreement	11,955,487	7,837,926	4,824,455	1,526,857	841,160
Quebec Roadway Agreement	8,912,845	20,925,115	5,199,555	12,415,000	7,298,512
Bilingualism	109,812	73,255	161,587	91,394	85,686
Assistance to Interprovincial Transit	1,515,172	1,338,499	1,539,817	1,592,368	1,582,000
Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes — Ontario (excluding leased properties)	2,037,089	3,246,804	4,913,948	4,839,550	3,512,062
Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes — Quebec (excluding leased properties)	532,089	475,549	440,932	786,416	1,096,968
Rideau Centre Development	2,094,270	1,074,893	4,458,000	3,043,339	318,035

QUEBEC SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM AGREEMENT

In order to accommodate the population resulting from the rapid development of the Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais over the last several years and to abate pollution of the Ottawa River, development of a modern sewage collection and treatment system is necessary. The NCC, CRO and the Province of Quebec are signatories to an agreement to share the costs of construction of such a system estimated at $168.0 million as follows:

(a) the Commission's share is ⅓ of the actual cost of an estimated value of $157.2 million, that is $52.4 million, excluding the study and repairs to the existing sewer networks and the interim financing cost of the project. The Commission has spent to date $52.2 million.

(b) The Quebec government is to bear the balance of the cost; less the Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais' share capped at $20 million and less the 25% forgivable portion of loans (totaling $89 million) made by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation amounting to $22 million.

QUEBEC ROADWAY AGREEMENT

As part of the economic revitalization of the Quebec portion of the National Capital Region brought about by the relocation of federal public servants to downtown Hull, it has been necessary to substantially upgrade the basic road network. The NCC participates with the Province of Quebec in sharing the costs on a 50/50 basis of a number of major road construction projects. The NCC share of the costs of construction of the works in the agreement is estimated at $241.4 million, of which approximately $118.8 million has already been spent.

ASSISTANCE TO INTERPROVINCIAL TRANSIT

The NCC has provided a subsidy for the operations of interprovincial transit service to the two regional transit authorities of the NCR. The Commission de transport de la Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais has received payments totalling approximately $8.5 million from 1973 to December 31, 1985; in the same period, the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Transit Commission received approximately $5.6 million. These subsidies have permitted the establishment of a single fare policy. That is, each transit commission accepts the passes, tickets and transfers of the other.

BILINGUALISM

The NCC's "External" Bilingualism Program is designed to encourage the provision of public and private services in both official languages within the National Capital Region. This is done through a grants system to public and private organizations undertaking projects to improve their bilingual capabilities; these projects are the results of initiatives taken by the groups involved themselves. Total contributions under this program have been, since 1971-72, $2,587,938.

GRANTS-IN-LIEU OF TAXES

The National Capital Commission administers a program of grants-in-lieu of taxes to municipalities in which NCC property is located. NCC lands comprise about 10 per cent of all lands in the NCR. This grants program, under the authority of the National Capital Act, is administered in a similar fashion to the payment of grants on other federal property under the Municipal Grants Act. During 1984-85 Ontario municipalities received $3,512,062 and Quebec municipalities' share was $1,096,968.

RIDEAU AREA DEVELOPMENT

The Rideau Area Agreement of May 15, 1979, between the City of Ottawa, the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and the National Capital Commission specifies financial and other contributions by each party in support of the Rideau Centre Project which is planned to restore the commercial function of the Rideau Street Area and to counter the decline of Ottawa's Central Area share of the retail market.

The total cost of the overall development of the Rideau Area Project including Rideau Centre is estimated to be $203.4 million with costs shared as follows: Private Sector share, $142 million; RMOC, $12.2 million; City of Ottawa, $5.0 million; Province of Ontario, $14 million; Federal, $30.6 million apart from the sale of federal lands. The National Capital Commission's share is $11.4 million of which $11.06 million has been expended.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Marcel D'Amour
Director
Intergovernmental Relations
National Capital Commission
161 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6J6

Tel.: (613) 598-4912

Annex

List of the Various Federal-Provincial Agreements Categorized According to Type of Program or Activity

1. FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL FISCAL ARRANGEMENTS AND FEDERAL POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION AND HEALTH CONTRIBUTIONS ACT, 1977, AS AMENDED IN 1984

	Page
Contracting Out Arrangements	109
Established Programs Financing	107
Fiscal Equalization Program	102
Fiscal Stabilization Program	105
Insured Health Services Program	164
Post-Secondary Education Financing Program	214
Provincial Personal Income Tax Revenue Guarantee Payments	106
Reciprocal Taxation Program	244
Supplementary Fiscal Equalization Payments	112
Tax Collection Agreements	105
Transfer Payments with Respect to Tax on 1971 Undistributed Income on Hand	107

2. UNCONDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO THE PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES

Coleson Cove Compensation Agreement	45
Grants-In-Lieu of Real Estate Taxes on Diplomatic, Consular and International Organization	98
Municipal Grants Program	184
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	110
Statutory Subsidies	102
Water Transportation Assistance Program	254

3. CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF SHARED-COST PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

a) FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE PROVINCES OR MUNICIPALITIES

(Agriculture)

Canada — Alberta Forest Resource Development Agreement	18
Canada — Alberta Memorandum of Understanding for Agriculture and Food Development	16
Canada — British Columbia Forest Resource Development Agreement	19
Canada — British Columbia Subsidiary Agreement on Agri-Food Regional Development	15
Canada — Manitoba Forest Renewal Agreement	18
Canada — Manitoba Subsidiary Agreement on Agri-Food Development	13
Canada — New Brunswick Agri-Food Development Agreement	14
Canada — New Brunswick Forest Renewal Agreement	17
Canada — Nova Scotia Agri-Food Development Agreement	13
Canada — Nova Scotia Forest Resource Development Agreement	17
Canada — Ontario Forest Resource Development Agreement	18
Canada — Ontario Memorandum of Understanding for Agriculture and Food Development	16

Canada — Prince Edward Island Agri-Food Development Sub-Agreement 15

Canada — Prince Edward Island Forest Resource Development Agreement 17

Canada — Quebec Forest Development Subsidiary Agreement 19

Canada — Saskatchewan Forest Resource Development Agreement 18

Canada — Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on Agricultural Development 14

Crop Insurance 5

Federal-Provincial Forest Resource Development Agreements, Forestry Subsidiary Agreements 17

Freight Assistance to the Royal Winter Fair and the Canadian Western Agribition 7

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act 9

Pullorum Disease and Fowl Typhoid Eradication Program 10

Rabies Indemnification Program 11

4-H Clubs Assistance 6

(Communications)

Canada — Manitoba Subsidiary Agreement on Communications and Cultural Enterprises 24

Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Communications Enterprises Development 24

Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Cultural Infrastructures 24

(Employment and Immigration)

Programs for Special Needs Refugees 36

(Energy, Mines and Resources)

Canada — British Columbia Memorandum of Understanding on Surrey, B.C. Radioactively Contaminated Soil 47

Canada — Nova Scotia Low-Head Hydro Demonstration 44

Canada — Ontario Memorandum of Understanding on Malvern Radioactively Contaminated Soil 46

Canada — Prince Edward Island Agreement — New Brunswick — Prince Edward Island Interconnection 50

Canada — Saskatchewan Heavy Oil Fossil Fuel Research, Development and Demonstration (R, D&D) Program (1981) 51

Canada — Saskatchewan Heavy Oil Program 52

Coleson Cove Study Agreement 45

Federal-Provincial Mineral Development Agreements 55

Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of Canada, the Government of Saskatchewan, the Government of Alberta and Husky Oil on Bi-Provincial Upgrader and Field Development 50

(Environment)

Agreements for Water Planning and Management 60

Agreements with Provinces, Municipalities or Private, Non-Profit Organizations for Historic Sites 92

Agreements with Provinces/Territories for the Establishment and Maintenance of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System 94

Canada — Ontario Agreement Respecting Great Lakes Water Quality 78

Lake of the Woods Control Board 65

Replacement of Highway Bridges over Canals under Parks Canada Jurisdiction 95

(External Affairs)

Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation	98

(Health and Welfare)

Canada Assistance Plan (CAP)	173
National Health and Welfare Information Systems Development Program	172
National Welfare Grants	172
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (VRDP)	176
Young Offenders Agreements	176

(Indian Affairs and Northern Development)

Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs for Indians	130
Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement	136
Canada — Northwest Territories Subsidiary Agreement — Natural Resource Development Subsidiary	136
Canada — Yukon Economic Development Agreement	142
Canada — Yukon EDA Subsidiary Agreements — Economic Development Planning	142
Canada — Yukon EDA Subsidiary Agreements — Mineral Resources	143
Canada — Yukon EDA Subsidiary Agreements — Renewable Resources	144
Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories	134
Financial Agreement with the Yukon Territory	135
Policing Agreements	128
Road Construction Agreement with Saskatchewan	128

(Justice)

Assistance to Provinces for the Provision of Compensation to Victims of Violent Crimes	146
Assistance to Provinces for the Provision of Legal Aid in Matters Relating to the Criminal Law	147
Native Courtworker Programme	150

(Labour)

Alberta Pay and Benefits Survey	155
Analysis of Labour Laws — all Canadian Jurisdictions	153
Survey of Salaries, Wages, Working Conditions and Fringe Benefits — Saskatchewan	155

(National Defence)

Capital Assistance in Construction Projects	159
Emergency Planning	291
Foreign Military Training in Canada	161

(Public Works)

Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program	271
Water Level Control	182

(Regional Industrial Expansion)

Federal-Provincial Development Agreements:

Canada — Alberta	201
Canada — British Columbia	202
Canada — Manitoba	198
Canada — New Brunswick	195
Canada — Newfoundland	191
Canada — Northwest Territories	203
Canada — Nova Scotia	194

Canada — Ontario 197

Canada — Prince Edward Island 193

Canada — Quebec 196

Canada — Saskatchewan 200

Canada — Yukon 202

Group and Individual Familiarization Tours 187

Physical Distribution Advisory Service Agreement 205

Special Projects 188

Visit Canada Program — Media 187

(Secretary of State)

Assistance to Provinces for Special Celebrations 218

Citizenship and Language Instruction Agreements 215

International Youth Year Program 219

Language Textbook Agreements 216

Official Languages in Education at all Levels 210

Technical and Financial Assistance to the Non-Federal Public Sector 210

(Solicitor General)

Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) 229

Canadian Security Intelligence Service 237

Consultation Centre Activities 223

Exchange of Correctional Services Between Federal and Provincial Governments 232

Maintenance of Paroled Inmates Apprehended under Warrant of Suspension 235

Ministry Library and Reference Centre 226

National Law Enforcement Policy 227

National Victims Resource Centre 226

RCMP Contract Policy 227

Research Division Activities 224

Young Offenders Division Activities 227

(Transport)

Agreement for the Maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and Associated Works 260

ALRT (Advance Light Rapid Transit) Impact Study, Vancouver 252

Computerized Scheduling and Brokerage Demonstration, Vancouver, British Columbia 253

Construction of Navigational Aids in Northern Ontario 251

Development of Specifications for Thyssen-Waas Icebreaking Bow 254

Federal-Provincial Highway Construction, Strengthening and Improvement Programs in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Quebec under the Economic Regional Development Agreement 257

Federal-Provincial Primary Highway Strengthening/Improvement Program in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland (Phases I and II) 255

Federal-Provincial Road Construction Program in New Brunswick and Newfoundland under the Special Recovery Capital Projects Program 256

Financial Assistance to the Construction and Operation of Municipal and other Airports 249

Frame Braced Freight Car Truck Evaluation 253

Montreal Commuter Rail Modernization Program 259

Railbus Development and Demonstration Program 252

Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (RRCA) 257-289

Truck Costing 254

Vehicle Weight and Dimensions 253

Water Transportation Assistance Program 254

Welland Canal Crossing Agreements 261

b) PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL PAYMENTS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program 65

Lake of the Woods Control Board 65

Police Services under Contract 229

Transportation Facilities 182

4. PAYMENTS UNDER CONTRACTS FOR GOODS OR SERVICES

a) FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE PROVINCES OR MUNICIPALITIES

Agreement with Manitoba Respecting Child Welfare Services for Certain Indian Communities 130

Agreement with Nova Scotia Respecting Child Welfare Services for Indian Communities 130

Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs for Indians 130

Agreement with Yukon Territory Covering the Administrative Costs for Services Provided to Indian Children in the Yukon 133

Agreements for Community Assessments and Parole and Temporary Absence Supervision Services 234

Agreements to Compensate for Local Services and Utilities Affected by the Construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway (The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority) 260

Agreements with Provinces and Municipalities for the Provision of the Forest or Municipal Fire Protection 89

Agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education 129

Alberta/Canada Energy Resources Research Fund 53

Canada — Manitoba — Brotherhood of Indian Nations Child Welfare Agreement for 8 Bands 132

Canada — Manitoba — Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for Indian Bands in Southern Manitoba 131

Canada — Manitoba — Northern Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for 25 Indian Bands 132

Canada — New Brunswick — Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for 8 Indian Bands 132

Canada — Nova Scotia Agreement on Oil Substitution and Conservation 43

Canada — Nova Scotia — Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for all 13 Bands in Nova Scotia 131

Challenge '86 31

Employment Injury Benefits Program 153

Exchange of Psychiatric Services 232

Federal-Provincial Aeromagnetic Survey Program 54

Firearms Financial Agreement 231

Forest Fire Agreements 126

Innovations 34

Job Development 33

Job Entry — Cooperative Education Option 31

Job Entry — Entry and Re-entry Options 30

Lesser Slave Lake Indian Regional Council — Canada — Alberta Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for 9 Indian Bands 133

Nuclear Cooperative Programs 267

Occupational Safety and Health Program 154

Purchase or Sale of Utilities and Municipal Services 159

Section 38 33

Skill Investment 34

Skill Shortages 35

Transportation Research Projects 252

University Research Program 25

Vital Statistics Program 240

Young Offenders Agreements 176

b) PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL PAYMENTS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Aid of the Civil Power 158

Bulk Purchasing of Drugs and Vaccines 243

Canada — Alberta Agreement Regarding Meteorological Programs and Stations in Alberta 59

Canada — Quebec Agreement Regarding Climatological Networks in Quebec 59

Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB) 244

Intraprovincial Meat Inspection 8

Police Services under Contract 229

Provincial Visits Abroad and Foreign Visits to the Provinces 97

Provision of Services to Non Defence Agencies 160

Purchase or Sale of Utilities and Municipal Services 159

Quebec Immigration Officers Abroad (Cullen-Couture Agreement) 37

Research Station Buildings 12

Weatheradio Repeater Network for New Brunswick 59

Weatheradio Repeater Network for Newfoundland 60

5. PAYMENTS RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OF LAND, IMPROVEMENTS OR OTHER PHYSICAL ASSETS

Agreements with Provinces and Municipalities for the Establishment of National Parks 88

Canada — Nanisivik Mines Ltd. Agreement 144

Capital Assistance in Construction Projects 159

Hospital Transfer Program 264

Intergovernmental Agreements for Joint Projects and Programs of Assistance to Municipalities 293

National Air Tanker Fleet Cooperative Supply Agreement 20

Northern Quebec Transfer Agreement 126

Railway Relocation and Crossing Act 257-289

Small Craft Harbours Program 116

Trans-Canada Highway System in National Parks 183

6. LOANS TO PROVINCES OR MUNICIPALITIES

a) LOANS WITH FORGIVENESS PROVISIONS

Point Lepreau Additional Financial Support 48

b) LOANS WITHOUT FORGIVENESS PROVISIONS

Canada/Manitoba — Nelson River Transmission System (1966) 43

Canada/Manitoba — Nelson River Transmission System (1977) 43

Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund 111

Canada — Prince Edward Island Underwater Cable Agreement 44

Cooperative Housing Programs 272

Crop Insurance 5

Hydro Quebec Research Institute 47

Loan — Assisted Land Assembly Program 271

Nova Scotia — New Brunswick Interconnection 48

Nuclear Cooperative Programs 267

Public Housing Programs 274

7. JOINT ACTIVITIES WHERE EACH LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT INDEPENDENTLY FINANCES ITS SHARE OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES

Agreements with Provinces for the Establishment of Cooperative Heritage Areas 93

Annual Consultations on Immigration Levels 39

Canada — Alberta Swift Fox Reintroduction Program 71

Canada — Alberta Wood Bison Reintroduction Agreement 73

Canada Games 171

Canada — Manitoba — Northwest Territories — Saskatchewan Agreement to Establish an Interjurisdictional Caribou Management Board 141

Canada — Manitoba Wood Bison Reintroduction Agreement 75

Canada — New Brunswick Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development 119

Canada/Newfoundland — Native Peoples Agreements 126

Canada/Newfoundland Wildlife Conservation Agreement 70

Canada/Northwest Territories Cooperative Wildlife Research Agreement 69-138

Canada — Nova Scotia Agreement on Offshore Oil and Gas Resource Management and Revenue Sharing 52

Canada — Nova Scotia Fisheries Subsidiary Agreement 120

Canada — Ontario Agreement Respecting Great Lakes Water Quality 78

Canada — Ontario Irradiated Fuel Waste Management Agreements 46

Canada — Ontario Wildlife Conservation Agreement 74

Canada — Prairie Provinces Crop Damage Prevention Agreements 72

Canada — Prince Edward Island Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development 118

Canada — Prince Edward Island Wildlife Conservation Agreement 74

Canada — Saskatchewan Accord for the Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality 79

Canada — Saskatchewan Last Mountain Lake Management Unit — Memorandum of Understanding 75

Canada — Saskatchewan Swift Fox Reintroduction Program Agreement 73

Canada — Yukon — Northwest Territories Porcupine Caribou Herd Management Agreement 76

Canada — Yukon Wood Bison Reintroduction Agreement 72

Canadian Police Services 228

Canadian Travel Survey 189

Capital Assistance to Veterinary Colleges 4

Coastal Labrador Airstrip Program 249

Construction of air Transportation Infrastructure in Northern Quebec 250

Consultation Centre Activities 223

Cooperative Data Gathering and Information Sharing 239

Cooperative Overseas Market Development Program (COMDP) — British Columbia Wood Products 190

Cooperative Overseas Market Development Project (COMDP) — Quebec Wood Products 190

Dairy Support Program 282

Educational Counsellor in Abidjan 97

ERDA Sub-Agreements for Water Planning and Management 67

Fishing Vessel Assistance Program 116

Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping in the Northwest Territories 137

General Fisheries Agreement with Ontario 118

Health Protection Cooperative Activities 167

Indian Economic Development Fund 127

Information Flow Program 97

Inventory of Federal Below-Ground Disposal Sites for Hazardous Wastes in Quebec 79

Federal-Provincial Cooperative Supply and Source Development: 243

Canada — Alberta 243

Canada — British Columbia 243

Canada — New Brunswick 243

Canada — Newfoundland 243

Canada — Nova Scotia 243

Canada — Ontario 243

Canada — Prince Edward Island 243

Canada — Saskatchewan 243

Joint Program for the Control of Contamination in Shellfish Beds in Quebec (Environmental Portion) 80

Joint Program for the Inventory of Sources of Pollution and for the Application of Corrective Measures 80

Long Range Transport of Air Pollutants Program; Agreements with the Provinces for Sulphur Dioxide Emission Reductions 81

Lower Churchill Development Corporation (LCDC) 47

Meetings and Incentive Travel 189

Memoranda of Understanding Concerning the Coordination of Forest Research 19

Memorandum of Understanding on a Cooperative Planning and Public Consultation Process for Wildlife Conservation Areas 76

National Air Pollution Surveillance Network (NAPS) 82

National Alerting and Reporting Network 83

National Analyses of Trends in Emergencies Systems (NATES) 84

National Health Research and Development Program 166

National Inventory of Municipal Waterworks and Wastewater Systems in Canada (MUNDAT) 84

Northwest Highway System 183

Palais des congrès de Montréal (Phases A and B) 26

Prince Edward Island Co-operative Shellfish Program 85

Program of Cultural Initiatives 27

Programs for Special Needs Refugees 36

Propagation Research Program 25

Public Housing Programs 274

Pulp and Paper Mill Modernization Program (Environmental Portion) in Quebec 87

Remote Sensing Enhancement Program in Saskatchewan 53

Remote Sensing Enhancement Program in the Maritimes 53

Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program 275

Rural and Native Housing Programs 278

Saint John Sulphur Deposition Study: Department of Environment of New Brunswick and Environmental Protection Service, Atlantic Region 87

Salmonid Enhancement Program with British Columbia 117

Small Craft Harbours Program 116

Special ARDA Agreements 204

Special Development Program (SDP) 286

Special Needs Refugees Agreement 38

Subsidiary Development Agreement Canada — New Brunswick Moncton Core Revitalization Redevelopment 184

Subsidiary Development Agreement Canada — Nova Scotia Shubenacadie Canal Redevelopment 185

Subsidiary Development Agreement Canada — Ontario Sault Ste-Marie Infrastructure 185

Transportation of Dangerous Goods Program 259

Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA) 286

Water Quality Monitoring Programs 66

8. SUPPORT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL LIAISON AND JOINT ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES

Agreements for Water Planning and Management 60

Beverley — Kaminuriak Barren-Ground Caribou Management Agreement 70

Canada — British Columbia General Fisheries Agreement 121

Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre Operating Agreement 20

Communications Group Activities 226

Continuing Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee of Officials Responsible for Human Rights 217

Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority 68

Federal-Provincial Boundary Commissions 54

Flood Damage Reduction Programs 62

Lake of the Woods Control Board 65

Regulation, Apportionment, Monitoring and Survey Programs 64

River Basin Programs 61

Statistics Division Activities 225

Technical Co-operation with Provincial Governments 219

Tourism Product Upgrading — Awareness and Attitude 188

9. MISCELLANEOUS

Accords for the Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality: 77

Canada — Alberta 77

Canada — Manitoba 77

Canada — New Brunswick 78

Canada — Nova Scotia 78

Canada — Prince Edward Island 78

Agreement Between the Government of Canada, the Government of Saskatchewan and Consumers' Cooperative Refineries Limited on NewGrade Energy Inc. Heavy Oil Upgrader 51

Alternative Energy Development Program Canada — Prince Edward Island ERDA Sub-Agreement 49

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Program 289

Canada — Newfoundland Agreement on Offshore Oil and Gas Resource Management and Revenue Sharing: The Atlantic Accord 52

Canada — Northwest Territories Cooperative Wildlife Research Agreement 69-138

Canada — Northwest Territories Federal Power Support Program for Non-Government Domestic Consumers Agreement 139

Canada — Northwest Territories Home Heating Oil Subsidy Agreement 138

Canada — Northwest Territories Power Rate Relief Program for Small Non-Government Commercial Enterprises Agreement 140

Canada Student Loans Plan 212

Canada — Yukon Territory Federal Power Support Program for Non-Government Domestic Consumers Agreement 140

Canada — Yukon Territory Home Heating Oil Subsidy Agreement 139

Canada — Yukon Territory Power Rate Relief Program for Small Non-Government Commercial Enterprises Agreement 141

Canadian Interagency Mutual Aid Resources Sharing Agreement 20

Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names 55

Collection by Customs of Provincial Fees on Importations of Liquor 180

Conferences of Education Ministers and of Youth and Sports Ministers of French-Speaking Countries 99

Conseil africain et malgache pour l'enseignement supérieur (CAMES) 100

Enforcement of Federal Statutes and Executive Orders 228

Fonds International de coopération universitaire (FICU) 287

International Conferences and Meetings Related to Education 100

Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of Canada, the Government of Saskatchewan, the Government of Alberta and Husky Oil Ltd. on Bi-Provincial Upgrader and Field Development 50

Mobile Satellite (MSAT) Program 26

Modernization of the Sydney Steel Corporation Plant at Sydney, Nova Scotia (Environmental Portion) 81

National Fish Inspection Program 117

Newfoundland Bait Service 117

Non-Profit Housing Program 273

Pulp and Paper Mill Modernization Program (Environmental Portion) in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland 85

Pulp and Paper Mill Modernization Program (Environmental Portion) in Ontario 86

Pulp and Paper Mill Modernization Program (Environmental Portion) in Quebec 87

Subsidy for Dry Docks 182

Understanding Between the Government of Canada and the Province of British Columbia Concerning Federal and Provincial Responsibilities in Relation to Spills of Oil and of Other Hazardous Materials 88

Western Accord — An Agreement Between the Governments of Canada, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia on Oil and Gas Pricing and Taxation 50